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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 054952 to 054957 of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of 1854-55 for Rs. 1,000 each, originally standing in the name of Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to Bagala Sundari Debi, the proprietress by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietress after two years from the date of last advertisement.

BAGALA SUNDARI DEBI,
By Prasanna Nath Mukerjee, Attorney.
Residence—Kutwa, District Burdwan.

Lost.

The upper halves of the Government Promissory Notes Nos. 072161, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan of 1854-55 for Rs. 3,000 and 013946, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan of 1879 for Rs. 7,000, originally standing in the name of Koonj Behari Lall. The first note bears a blank endorsement by Banku Behari Lall and the second a rubber stamp of Joynarain. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of the proprietors.

Name of the Advertiser—GOLAL CHAND,
Manager, BANKU BEHARI LAL and JOYNARAIN'S Estate.
Residence—26, Burtola Street, Barabazar, Calcutta.

Estate Colonel R. C. Eaton, deceased.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Robert Coleman Eaton, a Colonel in the Royal Army Medical Corps, who died at Spezia, Italy, on the 15th March 1902, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Joseph Carstairs Roberts Johnston, of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 18th October next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. C. R. JOHNSTON,
Administrator to Estate Col. R. C. Eaton, deceased.



The Gazette of India.

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No. 40.]

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1903.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SANITARY. PLAGUE.

Simla, the 30th September, 1903.

No. 1485.—By the Home Department Notification No. 2278, dated the 25th October 1902, the Governor General in Council, under the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), directed that pilgrimage to the Hejaz during the season of 1903 might be permitted to any resident of India, subject to certain precautions, from the ports of Bombay and Karachi in the Presidency of Bombay; and of Chittagong in Bengal.

2. One of the precautions adopted during the pilgrim season of 1902 and in preceding years was the collection of all intending pilgrims at a provincial observation camp near their homes where they were detained for at least ten days, and where their wearing apparel, bedding, etc., was disinfected, previous to their despatch in special trains or carriages to the central camp at or near the ports of embarkation. Experience has shown that it is difficult, if not impossible, to enforce the preliminary period of detention in a provincial camp without resort to stringent measures from which the Government of India are averse. With the concurrence of His Majesty's Government, it has accordingly been decided that during the ensuing pilgrim season no provincial camps for the preliminary observation of pilgrims shall be established and pilgrims shall be permitted to proceed direct to the large camps at the ports of shipment. The Maj will accordingly be open during the ensuing pilgrim season to any resident in India, subject to the regulations hereinafter stated.

3. The orders contained in the Home Department Notification No. 2278, dated the 25th October 1902, are hereby cancelled.

4. The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct—

- (1) That no person shall be permitted to embark with the object of making a pilgrimage to Mecca except at the port of Bombay in the Presidency of Bombay and of Chittagong in the Province of Bengal.
- (2) That no person shall be permitted to embark for such purpose at such port unless he has been kept under observation in a place appointed for the purpose at or near the port of embarkation until such time as the Medical Officer in charge shall be satisfied that all risk of such person conveying the infection of plague has completely abated.
- (3) That no passage tickets for the Hejaz shall be sold except at the places appointed for the detention of intending pilgrims under observation.

5. Although they have decided that, subject to the foregoing precautions, the pilgrimage to the Hejaz may be permitted, the Government of India think it necessary to repeat the warning given last year, that intending pilgrims will be well advised in deferring the fulfilment of their purpose until another season, in view especially of the stringent quarantine rules imposed by the Turkish Government and of the inconvenience and harassment to which it is likely that they will be subjected on arriving in Arabia.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 29th September, 1903.

No. 425.—The Reverend R. G. Jamieson has been appointed a Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, on probation, on the Bengal Ecclesiastical establishment.

H. H. RISLEY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

EMIGRATION.

Simla, the 25th September, 1903.

No. 1735—38-9.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 80 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in Schedule G, Scale No. 3 (B) of MISCELLANEOUS MEDICAL STORES, *showing the quantities to be supplied for one hundred emigrants*, of the rules as published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 94-E., dated the 18th March 1886, and subsequently amended, after the entry relating to "Gutta-percha tissue" the following entries shall be inserted, namely:

Sal Alembroth wool	9 oz.	5 oz.
Sal Alembroth lint	3 "	2 "
Boracic wool	6 "	3 "
Boracic lint	3 "	2 "

J. O. MILLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 30th September, 1903.

No. 2864-F.B.—Lieutenant W. F. Adair, 30th Baluchistan Infantry, is appointed to be Adjutant of the Zhob Levy Corps, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The 2nd October, 1903.

No. 4557-I.B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply the Cantonments (House-Accommodation) Act, 1902 (II of 1902), in so far as the same may be applicable, to the Cantonment of Secunderabad :

Provided, first, that references to the Local Government and the local official Gazette shall be read as referring to the Resident at Hyderabad and the *Hyderabad Residency Orders*, that references to the Commanding Officer of the cantonment shall be read as referring to the Officer Commanding the District, and that references to the District Magistrate shall be read as referring to the First Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad ;

Provided, secondly, that the further modifications set forth in the schedule hereto annexed shall be made in the said Act as so applied ; and

Provided, thirdly, that, for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said Act, any Court having jurisdiction in the Cantonment of Secunderabad may construe its provisions with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court—

SCHEDULE.

- (1) In section 16, sub-section (1), *omit* clause (b).
- (2) In section 18, sub-section (1), *for* "fifteen days" *substitute* "one month."
- (3) In section 27, sub-section (1), *for* "Station" *substitute* "District."
- (4) In section 28, *for* clause (a), *substitute*—
 " (a) a chairman, who shall be the First Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad, or, if it is inconvenient for him to act on the Committee, some European Civil Gazetted Officer, other than the Cantonment Magistrate, appointed by the Resident at Hyderabad to act in his stead ;"
- (5) In section 28, *for* "District Magistrate or the Magistrate (if any) appointed by the District Magistrate" *in the proviso, substitute* "First Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad or the officer (if any) appointed in his stead."
- (6) To section 40 *add* "or under any other rule for the time being in force in the cantonment."
- (7) In section 42 *omit* sub-section (2).

No. 4560-I.B.—Captain B. M. L. Brodhurst, Double Company officer, 1-4th Gurkha Rifles, is appointed provisionally to be Inspector of Signalling for Imperial Service Troops, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 2nd October, 1903.

No. 6036-P.—The services of Mr. E. S. Hensman, Chief Superintendent of the Office of the Accountant General, Madras, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment under the Cochin State.

No. 6040-P.—Colonel B. Scott, C.I.E., R.E., Mint Master, Calcutta, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 8th of October 1903.

Major J. L. T. Jones, I.M.S., Officiating Assay Master, Calcutta, is appointed to act as Mint Master, Calcutta, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel B. Scott, or until further orders.

No. 6052-P.—The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Department during the month of August 1903 are notified :

With effect from the 10th August 1903,—

Mr. A. G. Barr to officiate in class IV of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 25th August 1903,—

Mr. C. W. C. Carson to officiate in class IV instead of in class III, and

Mr. A. G. Barr to officiate in class V instead of in class IV, of the Enrolled List.

E. N. BAKER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 2nd October, 1903.

APPOINTMENTS.

EXCHANGES.

No. 983.—With the approval of the Secretary of State for India, an exchange is sanctioned between Captain Ranald Martin, 1st Punjab Infantry, and Captain Henry Newton Kelly, The Royal Irish Regiment.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 984.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 320 of 1903, Second-Lieutenant J. H. G. Marriott, 12th Bengal Pioneers (The Kelat-i-Ghilzai Regiment), is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Army, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 17th February 1903.

No. 985.—With reference to "*extract from the Gazette of India*," Military Department, Notification No. 877 of 1903, Second-Lieutenant N. E. Howell, 22nd Madras Infantry, is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Army, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 6th August 1903.

No. 986.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :

Lieutenant Francis Daniel Ross Seaton, 1st Battalion, Suffolk Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battalion, Suffolk Regiment; Double Company officer, 12th Bombay Infantry. Dated 25th August 1903.

Second-Lieutenants—

Seaton Dunham Massy, 1st Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battalion, Welsh Regiment; Double Company officer, 29th Punjab Infantry. Dated 5th September 1903.

John Henry Middleton Fuller, 1st Battalion, Essex Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment; officiating Double Company officer, 1st Battalion, Moplah Rifles. Dated 9th September 1903.

Thomas Stanley Whitworth, 1st Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment; Double Company officer, 12th Burma Infantry. Dated 7th September 1903.

Frederic St. John Atkinson, 2nd Dragoon Guards, attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps; Double Company officer, 3rd Punjab Infantry. Dated 27th August 1903.

Second-Lieutenant Massy is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Army, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 5th September 1903.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 987.—Lieutenant H. T. S. Rogers, 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles, is appointed a probationer for the Military Accounts Department, with effect from the 30th September 1903.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 988.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Smith, Supply and Transport officer, 2nd class, to officiate as Deputy Director-General of Supply, with effect from the 28th June 1903, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Yeilding, C.I.E., D.S.O., proceeded on field service to Somaliland.

No. 989.—Lieutenant G. H. Davis, Indian Army, to be Supply and Transport officer 5th class, with effect from the 27th September 1903.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 990.—The following extracts are published for general information :

" *London Gazette*," dated the 8th September 1903, pages 5599 and 5600.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 8th September, 1903.

* * * * *

STAFF.

Major-General (temporary Lieutenant-General) Sir A. Gaselee, G.C.I.F., K.C.B., Indian Army, to be a Lieutenant-General on the Staff in India, with the rank of Lieutenant-General in the Army, *vice* Lieutenant-General Sir G. Luck, K.C.B., who has vacated that appointment. Dated 30th June 1903.

* * * * *

Colonel (temporary Major-General) B. Duff, C.B., C.I.F., from a 2nd class District Commander, to be Adjutant-General in India with the rank of Major-General in the Army, *vice* Major-General H. L. Smith-Dorrien, D.S.O. Dated 30th June 1903.

* * * * *

INDIAN ARMY

The undermentioned Majors are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, while serving as Regimental Commandants

Percy Holland. Dated 23rd March 1903.

Robert Southey. Dated 10th April 1903

Charles Edward Johnson. Dated 5th May 1903.

George Stewart Ommanney. Dated 16th May 1903

Richard Wapshare. Dated 18th May 1903.

Francis Bernard Walter Richardson. Dated 26th May 1903

Donald Charles Frederick Macintyre. Dated 1st June 1903

Subadar Jag Singh, *Sardar Bahadur*, Bengal Sappers and Miners, is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant on retirement. Dated 15th May 1903.

* * * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

Major-General Sir A. Gaselee, G.C.I.F., K.C.B., Indian Army, is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-General whilst officiating in command of the Forces in Bengal. Dated 4th May 1903.

* * * * *

Colonel B. Duff, C.B., C.I.F., Indian Army, is granted the temporary rank of Major-General whilst officiating as Adjutant-General in India. Dated 26th April 1903.

* * * * *

"London Gazette," dated the 11th September 1903 pages 5667, 5669, 5670 and 5671.

WAR OFFICE,

Pall Mall, 11th September, 1903.

* * * * *

MEMORANDA.

Colonel L. R. H. D. Campbell, C.B. (now unemployed supernumerary list, Indian Army), on relinquishing the local rank of Major-General with the China Expeditionary Force and the command of a 2nd class District in India, is granted the honorary rank of Major-General. Dated 14th February 1903.

* * * * *

INDIA OFFICE;

11th September, 1903.

The King has approved of the following promotions among officers of the Indian Army, Indian Medical Service, and Indian Army Departments, and admissions to the Indian Army made by the Government of India:

INDIAN ARMY.

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Kenneth Mackenzie Foss. Dated 2nd July 1903.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant William Arthur Gover, from the South Staffordshire Regiment. Dated 7th May, 1903, but to rank from 1st August 1900

Lieutenant Ivar McIvor, from the Royal Garrison Artillery. Dated 24th May 1903, but to rank from 3rd April 1901.

Lieutenant Cyprian Edward Borton, from the Worcestershire Regiment. Dated 15th May 1903, but to rank from 3rd August 1901.

Lieutenant James Scott Mowat, from the 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers. Dated 22nd May 1903, but to rank from 25th December 1901.

Lieutenant Charles Lionel David Herbert Whitaker, from the Yorkshire Regiment. Dated 29th May 1903, but to rank from 1st May 1902.

Lieutenant Ronald Campbell Ross, from the East Surrey Regiment. Dated 3rd June 1903, but to rank from 9th July 1902.

Lieutenant Alban John Reynolds, from the South Staffordshire Regiment. Dated 12th April 1903, but to rank from 26th November 1902.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Alan Latham. Dated 28th October 1902.

Charles Bertram Heyworth Mansfield. Dated 29th March 1903.

Herbert George Henry Grant-Smith, from the East Yorkshire Regiment. Dated 1st April 1903.

Cecil Hulton Clutterbuck. Dated 8th April 1903.

Thomas Guy Marriott Harris, from the West Yorkshire Regiment. Dated 3rd May 1903.

Philip Mortimer, from the East Surrey Regiment. Dated 7th May 1903.

Charles Percy Graham. Dated 1st June 1903.

The promotion of Second-Lieutenant William Bryan Bailey to be Lieutenant, notified in the *London Gazette* of 16th January 1903, is ante-dated to 17th April 1902.

To be Second-Lieutenants.

Second-Lieutenant Charles Percival Fenwick Warton, from the North Lancashire Regiment. Dated 20th April 1903, but to rank from 8th May 1901.

Second-Lieutenant Robert Rowat Hart, from the Royal Scots. Dated 18th May 1903, but to rank from 8th May 1901.

Second-Lieutenant Clement James Boyce, from the North Staffordshire Regiment. Dated 4th June 1903, but to rank from 8th May 1901.

Second-Lieutenant Herbert John Mackenzie, from the King's Own Scottish Borderers. Dated 10th May 1903, but to rank from 26th June 1901.

Second-Lieutenant Frederic Cooke Bannatyne, from the Royal Scots. Dated 12th May 1903, but to rank from 26th June 1901.

Second-Lieutenant Wilfred Clyde Richmond Savage, from the Devonshire Regiment. Dated 25th April 1903, but to rank from 27th July 1901.

Second-Lieutenant George Ernest Wannell, from the 18th Hussars. Dated 17th May 1903, but to rank from 12th October 1901.

Second-Lieutenant Evan Leigh Croslegh, from the Berkshire Regiment. Dated 25th April 1903, but to rank from 19th October 1901.

Second-Lieutenant Charles Edward Morris, from the Hampshire Regiment. Dated 23rd May 1903, but to rank from 4th December 1901.

Second-Lieutenant Theodore Sherring Johnson, from the Bedfordshire Regiment. Dated 10th May 1903, but to rank from 18th January 1902.

Second-Lieutenant Malcolm Hugh Lucas, from the Middlesex Regiment. Dated 22nd May 1903, but to rank from 18th January 1902.

Second-Lieutenant Arthur Powys Wodehouse, from the York and Lancaster Regiment. Dated 6th May 1903, but to rank from 29th January 1902.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 28th June 1903.

James Drummond Graham, M.B.

Cuthbert Allan Sprawson, M.D.

Maxwell MacKelvie, M.B.
William Lapsley, M.B.
William Henry Cazaley.
Percy Alfred Browne, M.B.
Walter Valentine Coppinger, M.D.
Alfred Spitteler, M.B.
James Charles Stewart Oxley.
Henry Richard Macnee.
Leonard Joseph Montague Deas, M.B.
William Mitchell Houston, M.B.
William David Acheson Keys, M.D.
George Joseph Grafton Young, M.B.
James Good, M.B.
Alexander Chalmers, M.B.
William Gavin Hamilton.
Samuel Robert Godkin.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT, INDIA.

Dated 9th July 1903.

Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, Henry Morrison to be Deputy Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain.

Deputy-Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain, Henry John Marcoolyn to be Assistant Commissary.

Conductor James Lennox to be Deputy-Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT, MADRAS.

Deputy-Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, Thomas Stone to be Assistant Commissary. Dated 12th May 1903.

Conductor Alfred Benjamin Colvill to be Deputy-Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 30th March 1903.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior Assistant Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, to be Senior Assistant Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Captain.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Dated 1st January 1903.

Michael Murphy.
James William Hogan.
Joseph Hardy.
Joseph Theophilus Weston.
Eugene Alfred St. Romaine.
Alfred Pullen.

Dated 3rd May 1903.

Alexander Daniel McIntyre.
David Arthur Elkins.

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

Dated 1st April 1903.

James William Prichard.
Thomas Archibald Bay.

First Class Assistant Surgeons to be Senior Assistant Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Dated 1st January 1903.

William Henry Butcher.

Augustus DeSilva.

Dated 3rd May 1903.

George Samuel O'Neal.

George Hynes.

David Waller.

James Johnstone.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS

Second-Lieutenant Edward Percy Stebbing, Cavalry Branch, to be Lieutenant.

Dated 3rd July 1903.

ERRATUM.

The Christian names of Lieutenant McCoy, whose appointment to the Indian Medical Service was notified in the *London Gazette* of 7th March 1903, are John William, and not as therein stated.

The King has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers :

INDIAN ARMY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Howlett-Young. Dated 27th August 1902.

Major Albert Walter deWilton. Dated 10th March 1903.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

BENGAL.

Lieutenant-Colonel Zalnoor Alee Ahmed, M.D. Dated 19th July 1903.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sorabshaw Hormasji Dantra. Dated 10th July 1903.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

Deputy Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain, Clifford Manley, Miscellaneous Department, India. Dated 9th July 1903.

The retirement of Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Major, Robert Henry Dolby, notified in the *London Gazette* of 21st July 1903, is post-dated to 3rd May 1903.

* * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

Bengal.

No. 991.—Sub-Conductor Andrew Knox to be Conductor and Sergeant Albert Gilbert to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 12th July 1903, *vice* Conductor G. W. Hoare, transferred to the pension establishment.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES.

Barrack Department, Bombay.

No. 992.—Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Thomas Heney to be Deputy Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval ;

Deputy-Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Walter Perry to be Assistant Commissary ;

Conductor Alfred Harris to be Deputy-Assistant Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval,—

with effect from the 18th September 1903, *vice* Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain William Hobbs, retired.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bombay Command.

No. 993.—The undermentioned second class Assistant Surgeons, having completed seven years' service in that class, to be first class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 15th September 1903:

Joseph Amor.
Daniel Ross.
Louis George Quadros.
Christopher Charles Augustus Wale.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 994.—In G. G. O. No. 706 of 1902, for "No. 1062, Muhammad Husain" read "No. 1062, Shaikh Muhammad Husain."

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 995.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments:

4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.

Ressaidars Sardar Hira Singh, Indar Singh and Suchait Singh to be Risaldars, with effect from the 1st April 1903 on reorganisation.

7th (Duke of Connaught's Own) Rajput Infantry.

Jemadar Sital Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Baijnath Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Badri Narayan Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st August 1903.

19th Punjab Infantry.

Havildar Rulla Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Maya Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st August 1903.

29th Punjab Infantry.

Havildar Rama to be Jemadar, *vice* Sher Singh, transferred to the 16th Madras Infantry, with effect from the 1st July 1903.

32nd Punjab Pioneers.

Jemadar Wasawa Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Dhalla Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Phula Singh, transferred to the 12th Bengal Pioneers, with effect from the 1st April 1903.

1st Battalion, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Colour-Havildar Aspur Gurung to be Jemadar, *vice* Bahadur Thapa, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st September 1903.

3rd (Palamcottah) Madras Light Infantry.

Jemadar Pandbo Rao to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Subarayadu to be Jemadar, *vice* Mutyalu, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st August 1903.

28th Madras Infantry.

Havildar Raj Ahmad to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Mustafa, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st June 1903.

5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

Havildar Danbahadur Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Hazara Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 3rd August 1903.

Bombay Sappers and Miners.

Havildars Shankar Singh and Chimanrao Pole to be Jemadars, *vice* Sarmukh Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, and Munna Lal Misir, promoted, with effect from the 9th May and 22nd June 1903, respectively.

14th Bombay Infantry.

Jemadar Narayan Rao Mane to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Shaikh Ahmad to be Jemadar, *vice* Mawjiram Ahir, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 2nd May 1903.

Jemadar Govind Chauhan to be Subadar and Havildar Dajirao Powar to be Jemadar, *vice* Shaikh Abdul Kadir, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 21st May 1903.

20th Bombay Infantry.

Colour-Havildar Sohanpal Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Bijje Singh, deceased, dated 2nd July 1903.

23rd Bombay Rifles.

Colour-Havildar Walayat Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Binj Singh, promoted to Subadar, in the 2nd Madras Infantry, with effect from the 17th June 1903.

TRANSPORT.

RAILWAY.

No. 996.—In continuation of G. G. O. Nos. 211 and 510 of 1903, it is notified that the concession regarding the grant of free passage by rail authorised in paragraphs 8 and 18 of G. G. O. No. 211 of 1903, for pensioned and discharged Native officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Cavalry and Infantry of the Hyderabad Contingent and for their families, is extended to Native officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Artillery, Hyderabad Contingent, and to their families.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

No. 997.—Major Arthur Holbrook Nott, M.B., Indian Medical Service, Medical officer, resigns his commission, with effect from the 29th August 1903.

Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles.

No. 998.—Lieutenant Charles William Whish, unattached list, resigns his commission, with effect from the 20th January 1903.

Second-Lieutenant William Clendennen Horst, unattached list, resigns his commission, with effect from the 17th May 1903.

Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 999.—Second-Lieutenant John Hartley Chase to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 12th July 1903, *vice* Christie, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant William Reginald Boycott Wight-Boycott to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 13th August 1903, *vice* Crighton, promoted.

1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Corps.

No. 1000.—Second-Lieutenant Cecil Gascoyne Howsin to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st September 1903, *vice* Heath, transferred to the 2nd Battalion.

Agra Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1001.—Captain John Charles Lynn, unattached list, resigns his commission, with effect from the 26th April 1903.

Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.

No. 1002.—Ashley Stuart Milne, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Thomas Henry Hawes, promoted.

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1003.—Captain David Edwin Marshall resigns his commission, with effect from the 8th September 1903.

Assam-Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1004.—Richard Knightley Coxe, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st July 1903, to fill an existing vacancy.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 53.—The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 5th August 1903:

Lieutenant W. W. C. Frith, Royal Indian Marine.

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 2nd October, 1903.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 26th September and 2nd October 1903:

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
1st Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment.	Lieutenant John Lawrence Stawell Cotter.	17th September 1903.	Kailana ...	...	Was attached to 3rd Battalion, The Rifle Brigade, as a supernumerary for appointment to the Indian Army.
25th Bombay Rifles ...	2nd-Lieutenant Sydney Knox Hamilton Little.	20th September 1903.	Ahmednagar	...	
27th Baluch Light Infantry.	Lieutenant William Arthur Bayley.	23rd September 1903.	Chaman ..	...
Indian Medical Service	Lieutenant George Frederick Humphreys.	26th September 1903.	Poona ...	...	Was attached to 20th Bombay Infantry.
Indian Medical Service	Lieutenant Francis Peter Vieyra.	26th September 1903.	Fort Sandeman.	...	Was attached to 7th Bombay Lancers.

Statement of deposits on account of estates between the 12th September and 2nd October 1903.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
					<i>R. a. p.</i>	
Frederick Arculus (a)	Honorary Lieutenant and Quarter Master.	1st Battalion, The Leicestershire Regiment.	2nd April 1903	Intestate	19 13 8	13th October 1903.
Charles Henry Frederick Binsteed. (b)	Major	1st Madras Lancers.	14th May 1903	Intestate	2,621 13 8	1st Decem-ber 1903.

(a) Next-of-kin—

Brother—George Arculus.

Address—Hill Farm, Lap worth, Warwickshire.

(b) Next-of-kin—

Widow—Consuelo Felicia Binsteed.

Address—C/o Messrs. King and Co., 9, Pall Mall, London, S. W.

Children—Gerald Charles Binsteed.

Irene Charlotte Montifiore Binsteed.

Edith Gladys Binsteed.

E. G. BARROW, Major-General,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 26th September, 1903.

No. 356.—In continuation of Public Works Department Notification No. 494, dated the 7th December 1901, it is hereby notified for general information that His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned an estimate amounting to Rs. 71,59,098 for the construction of an extension of the Jech-Doab Railway from Sargoda near the Karana hills to Shorkot road station on the Wazirabad-Khanewal Railway, a distance of 103 miles.

2. This extension will be known as the Southern Section, Jech-Doab Railway, and will be under the control of the Director of Railway Construction.

The 28th September, 1903.

No. 357.—It is hereby notified for general information that His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned estimates aggregating Rs. 59,73,936 for the construction of the following extensions of the Tirhoot State railway:

- (i) From Bairagnia to Shikarpur, a distance of 58.05 miles, at a cost of Rs. 28,58,250.
- (ii) From Bettiah *via* Shikarpur to Bagaha, a distance of 49.35 miles, at a cost of Rs. 26,25,301.
- (iii) From Shikarpur to Bikna Thori, a distance of 21.50 miles, at a cost of Rs. 4,90,385.

2. The extensions have been placed under the control of the Consulting Engineer for Railways, Lucknow Circle, and this construction will be undertaken by the agency of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company from funds supplied by the Secretary of State.

The 30th September, 1903.

No. 358.—It is hereby notified for general information that His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the construction by the Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway Company, as a part of their system, of a line of railway on the metre gauge from Bareilly to Soron, a distance of about 56 miles.

A. BRERETON,

Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 40.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1903.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the SUPPLEMENT, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the copy of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 1st October 1903, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.

There has been no change in the general conditions of the weather during the week under review. The reports show that actually or practically no rain fell during the week to the west of a line running from Kathiawar to the South-East Punjab except on the 1st October when some snow and rain was received over Kashmir.

Over the remainder of the country showers were reported daily. On the 25th the showers were light or moderate over the Peninsula and the central parts of the country, while they were moderate to heavy over the Brahmaputra Valley and parts of Bengal, the largest amounts reported having been 2.88" at Darbhanga and 2.77" at Berhampore. These conditions were generally unaltered during the 26th and 27th when the largest rainfalls reported were Bahraich 4.10", Gauhati 3.58", Jalpaiguri 2.59" and Bangalore 2.77" on the 26th and Chittagong 2.36", Narayanganj 2.48", Mymensingh 2.61", Shillong 2.31 and Bangalore 3.94" on the 27th. On the 28th a small storm was shown over the Sunderbuns and Akyab had received 6.47" of rain. This storm advanced slowly westward into the Central Provinces during the 29th and 30th. On the former date Saugor Island reported 5.38", Calcutta 2.68" and Balasore 2.74" of rain and on the latter date Chaibassa 2.10". The storm then turned north-westward and at 8 A.M. on October 1st lay near Jubbulpore, Pendra reporting 3.33" and Sambalpur, Chaibassa and Hazaribagh over 1" of rain. At the same time a fresh storm was appearing over the Andaman Sea.

The rainfall table shows that during the week under review no rain whatever was received over the north-west dry area and the Jaipur subdivision, while little or none fell over the Rajkot, Jhansi, Lahore and Ludhiana subdivisions. Elsewhere rain was general, the average actual fall ranging from 0.29" in the Bombay subdivision to 6.54" in the Mysore subdivision. The week's rainfall was in excess of the normal over all the Burma divisions, Bengal, the Brahmaputra Valley, the East Himalayas, the East Gangetic Plain, South India, the south of the East Coast and the Cuttack, Ranchi, Raipur, Calicut, Bellary and Hyderabad (Deccan) subdivisions. Elsewhere it was lighter than usual.

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 1ST OCTOBER 1903.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 1ST MAY 1903 TO 1ST OCTOBER 1903.			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE VARIATION.	
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
		Inches.	Inches.		Inches.	Inches.			
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon) . . .	...	4'76	3'73	+ 1'03	137'32	137'38	- 0'06	0	- 1
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo) . . .	...	1'90	1'69	+ 0'30	51'66	54'74	- 3'08	- 6	- 6
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay) . . .	...	1'39	1'24	+ 0'15	19'75	25'25	- 5'50	- 22	- 24
4. Delta of Bengal . . .	{ Narayanganj .	4'07	2'05	+ 2'02	73'40	72'61	+ 0'79	+ 1	- 2
	{ Calcutta .	4'52	2'05	+ 2'47	44'62	53'86	- 8'44	- 16	- 21
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar) . . .	...	3'20	3'03	+ 0'17	113'72	113'04	+ 0'68	+ 1	0
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, East.	{ Dinajpur .	2'73	2'55	+ 0'18	75'08	87'13	- 12'05	- 14	- 14
	{ Darbhanga .	2'92	1'67	+ 1'25	44'30	45'70	- 1'40	- 3	- 6
	{ Bahraich .	2'27	0'85	+ 1'42	40'56	43'84	- 3'28	- 7	- 11
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East . . .	{ Burdwan .	2'25	1'32	+ 0'93	45'16	48'74	- 3'58	- 7	- 10
	{ Patna .	1'67	0'97	+ 0'70	27'56	40'56	- 13'00	- 32	- 35
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, West.	{ Simla .	0'32	0'58	- 0'26	44'09	47'24	- 3'15	- 7	- 6
	{ Ludhiana .	0'13	0'30	- 0'17	32'40	36'26	- 3'86	- 11	- 10
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West . . .	{ Cawnpore .	0'40	0'77	- 0'31	23'69	31'17	- 7'48	- 24	- 24
	{ Lahore .	0'18	0'20	- 0'02	12'42	20'51	- 8'09	- 39	- 40
10. N. W. Dry Area (Bikaner) . . .	...	0	0'06	- 0'06	9'42	8'02	+ 1'40	+ 17	+ 18
11. Baluchistan (Quetta) . . .	...	0	0'01	- 0'01	0'81	1'35	- 0'54	- 40	- 40
12. East Coast, North . . .	{ Waltair .	1'01	1'27	- 0'26	32'10	25'90	+ 6'20	+ 24	+ 26
	{ Cuttack .	6'14	2'02	+ 4'12	40'96	51'01	- 1'05	- 2	- 11
13. East Satpuras . . .	{ Ranchi .	3'56	1'28	+ 2'28	38'91	50'73	- 11'82	- 23	- 29
	{ Raipur .	1'79	1'10	+ 0'69	48'07	48'14	- 0'07	0	- 2
	{ Jubbulpore .	0'74	1'64	- 0'90	57'35	50'24	+ 7'11	+ 2	+ 4
14. Central India Plateau: . . .	{ Jhansi .	0'13	1'10	- 0'97	33'48	40'89	- 7'41	- 18	- 16
	{ Jaipur .	0	0'16	- 0'16	21'39	21'17	+ 0'22	+ 1	+ 2
	{ Indore .	0'45	0'56	- 0'11	42'34	39'94	+ 2'40	+ 6	+ 6
15. West Coast . . .	{ Calicut .	2'91	1'52	+ 1'39	88'24	78'64	+ 9'60	+ 12	+ 11
	{ Bombay .	0'29	1'80	- 1'51	103'43	93'08	+ 10'35	+ 11	+ 13
16. Gujarat . . .	{ Ahmedabad .	0'61	0'67	- 0'06	33'23	36'90	- 3'67	- 9	- 10
	{ Rajkot .	0'05	0'24	- 0'19	20'67	20'29	+ 0'38	+ 2	+ 3
17. West Satpuras (Akola) . . .	...	1'28	1'38	- 0'10	34'91	30'63	+ 4'28	+ 14	+ 15
18. Deccan . . .	{ Bellary .	1'55	1'24	+ 0'31	23'90	18'56	+ 5'34	+ 29	+ 29
	{ Bijapur .	1'60	1'67	- 0'07	29'27	24'49	+ 4'78	+ 19	+ 21
	{ Hyderabad .	2'52	1'17	+ 1'35	30'73	25'23	+ 5'50	+ 22	+ 17
19. South India . . .	{ Mysore .	6'54	1'82	+ 4'72	30'18	19'82	+ 10'36	+ 52	+ 31
	{ Madura .	1'69	1'35	+ 0'34	21'49	14'58	+ 6'91	+ 47	+ 50
20. East Coast, South (Madras) . . .	...	2'73	1'13	+ 1'60	22'47	15'15	+ 7'32	+ 48	+ 41

W. L. DALLAS,

for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India .
and Director General of Indian Observatories.

J. O. MILLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;

The 1st October, 1902.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday,
26th September 1903:

Madras.—The rainfall was good to heavy generally, except in Tinnevely. Water for irrigation is generally sufficient. Ploughing, sowing, transplanting and weeding are in progress. Standing crops are in good condition, but some damage has been done through heavy rain in parts of Godavari, Kistna and Tanjore. Pasture is sufficient. Fodder is procurable. The condition of cattle is good. Prices have fallen or are stationary.

Bombay.—Good rain has fallen during the week in parts of the Panch Mahals, Surat, the Konkan and Bijapur; moderate in parts of Thar and Parkar, Kaira, Broach, Nasik, Khandesh and Sholapur; and slight in parts of Karachi, Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Belgaum and Dharwar. The rainfall is generally sufficient, but more rain is needed in parts of Karachi, Larkana, Ahmedabad, Nasik, Khandesh and Poona. The sowing of the autumn crops is completed in Nasik; is almost over in Ahmedabad and continues in parts of Surat. Transplantation is completed in Ahmedabad and Nasik. Weeding is completed in Thana, is almost over in Colaba and continues in parts of Kaira, Broach, Surat, Nasik, Belgaum, Wadhwan and Baroda. The standing crops have been slightly damaged by insects or locusts in parts of Sindh, the Panch Mahals, Kaira, Ahmedabad, Thana, Khandesh and Sholapur; by rats in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad and Sholapur; by excessive rain in parts of Surat, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur and are generally in good condition elsewhere. The harvesting of the autumn crops has commenced in parts of Larkana, Hyderabad, Kaira, Poona and Satara, and continues in parts of Karachi, Sukkur and Ratnagiri. The sowing of cotton is almost completed in Bijapur and continues in parts of Ahmedabad and Belgaum. Cotton is generally in good condition in Hyderabad, Broach, the Deccan and the Carnatic, but is slightly damaged by excessive rain in parts of Surat. The preparation of lands for spring cultivation has commenced in parts of Hyderabad and is progressing in parts of Sukkur, the Upper Sindh Frontier, Broach, Thana, Nasik, Khandesh, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar and Rajkot. The sowing of spring crops has commenced in parts of the Upper Sindh Frontier, Nasik, Khandesh and Sholapur, and continues in parts of Poona, Satara and Bijapur, but is retarded in parts of Belgaum, owing to excessive rain. The fodder-supply is sufficient. Agricultural stock are generally in good condition and sufficient. The water-supply is adequate. Prices have fallen in eight districts, have risen in two and are stationary elsewhere.

Bengal.—The rainfall during the week was general and in places moderately heavy. More rain is needed in Gaya and Saran and also in parts of Burdwan, Midnapore, the 24-Parganas, Nadia, Murshidabad, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Purnea, Malda and the Sonthal Parganas. Transplantation of winter rice is almost over. The preparation of lands for spring crops is in progress. The harvesting of jute is still going on. The outturn is estimated at 93·75 per cent. The early autumn crop is estimated to be an 80 per cent. crop. Prospects on the whole are fair. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in five districts, has fallen in twelve and is stationary in the rest.

United Provinces.—Rain has been general throughout the Provinces. Gonda received 5 inches, Fyzabad 4½ and Bijnor, Benares and Gorakhpur 3. In the Upper Doab there was only a sprinkling. Prospects continue good, but more rain is said to be required in parts of Muttra and in one tahsil in Agra. The harvesting of autumn crops continues except in Gorakhpur where it is retarded owing to the incessant rainfall. Fields continue

to be prepared for spring crops. Slight damage to standing crops by insects is reported from Agra and by floods in riparian tracts in Bahraich and Azamgarh. Markets are full and prices are stationary.

Punjab.—Rain has fallen in parts of Hissar, Delhi and Umballa. Ploughing for spring crops continues and sowings have commenced in most districts. The condition and prospects of standing crops are generally good except in parts of Ferozepore where they are suffering for want of rain. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is said to be sufficient in all districts, except in parts of Lahore. The prices of all food-grains are generally unchanged.

North-West Frontier Province.—There has been no rain. The prospects of standing crops are good. The sowing of rapeseed is in progress in Dera Ismail Khan. Water is diminishing in rivers but is sufficient in canals. Fodder is abundant and stocks of food-grains are sufficient. Prices are rising in Peshawar, but are falling in Dera Ismail Khan.

Burma.—The rainfall was general and mostly sufficient. Transplanting of the main paddy is completed in Kankpyu, Hanthawaddy, the irrigated tracts of Minbu and in the Southern Shan States. Ploughing was resumed in the dry zone tract where they had been temporarily suspended before on account of the drought. The reaping of early wet-weather paddy has commenced in Thayetmyo, Myitkyina, the Ruby Mines and the Northern Shan States, and of hill side paddy in Katha and Yamethin. The sowing of *juar* was finished in Myingyan and parts of Magwe and Sagaing. The sowing of tobacco on islands has begun in Minbu and Myingyan. Prospects have throughout improved, including Sagaing, the Lower Chindwin, Yamethin and the Ruby Mines district, but in Thayetmyo the crops are still reported to be suffering for want of rain. In the Taunggdwingyi township of Magwe early wet-weather paddy has failed in parts, owing to the failure of the early rains. Large areas are also left uncultivated in Shwebo and in the Mogaung tract of Mandalay. Paddy was considerably damaged from the same cause. The price of paddy has fallen largely in Pegu and Prome, less so in Rangoon and Mandalay and slightly in three districts, while it has risen considerably in Minbu. Elsewhere it is unchanged.

Central Provinces.—Light rain has fallen throughout the provinces. Crops are generally in good condition, but some damage has been caused by continuous rain in Seoni and Betul, and by grass-hoppers in Nimar and Raipur. Weeding operations have almost been completed. The preparation of land for spring sowings and the harvesting of minor millets are in progress. Prices continue to show a tendency to fall. The numbers on relief were as follows:—Gratuitous relief—Bilaspur, adults, 489; children, 69; total 558; Bhandara, adults, 734; children, 61; total, 795. Total on gratuitous relief, 1,353. Poor-houses—Raipur, adults, 4; children, 20; total, 24. Total on all forms of relief, 1,377.

Assam.—Moderate rain fell in all districts. The transplanting of late and the harvesting of early rice are nearly finished. Plucking and manufacture of tea and sowing of pulse continue. Cutting of jute still continues in Goalpara Kamrup and the Garo Hills. The outturn of early rice is good, except in Kamrup, and of jute good in Sylhet and Goalpara and fair in Kamrup and the Garo Hills. The prospects of tea and sugarcane are fair to good, except in Kamrup, where the prospects of sugarcane are reported poor. Prices:—Common rice—Silchar, 14; Sylhet and Tezpur, 13; Dhubri and Gauhati, 12; Nowgong, 11; and Sibsagar and Dibrugarh, 10 seers per rupee.

Mysore.—Four inches and 95 cents of rain fell in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. The rainfall was good throughout the province. General prospects are good. Prices are slightly fluctuating. Cattle are healthy, except in parts of Mysore and Hassan. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Coorg.—Rainfall 87 cents. Cardamom picking has commenced. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder are ample.

Berar.—The average rain during the week was 65 cents. The weather is warm and occasionally cloudy. Standing crops are in a satisfactory condition. The preparation of land for the spring crops continues. Weeding is still in progress. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are fluctuating.

Hyderabad.—The rainfall during the week was one inch and 61 cents. The autumn harvest continues. Early rice is good and weeding continues. Spring crops are being sown. Prospects are generally good. Prices:—Wheat, 9½; rice, 9½ and *juar*, 32½ seers per *halki* rupee.

Rajputana.—The rainfall was general throughout the province, including Ajmer-Merwara. Agricultural operations for the spring crops are in progress. The condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder is sufficient everywhere. Some injury to standing crops is reported from various quarters owing to locusts or excessive rain, but prospects generally are satisfactory. Prices are falling in four States and are stationary elsewhere.

Central India.—The rainfall was partial in Bhopal and Malwa, general elsewhere and sufficient everywhere. Agricultural operations are in progress everywhere. Crops are in good condition in Gwalior, Bhopal, Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand and fair in Malwa, Bhopawar and Indore, but slightly damaged by vermin and rain in parts of Malwa, Bhopawar and Indore. Agricultural stock and pasturage are generally good. Prices are steady in Gwalior, Bundelkhand and Bhopawar; normal in Bhopal, Baghelkhand and Indore; and low in Malwa.

Kashmir.—The weather is bright. Prices are stationary. Rice is selling at 4 seers 8 chitaks the rupee. **JAMMU:**—There has been no rain. The condition of the standing crops is good. Fodder is sufficient. Lands are being prepared for the spring crops. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat is selling from 16 to 26 seers and maize 20 to 30 seers per rupee.

Nepal.—Rainfall 3.27 inches. The weather is variable. The morning mists have commenced. Upland rice is still being harvested. Prospects of lowland rice are good. The price of rice is 5½ seers for the rupee.

J. O. MILLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Simla, the 1st October, 1903.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 26th September 1903, is published for general information:

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.	
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern.	Bombay City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	99	91	
		Dholera Port	"	"	"	
		Ahmedabad City	B., B. & C. I. & B. G. J. P.	"	"	
		Ahmedabad District	"	"	"	
		Broach Port	B., B. & C. I.	32	29	
		Broach District	"	103	76	
		Panch Mahals District	"	75	59	
		Kaira District	"	114	73	
		Palanpur State	B., B. & C. I.	"	"	
		Rewakantha "	"	58	24	
		Bulsar Port	"	1	1	
		Surat District	"	69	57	
		Handra Port	"	"	"	
		Utari "	"	"	"	
		Vosara "	"	"	"	
		Kelva "	"	"	"	
		Trombay "	"	"	"	
		Tarapur "	"	"	"	
		Manori "	"	"	"	
		Mahim "	B., B. & C. I.	"	"	
		Dhanu "	"	"	"	
		Bhiwadi "	"	14	11	
		Agashi "	"	"	"	
		Shirgaon "	"	"	"	
		Barsein "	B., B. & C. I.	"	"	
		Kalyan "	G. I. P.	13	11	
		Thana "	"	3	1	
		Umbergaon Port	"	"	"	
		Kon Port	"	"	"	
		Thana District	" & B., B. & C. I.	3	1	
	Central.	Ahmednagar District	Dhond and Manmad (G. I. P.)	948	760	
		Khandesh "	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	424	381	
		Nasik "	G. I. P. & N. G.	307	229	
		Poona City	"	113	99	
		Poona District	S. M. & G. I. P.	166	155	
		Satara "	S. M.	1170	775	
		Sholapur Town	"	5	3	
		Sholapur District	G. I. P., S. M. & Barsi	1048	838	
	Southern.	Alibag Port	"	"	"	
		Parvel "	"	3	4	
		Eskoi "	"	"	"	
		Roha "	"	"	"	
		Revdanda "	"	"	"	
		Kolaba District	G. I. P.	5	5	
		Ratnagiri Port	"	"	"	
		Vizadrag "	"	"	"	
		Rajapur "	"	2	3	
		Vengurla "	"	"	"	
		Dabhal "	"	"	"	
		Joigad "	"	"	"	
		Deogad "	"	"	"	
		Ratnagiri District	"	2	3	
		Holgaum "	S. M.	1590	1193	
		Hubli Town	"	34	32	
		Dharwar District	"	2296	1606	
	Sind.	Karwar Port	"	"	"	
		Akola "	"	"	"	
		Kumta "	"	"	"	
		Kanara District	S. M.	36	33	
		Savantvadi State	"	"	"	
		Bijapur District		S. M. & G. I. P.	316	284
		Karachi Town and Port		"	1	1
		Karachi District		N. W.	"	"
		Hyderabad Town		" & J. B.	10	8
		Thar and Parkar District		J. B.	"	"
		Larkhana "		N. W.	"	"
		Sukkar District	"	"	"	
		Khairpur State	"	"	"	
		Political charges.		Akakot "	"	25	30
			Amudh "	"	8	1
	Tuna Port		"	"	"	
	Mandvi "		"	20	20	
	Cutch State		"	19	15	
	Savanur "		"	"	"	
	Bhor "		"	"	"	
	Porbandar Port		"	30	14	
	Bhavnagar Town and Port		"	68	60	
	Mongrol Port		"	"	"	
	Jodia Port		"	"	"	
	Jafnabad Port		"	72	54	
	Vavunia "		"	"	"	
	Kathiawar State		B., B. & C. I., Morvi & B. G. J. P.	233	164	
	Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country		S. M.	2150	1550	
	Sachin State		B., B. & C. I.	"	"	
	Dharampur "		"	"	"	
	Srivardhan Port		"	"	"	
	Murud "		"	"	"	
	Barimandla "		"	"	"	
	Nandgaon "		"	"	"	
	Janjira "		"	"	"	
	Janjira State		"	"	"	
	Velan Port		"	"	"	
	Kodinar Port		"	"	"	
	Billimora "		B., B. & C. I.	11	9	
	Baroda City		"	1	"	
	Baroda State		"	143	95	
	Jath "		"	"	"	
	Bijapur "		"	171	143	
	Surat "	"	"	"		
	TOTAL				11936	8957

* Imported.

Residency Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Madras Presidency.		Salem Town	Madras	...	...
		Salem District	S. M.	(a) 34	(a) 90
		Bellary Cantonment	.. & Madras...	(b) 80	(b) 36
		Bellary District	Madras	...	...
		Coimbatore Town	Madras, S. I. & Nilgiri	(c) 38	(c) 16
		Coimbatore District	...	6	6
		Nilgiris	S. I. & Madras	(d) 4	(d) 4
		North Arcot	..	...	...
		South Arcot District	..	...	...
		Ouddalore Port	S. I.	...	...
		Tinnevely District	Madras	...	...
		Malabar	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Ouddapah	...	9	8
		Mangalore Port	...	...	...
		Ermala	...	...	...
		South Canara District	...	...	...
		Madras City	Madras and S. I.	...	...
		Chingleput	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Godavari	Morvi & Madras	...	...
		Tanjore	Madras & S. I.	...	...
		Anantapur	.. S. I. & S. M.	17	17
TOTAL				175	127
Bengal	Patna	Calcutta	E. I., E. B. S. & B. N.	16	16
		Champan District	...	...	...
		Chapra Town	B. & N. W.	...	...
		Gaya District	..	1	1
		Saran District	..	30	18
		Darbhanga Town	..	...	...
		Darbhanga District	..	4	...
		Patna City	E. I.	...	...
		Patna District	...	87	27
		Chota Nagpur	Palaman District	E. I.	...
TOTAL				88	63
United Provinces.	Allahabad	Allahabad City	E. I.	1	...
		Allahabad District	...	5	4
		Cawnpore City	E. I., O. & R., B. & C. I., & G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	26	19
		Cawnpore District	...	...	...
		Fatehpur	E. I.	...	...
		Banda District	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
		Jhansi City	G. I. P.	...	...
		Jhansi District	...	...	...
		Hamirpur	..	...	...
	Benares	Benares Cantonment	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	...	...
		Benares City	...	...	...
		Benares District	B. & N. W. & E. I.	...	...
		Ballia	B. & N. W.	1	...
		Jaunpur City	O. & R.	...	...
		Jaunpur District	...	...	...
		Ghazipur	E. I. & B. & N. W.	...	...
		Mirzapur City	E. I.	...	...
Mirzapur District		..	...	...
Fyzabad	Gonda	B. & N. W.	...	...
	Partabgarh	O. & R.	...	...
	Sultanpur	...	...	...
	Ajodhia	O. & R. & B. & N. W.	...	...
	Fyzabad City	O. & R.	...	...
	Fyzabad District	O. & R.	...	...
	Bara Banki Town	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	3	5	
	Bara Banki District	..	...	...
Gorakhpur	Asamgarh City	...	32	15	
	Asamgarh District	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	...	...
	Gorakhpur City	B. & N. W.	...	...
	Gorakhpur District	...	11	8	
	Basti District	B. & N. W.	...	...
Meerut	Meerut City	N. W.	6	6	
	Meerut Cantonment	...	...	...
	Meerut District	N. W., O. & R. & E. I.	...	...
	Muzaffarnagar City	N. W.	...	...
	Muzaffarnagar District	N. W.	...	...
	Aligarh	E. I. & O. & R.	...	...
	Saharanpur	O. & R. & N. W.	...	...
	Hardwar Union	O. & R.	1	1	
Lucknow	Roorkee Town	..	...	...
	Bulandshahr District	...	...	...
	Unao	O. & R.	...	...
	Lucknow City	O. & R., B. & N. W. & E. K.	...	...
	Lucknow District	...	2	2	
	Hardoi	O. & R.	...	...
	Rae Bareilly	O. & R.	(f) 1	...	
	Sitapur	E. K.	9	0	

- (a) Including 7 imported seizures and 5 imported deaths.
 (b) Including 5 imported seizures and 7 imported deaths.
 (c) Including 6 imported seizures and 8 imported deaths.
 (d) Including 1 imported seizure and 1 imported death.
 (f) Imported.

Presidency or Province	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Agra	Etawah City ...	E. I. ...	...	...
		Etawah District ...	" ...	...	...
		Fatehgarh ...	" ...	16	11
		Farrukhabad Town ...	B., B. & C. I. ...	...	...
		Farrukhabad District ...	" ...	...	...
		Munpuri ...	" ...	...	...
	Bohilkhand	Agra City ...	B., B. & C. I., G. I. P., B. & N. W. & E. I.	...	...
		Agra District ...	" ...	...	...
	Kumaun	Bareilly City ...	R. & K. ...	...	...
		Bareilly District ...	R. & K. & O. & R. ...	...	...
PUNJAB.	Jullundur	Shahjahanpur District ...	" ...	...	...
		Bijnor ...	" ...	...	...
		Naini Tal ...	R. & K. ...	...	...
	Total			114	80
	Lahore	Jullundur District ...	N. W. ...	2	1
		Hoshiarpur ...	" ...	2	...
		Ferozepur ...	N. W. & B., B. & C. I. ...	...	...
	Rawalpindi	Kanagra ...	" ...	...	...
		Amritsar City ...	N. W. ...	...	...
		Amritsar District ...	N. W. ...	...	...
	Multan	Gurdaspur ...	N. W. ...	...	...
		Lahore ...	N. W. ...	1	150
		Rawalpindi ...	N. W. ...	189	1
	Delhi	Gurgaon ...	N. W. ...	3	3
		Gurgaonwala ...	N. W. ...	5	3
		Sialkot ...	N. W. ...	...	...
	Patna	Shahpur ...	N. W. ...	3	2
		Jhelum ...	N. W. ...	8	4
		Jhang ...	N. W. ...	...	...
	Patna	Multan ...	N. W. ...	...	...
		Montgomery ...	N. W. ...	...	...
		Munawala ...	N. W. ...	...	...
	Patna	Gurgaon ...	B., B. & C. I. ...	...	...
		Dehra ...	E. I., G. I. P., O. & R., B., B. & C. I., N. W. & S. P.	...	...
		Hussar ...	B., B. & C. I. ...	1	1
	Patna	Karnal ...	E. I. ...	78	29
		Ludhiana ...	N. W. ...	17	14
		Umballa District ...	N. W. & E. I. ...	...	...
	Patna	Rohtak ...	S. P. ...	...	...
		Patna City ...	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.) ...	...	...
		Patna State ...	N. W., E. I., B. D. & C. I., & J. B. ...	17	6
	Total			326	211
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Norbudda	Nimar District ...	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I. ...	(d) 10	(d) 7
		Hoshangabad District ...	" ...	(b) 272	(b) 239
		Narsingpur Town ...	" ...	...	...
	Nagpur	Narsingpur District ...	" ...	...	...
		Chhindwara ...	" ...	...	...
		Betul ...	" ...	1	...
	Jubbulpore	Nagpur City ...	B. N. & G. I. P. ...	(a) 10	7
		Nagpur District ...	" ...	82	73
		Wardha ...	G. I. P. ...	(c) 27	(c) 12
	Chhattisgarh	Chanda ...	" ...	5	...
		Bhandara ...	B. N. ...	(c) 57	(c) 38
		Jubbulpore Town ...	" ...	(d) 7	(d) 6
	Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore District ...	E. I. & G. I. P. ...	45	23
		Damoh ...	" ...	...	...
		Saugor Cantonment ...	" ...	...	...
	Chhattisgarh	Saugor Town ...	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) ...	...	...
		Saugor District ...	" ...	...	...
		Mundla ...	" ...	...	...
	Total			525	404
ASSAM	Assam Valley	Dibrugarh Town (Lakhimpur District)	D. S. ...	...	...
Total			...	...	...
COORG	...	...	...	...	...
Total			...	...	...
MYSORE STATE.	Mysore	Bangalore City ...	S. M. & Madras ...	18	16
		Bangalore Civil and Military Station ...	" ...	23	22
		Bangalore District ...	" ...	107	91
		Mysore City ...	" ...	178	154
		Mysore District ...	" ...	34	20
		Kolar ...	Madras and S. M. ...	45	38
		Kolar Gold Fields ...	" ...	2	2
		Tumkur District ...	S. M. ...	75	55
		Shimoga ...	" ...	121	86
		Chitaldrug ...	" ...	69	55
MYSORE STATE.	Mysore	Kadur ...	" ...	4	1
		Hasan ...	" ...	10	10
Total			691	550	

(a) Including 2 imported seizures.

(b) " 43 " and 29 imported deaths.

(c) " 3 " seizures and 2 imported deaths.

(d) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
HYDERABAD STATE.	...	Aurangabad District	N. G. S.	197	203
		Bir	G. I. P. & Barsi	274	251
		Hyderabad	N. G. S. ... ..	...	...
		Indur	G. I. P. & Barsi	167	148
		Usmanabad	S. M.	100	89
		Lingsagur	G. I. P.	27	24
		Purbhani ... ..	... ..	8	8
		Beichur ... ..	... ..	19	19
		Gulbarga ... ..	... ..	...	...
		Total ... ..				801	737
BOMBAY	...	Akola District	G. I. P.	208(A)	170(A)
		Buldana	B. S. & G. I. P. (B. U. Sec.)	40(g)	27(g)
		Wun ... ..	... ..	1(s)	...
		Basin ... ..	... ..	199	133
		Amphoti	G. I. P.	470	455
		Ellichpur ... ..	... ..	...	...
Total				918	704
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Indore City	B., B. & C. I.	1038	1022
		Indore State... ..	... ..	190	177
		Gwalior ... ..	... ..	15 (e)	10 (e)
		Bhopal City ... ..	... ..	5	5
		Bhopal State ... ..	... ..	41	41
		Mhow Cantonment	B., B. & C. I. (Rajputana-Malwa)	912(a)	581(a)
		Nimach Cantonment ... ..	... ..	18(e)	9(e)
		Indore Residency ... ..	... ..	30(a)	21(a)
		Rutlam City	B., B. & C. I. ... ..	...	...
		Rutlam State ... ..	... ..	14(e)	15(e)
		Dewas Town ... ..	... ..	6 (a)	4 (a)
		Dewas State ... ..	... ..	23 (a)	12 (a)
Total				2312	1899
RAJPUTANA	...	Ajmer District ... ..	... ..	...	1 (0)
		Mewar State ... ..	... ..	2(s)	2 (0)
		Ohitor (Udaipur State) ... ..	... ..	...	...
		Tonk State ... ..	... ..	27(e)	18(e)
		Jaipur ... ..	... ..	...	...
Total				20	21
KASHMIR...	...	Hamirpur-Sidhan (Akhour Tahsil) ... ..	... ..	...	...
		Jammu City ... ..	... ..	...	...
Total ... ..				...	...
N.-W. F. PROVINCE.	...	Abbottabad Town ... ..	... ..	...	...
		Hasara District ... ..	... ..	1(s)	1(s)
Total				1	1
BALUCHISTAN.	...	Sonmiani ... ..	... ..	...	...
		Hirok	N. W. ... ..	...	...
Total ... ..				...	...
GRAND TOTAL				17816	18843

(a) For week ending 26th September 1903.

(c) From 15th to 21st September 1903.

(e) For week ending 19th September 1903.

(g) Including 2 imported seizures and 2 imported deaths.

(h) Including 3 imported seizures and 2 imported deaths.

(s) Imported.

H. H. RISLEY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	AVERAGE EARNINGS PER MILE PER WEEK.				RESULTS OF WORKING DURING 2ND-HALF OF YEAR.										RESULTS OF WORKING FOR OFFICIAL YEAR.								
	During 2nd-half of 1902.		During official year of 1902-03.		Mean mileage worked.		Total earnings for week ending		Earnings per mile open for week		Total earnings from 1st July to		Increase.		Decrease.		Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.		Decrease.		
	R	R	R	R	1902.	1903.	20th September 1902.	19th September 1903.	1902.	1903.	20th September 1902.	19th September 1903.	R	R	R	R	20th September 1902.	19th September 1903.	R	R	R	R	
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.																			
State and Guaranteed Railways.																							
East Indian	684	671	1,940	1,972	11,55,843	13,02,000	593	660	1,31,56,535	1,36,06,000	4,49,455	...	...	...	...	...	3,08,07,397	3,14,54,000	6,46,613	...	...	...
Bengal Central	194	183	139	139	35,572	51,500	256	371	2,89,898	3,66,000	76,102	...	...	...	...	...	5,99,404	6,72,000	72,596	...	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur (inclgd. Raipur-Dhamtari & 6')	153	165	1,608	1,805	2,17,473	2,68,000	135	148	25,64,548	25,72,000	7,452	...	...	...	...	...	62,37,725	65,81,000	3,43,275	...	...	...
Great Indian Peninsula system	418	534	1,568	1,560	4,66,023	5,30,000	297	338	54,30,364	63,15,000	8,84,636	...	...	...	...	...	1,72,72,569	1,97,66,000	24,93,431	...	...	...
Indian Midland (inclgd. Bhopal-Narsi)	176	217	871	916	1,02,845	1,04,000	118	113	13,56,111	11,91,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,66,204	38,18,000	...	...	...	...
Beawada extn. (East Coast State)	276	283	21	21	5,687	3,700	271	176	65,974	49,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,31,082	1,30,000	...	...	...	...
North Western (inclgd. Nowshera-Dargai & 6')	247	255	3,158	3,267	7,72,250	9,42,000	245	288	85,90,014	1,01,73,000	15,82,986	...	...	...	...	...	1,94,97,618	2,33,59,000	38,61,982	...	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (inclgd m. & 6')	208	229	1,115	1,162	2,09,650	2,24,000	188	193	25,10,424	26,00,000	89,576	...	...	...	...	...	62,23,795	67,60,000	5,36,305	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal (inclgd. metre & 6')	495	380	861	859	4,26,083	4,55,000	495	566	39,27,413	39,80,000	52,357	...	...	...	...	...	75,67,475	74,13,000	...	...	...	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	556	657	461	461	2,05,641	2,31,000	446	501	25,69,776	24,91,000	2,40,299	...	...	...	...	...	71,53,747	77,47,000	5,63,253	...	...	...
Madras	248	259	888	900	1,87,036	2,15,000	211	239	24,93,701	27,34,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,84,519	62,06,000	5,21,481	...	...	...
North-East line	148	173	494	495	75,682	74,000	153	149	9,05,038	8,81,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,39,453	21,64,000	...	...	...	...
Hardwar-Dehra	144	152	32	32	3,723	3,900	116	122	48,959	43,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,19,360	1,23,000	3,640	...	...	...
Rajputana-Majwa (inclgd. Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda 5 6')	266	268	1,784	1,784	3,08,415	3,71,000	173	208	46,93,990	39,69,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,21,58,747	1,07,31,000	19,27,747	...	...	...
Pilanes-Deesa	31	36	17	17	583	500	34	29	5,727	5,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,842	14,300	7,08,253	...	...	...
South Indian	184	191	1,124	1,124	2,26,057	2,39,000	201	213	23,77,721	26,85,000	3,07,279	...	...	...	...	...	51,37,747	59,06,000	43,656	...	...	...
Tinnevely-Quilon (British section)	82	82	19	50	1,644	5,500	86	100	19,320	46,400	26,860	...	...	...	...	...	(a) 26,244	69,900	...	...	...	...
Tanjore District Board	100	103	54	71	6,116	6,900	113	97	71,487	89,300	17,813	...	...	...	...	...	1,54,827	1,95,000	40,173	...	...	...
Southern Mahratta (inclgd. Gt.-M. Fron. sec.)	104	115	1,165	1,165	1,15,437	1,15,000	99	99	14,21,858	14,51,000	29,142	...	...	...	...	...	96,59,405	96,94,000	84,535	...	...	...
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	107	107	296	296	26,905	24,800	91	84	3,82,599	2,78,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,16,495	7,08,000	...	...	...	...
Bengal and N.-W. (inclgd. Tirhoot sec.)	130	137	1,261	1,330	1,38,605	1,68,000	110	126	17,32,933	21,58,000	4,25,088	...	...	...	...	...	49,32,762	57,66,000	8,33,238	...	...	...
Lucknow Bareilly	114	127	200	200	16,669	15,800	83	79	2,40,095	2,46,000	5,995	...	...	...	...	...	6,85,668	6,83,000	...	...	...	...
Azam-Bengal	71	68	589	643	45,562	46,800	77	73	4,02,620	4,52,000	49,380	...	...	...	...	...	8,79,714	9,84,000	1,04,289	...	...	...
Burma	176	202	1,178	1,337	1,96,838	2,29,000	167	171	22,62,702	24,40,000	1,77,298	...	...	...	...	...	53,39,217	59,97,000	4,51,783	...	...	...
Benghalpur-Sutanpur	94	79	59	59	6,741	8,600	114	146	63,955	65,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,03,391	1,11,000	609	...	...	...
Indrapur-Hydrabad (British sec.)	70	78	124	124	8,019	11,900	65	96	1,07,297	1,23,000	15,703	...	...	...	...	...	2,45,176	2,75,000	29,824	...	...	...
Nigiri	311	337	17	17	4,706	3,500	277	206	77,439	45,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,80,005	1,41,000	...	...	...	...
Special gauge. } Jorhat	69	57	28	28	2,318	2,200	83	79	23,838	24,400	562	...	...	...	...	...	43,474	45,100	1,626	...	...	...
Total	261	286	21,080	21,883	49,68,127	56,59,600	236	258	5,77,94,635	6,10,73,100	32,78,465	...	...	...	...	...	14,23,06,049	15,08,07,300	85,01,251	...	...	...

	152	149	107	107	15,746	17,200	147	101	1,86,003	1,80,000	...	...	8,003	4,14,058	5,08,000	93,942	...
Lachman-Dhul-Jahal	101	89	79	79	7,843	9,400	99	119	87,167	98,700	...	...	...	1,71,190	1,74,000	2,810	...
The Mysore's Guaranteed State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tandi Valley	244	261	334	334	62,636	62,800	188	188	8,24,802	7,03,000	...	...	1,21,802	19,76,109	19,10,000	...	57,109
Prithvi Canyon	76	105	155	155	8,806	9,100	57	59	1,03,171	95,000	...	...	8,171	2,98,700	2,94,000	...	4,700
Prithvi Valley	61	71	32	32	2,396	2,000	75	60	24,331	24,331	...	...	...	67,006	64,000	...	3,066
Mandi-Ujjain	60	82	34	34	1,192	2,000	35	59	21,813	16,700	...	...	5,183	78,611	56,300	...	22,311
Blue-Green-Badia	29	35	148	148	2,336	3,700	23	25	35,406	45,100	...	...	...	19,02,974	3,21,000	30,026	...
Blue-Green-Ujjain	71	92	114	114	6,171	5,700	54	50	83,985	76,500	...	...	7,485	2,83,057	2,09,000	...	74,657
Blue-Green-Gold-fields	409	404	10	10	3,926	3,600	393	300	56,330	44,600	...	...	13,730	1,14,022	93,400	...	18,622
Kollihand and Khamon (Co.'s sec.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sagunali-Razal	114	143	66	66	8,267	8,300	125	126	1,01,613	1,01,000	...	...	613	2,65,934	2,58,000	...	7,934
Nokhal (Bengal)	45	45	18	18	695	1,200	39	28	5,343	4,300	...	...	1,043	15,297	16,500	1,203	...
Mysore-Bengal-Jagannathgani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal-Doors	177	143	36	36	7,157	9,300	199	258	79,958	94,700	...	...	...	1,20,093	1,48,000	27,007	...
Bengal-Doors extensions	79	64	78	78	5,909	6,800	76	58	61,867	73,500	...	...	...	1,24,387	1,53,000	27,613	...
Dhru-Sadiya	211	208	78	78	18,620	22,100	239	283	1,90,002	2,39,000	...	...	...	4,00,741	4,81,000	86,259	...
Shoranur-Cochin	76	76	65	65	4,553	6,000	70	92	47,926	78,300	...	...	...	54,903	1,77,000	1,22,097	...
Ahmedabad-Parantij	51	58	55	55	2,589	1,900	47	35	33,685	26,100	...	...	...	89,495	71,600	...	17,895
Ahmedabad-Dholka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Gachwat's railway	57	63	122	135	6,278	6,200	51	46	73,738	73,000	...	...	738	1,82,588	1,97,000	14,412	...
Kolapur	70	83	29	29	1,007	2,100	66	72	23,280	24,600	...	...	...	69,824	59,600	...	10,284
Yerranpur-Mysore From. sec. (incldg. M. Nanjangud)	74	72	67	67	5,866	4,900	88	73	61,133	49,300	...	...	...	1,20,042	1,27,000	...	...
Bilur-Shimoga	30	32	38	38	815	1,300	21	34	1,3852	11,000	...	...	2,852	32,712	28,300	...	4,412
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley	88	108	392	392	27,417	25,400	70	65	3,69,083	3,12,000	...	...	57,083	11,18,927	10,85,000	...	33,927
Blavagar-Gondal-Jangad-Forbandar	65	82	334	334	19,206	23,500	57	70	2,14,817	2,48,000	...	...	...	6,25,312	7,62,000	1,26,688	...
Jetalpur-Kajkot	49	60	46	46	2,539	3,000	55	65	29,362	31,800	...	...	...	74,340	80,400	6,060	...
Jamnagar	45	45	54	54	2,382	4,400	44	81	33,407	29,300	...	...	4,107	75,075	73,500	...	1,575
Dhalingdré	28	33	21	21	566	600	27	29	6,164	7,900	...	...	...	17,233	24,500	...	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	49	59	699	700	33,375	37,900	48	54	3,57,331	3,90,000	...	...	...	9,00,927	9,96,000	95,073	...
Udaipur-Citot	54	58	67	67	2,596	2,800	39	42	45,121	34,600	...	...	10,521	1,03,774	81,700	...	22,074
Darjeeling-Himalayan	324	326	51	51	13,070	14,000	256	275	1,71,604	1,69,000	...	...	2,604	4,13,312	4,53,000	39,688	...
Coch Behar	70	69	34	34	1,611	2,000	47	59	27,198	24,800	...	...	2,398	52,306	52,300	...	66
The Gachwat's Dabhoi	41	52	79	88	4,876	5,000	62	34	36,393	37,700	...	...	...	1,06,490	1,35,000	28,510	...
Rajpala	16	21	37	37	630	600	17	16	7,729	6,800	...	...	929	21,202	21,700	498	...
Morni	52	58	94	94	6,133	5,400	65	58	62,420	61,300	...	...	1,120	1,56,972	1,51,000	...	5,972
Karsi	66	101	22	22	1,038	2,100	47	95	19,370	22,900	...	...	...	72,594	68,900	...	3,994
TOTAL	97	106	4,336	4,463	3,63,369	4,11,500	84	92	43,78,200	44,14,900	36,700	...	...	1,07,85,126	1,15,03,400	7,18,274	...
GRAND TOTAL	233	256	25,416	26,346	53,31,496	60,64,100	210	230	6,21,72,835	6,54,88,000	33,15,165	...	...	15,30,91,175	16,23,10,700	92,19,525	...

(a) From 1st June to 20th September 1902. (b) From 15th May to 10th September 1903. (c) From 2nd June to 20th September 1902.

SINCE the 1st October, 1903.

A. R. JACOBSON,
Offg. Under Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, Simla.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 17th March, 1903.

From the 4th April next till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 28th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901 :—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Rates of subscription.

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

W. ROSS,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 8th October 1903.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 3192 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 26th September 1903 :—

No. 397 of 1903.—Harry Frank Stanley, engineer, and the Farringdon Works and Henry Pontifex and Sons, Limited, engineers, both of Farringdon Works, Shoe lane, London, England. *New or improved apparatus for aerating liquids.*

No. 398 of 1903.—Adolf Schwieger, patent agent, residing at No. 38, Georg Strasse, Hanover, in the empire of Germany. *Improvements in spring-tires for cycles and similar vehicles.*

No. 399 of 1903.—William Edward Oakley, manufacturer, of "The Maples," Mile street, Millbury, in the county of Worcester and commonwealth of Massachusetts, United States of America. *Improvements in electric rail bonds.*

No. 400 of 1903.—The Société des Télégraphes Multiplex, Système E. Mercadier, 60, Rue Caumartin, Paris. *An improved telegraph apparatus.*

No. 401 of 1903.—Joseph Lybrand Ferrell, mechanical engineer, of No. 2218, Race street, in the city of Philadelphia, and state of Pennsylvania, United States of America. *Improvements in wood preserving.*

No. 402 of 1903.—Joseph Lybrand Ferrell, mechanical engineer, of No. 2218, Race street, in the city of Philadelphia, and state of Pennsylvania, United States of America. *Improvements in wood preserving.*

No. 403 of 1903.—Hugh Finlayson, apprentice to the British Indian Steam Navigation Company, Limited, Howrah, residing at No. 3, Strand road, Calcutta. *An electric light regulator and current economiser.*

No. 404 of 1903.—William Augustis Malliet, manufacturer, of Hackensack, state of New Jersey, United States of America. *Improvements in and relating to the manufacture of jewelry.*

No. 405 of 1903.—George Edwin Richardson, engineer, of Port road, Thebarton, in the state of South Australia, commonwealth of Australia. *Improvements in and connected with couplings for railway vehicles.*

No. 406 of 1903.—George Dubern, engineer, residing at No. 7, Convent road, Calcutta. *Ice making cells and can's cold conductor.*

No. 407 of 1903.—James Chambers, engineer, of 2, Back Deal street, Bury, England, and Samuel Cook, engineer, of Albert Works, Brook street, Bury, England. *Improvements in or applicable to the clips or holders of stentering machines, swissing machines and the like.*

No. 408 of 1903.—Willford Arthur Peloquin Cosserat, engineer, of the Bengal Nagpur Railway, Calcutta, India, John Patrick O'Donnell, civil engineer, and Ernest Copeland Irving, electrical engineer, both of Palace Chambers, 9, Bridge street, Westminster, in the county of Middlesex. *Improvements in apparatus for operating and controlling railway points, signals, crossing-gates and the like.*

No. 409 of 1903.—Augustus Cardigan Frederick Dann, engine fitter, of 54, St. Augustine, road, Southsea, in the county of Hants, England. *Improvements in continuously variable speed gear and in clutches and link motions connected therewith, partly applicable to other purposes.*

No. 410 of 1903.—Gilbert Henry Cammiade, at present out of occupation, recently proprietor of tannery, now residing at Durnford villa, Mount road, Madras. *Improvements in the preparation and packing of hides and skins, in the state of crude parchment to serve as raw material for the use of tanners in Europe and in America.*

No. 3193 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 54 of 1903.—Robert Norrie, boiler-maker, Dalla Dockyard, c/o Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, Limited, Rangoon, British Burma. *Improvements in punching, shearing machines and the like.* (Specification filed 22nd September 1903.)

No. 58 of 1903.—Thomas Churchman Darby, Thomas Albert Darby and Sidney Charles Darby, engineers, of The Darby Digger Works, Wickford Junction, in the county of Essex, England. *Improvements in implements for digging or cultivating land and breaking up roads and the like.* (Specification filed 24th September 1903.)

No. 61 of 1903.—Thomas Walter Barber, engineer, of 5 Palmer street, Westminster, in the county of London, England. *Improvements in mechanically propelled vehicles.* (Specification filed 22nd September 1903.)

No. 65 of 1903.—Joseph Alexander Carruthers, mechanic, of High street, St. James, in the state of Victoria, Australia. *Improvements in electrically actuated and controlled clocks and other time recording apparatus.* (Specification filed 22nd September 1903.)

No. 66 of 1903.—Joseph Alexander Carruthers, mechanic, of High street, St. James, in the state of Victoria, Australia. *An electrically actuated and controlled clock.* (Specification filed 22nd September 1903.)

No. 259 of 1903.—Rudolf Kron, (junior), engineer, of the Maschinenbaufabrik, Golzern bei Grimma, Saxony, German Empire. *Improvements relating to the spinning, twisting or like treatment of short-fibre asbestos, cellulose and similar materials.* (Specification filed 23rd September 1903.)

No. 263 of 1903.—Eugene Crochet, engineer, of 234, Rue de la Loi, Brussels, Belgium. *Improvements in the treatment of textile vegetable fibres.* (Specification filed 22nd September 1903.)

No. 3194 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 247 of 1890.—Philip Diehl and William Brandt. *Improvements in sewing machine shuttles and parts connected therewith.* (From 5 October 1903 to 5 October 1904.)

No. 82 of 1892.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in the means or apparatus for transmitting rotary motion from one shaft to another shaft revolving at right angles thereto.* (From 11 October 1903 to 11 October 1904.)

No. 341 of 1895.—Theodore Guilleaume. *Improved means for insulating electric conductors.* (From 18 January 1904 to 18 January 1905.)

No. 255 of 1896.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in apparatus for filling tea or other substances into chests or the like while being packed.* (From 29 October 1903 to 29 October 1904.)

No. 266 of 1896.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in tea equalising or cutting mills.* (From 29 October 1903 to 29 October 1904.)

No. 322 of 1897.—Stephen Pearce Quick. *Improvements in apparatus or machines for shaping or forging and sharpening rock drills and the like.* (From 12 October 1903 to 12 October 1904.)

No. 96 of 1898.—Samuel Edward Haskin. *Improvements in apparatus for use in treating wood.* (From 3 October 1903 to 3 October 1904.)

No. 160 of 1898.—Thomas Henry Jones. *Improvements in apparatus for disinfecting clothes, bedding and the like, to be called the "Bowman disinfecter."* (From 26 September 1903 to 26 September 1904.)

No. 127 of 1899.—William John Brewer and John Edward Cooper. *Improvements in auto-motor carriages or vehicles.* (From 25 September 1903 to 25 September 1904.)

No. 376 of 1899.—Augustus Christian Kley. *Improvements in printing or marking apparatus.* (From 11 May 1904 to 11 May 1905.)

No. 377 of 1899.—Augustus Christian Kley. *Improvements in inking pads.* (From 11 May 1904 to 11 May 1905.)

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

J. MACFARLANE,
Secretary under the Inventions and
Designs Act, 1888.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Engineers. | 5. Press workers. |
| 2. Overseers. | 6. Photo-Mechanical workers. |
| 3. Sub-Overseers. | 7. Mechanical apprentices. |
| 4. Draftsmen. | 8. Metal and wood carvers. |

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 5th October 1903.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 30th September 1903.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.				
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900.	Silver held as Security for Notes under Act VIII of 1900.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta . . .	1,25,34,840	12,26,67,735	13,52,02,395	3,36,34,542	7,73,18,610	...	...	11,09,53,152
Allahabad . . .	...	1,84,24,580	1,84,24,580	84,38,505	28,94,100	...	...	1,13,32,695
Lahore . . .	...	2,94,79,030	2,94,79,030	50,36,308	8,73,750	...	...	68,10,058
Bombay . . .	1,52,28,100	9,53,66,055	11,05,94,155	2,28,45,605	6,38,31,729	...	...	8,66,77,604
Karachi . . .	...	1,18,53,945	1,18,53,945	21,35,770	14,20,425	...	...	35,56,195
Madras . . .	27,00,015	3,81,99,600	4,09,05,615	72,16,810	1,24,31,475	...	...	1,96,48,285
Calicut . . .	...	24,47,105	24,47,105	12,64,295	38,025	...	...	13,02,320
Rangoon . . .	...	1,72,27,660	1,72,27,660	2,54,67,125	3,87,015	...	...	2,58,54,140
	3,04,68,755	33,56,65,730	36,61,34,485					
<i>Deduct—</i> Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of issue . . .			Nil					
	TOTAL R		36,61,34,485	10,69,39,410	15,91,95,129	...	...	26,61,34,539
<i>Deduct—</i> Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another . . .								Nil.
						NET TOTAL R		26,61,34,539
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 10,20,81,500 held under Section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882 . . .								9,99,99,946
						GRAND TOTAL R		36,61,34,485

O. T. BARROW,

Offg. Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 22nd September 1903.

No. 293.—Notification No. 274, dated the 25th June 1903, granting three months' privilege leave to Mr. J. Marten, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade, is hereby cancelled.

The 7th October 1903.

No. 295.—Mr. S. O. Madras, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade, is granted privilege leave for six weeks, with effect from the 11th September 1903, under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

ST. G. GORE, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India,

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 3rd October 1903.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	R	a. p.		R	a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0 0	Government Securities	1,56,37,360	0 0
Reserve Fund	1,21,50,000	0 0	Other authorised Investments	68,50,877	0 0
Public Deposits at Head Office	54,34,187	15 8	Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	2,59,46,747	9 9
Public Deposits at Branches	1,28,15,425	7 4	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	1,45,95,583	12 4
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches.	9,06,70,832	0 5	Bills discounted and purchased	2,30,77,928	3 9
Bank Post Bills, etc.	6,40,268	10 6	Balances with other Banks	25,13,627	1 11
Sundries	18,70,458	1 10	Bullion	...	...
			Dead Stock	17,96,677	5 11
			Stamps	11,220	14 9
			Sundries	9,96,793	13 6
				9,14,26,820	13 11
			Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	1,80,06,826	6 9
			Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	3,41,47,524	15 1
RUPES	14,35,81,172	3 9		5,21,54,351	5 10
			RUPES	14,35,81,172	3 9

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value R 26,39,250 0 0
 Do. do. do. 1,80,862 8 0
 R28,20,112 8 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 8th October 1903.

H. F. FRESHWATER,
Offg. Chief Accountant.
Rate for Demand Loans 3 per cent.
Percentage 40'8.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

**THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.**

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Quetta, the 30th September 1903.

No. 4805.—The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan is pleased to order the following transfers, with effect from the 4th October 1903, or date of taking over charge :—

Rai Saheb Diwan Uttamchand, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 4th grade, and Extra Assistant Commissioner, Peshin, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, Upper Zhob.

Khan Sahib Kazi Muzaffar Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th grade (Provisional), and Extra Assistant Commissioner, Upper Zhob, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, Peshin.

By order,

W. S. DAVIS,
First Assistant.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Claimants who have attained their majority.

It is hereby notified that claims from the undermentioned individuals on account of the patrimony due to them should be submitted to the Pay Examiner, Madras, through the Staff Officer of the station at which each claimant may be residing:—

Names of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers deceased.	Claimants.
Brooks, John, Sergeant, Infantry Veteran Company	{ Caroline Brooks (daughter). Dennis Brooks (son).
Brandon, John, Gunner, European Artillery Veteran Company	{ *John Brandon (son). Charles Brandon (son).
Clarkson, Samuel, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer	Ann Clarkson (daughter).
Carroll, J., Sergeant, 2nd European Light Infantry	{ Elizabeth Carroll (daughter). Joseph Carroll (son). Agnes Carroll (daughter).
Cosser, J., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	John Cosser (son).
Crawley, Sergeant	George Wellington Crawley (son).
Doyle, J., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Madras Artillery	James Doyle (son).
Danford, S., Gunner, 3rd Battalion, Madras Artillery	Amelia <i>alias</i> Emma Danford (daughter).
Furlong, J., Corporal	John Furlong (son).
Flynn, J., Corporal	{ James Flynn (son). William Flynn (son). Joseph Flynn (son).
Grimstone, R., Sergeant, 3rd Madras European Regiment	{ Perguira Grimstone (daughter). Richard Grimstone (son).
Hawkins, Richard, Private, European Infantry Veteran Company	{ Jeremiah Mitchell Foster Hawkins (son). George Hawkins (son).
Hunsley, W., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	Charles Hunsley (son).
Hutchins, James, Gunner, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	George Henry Hutchins (son).
Healey, P., Hospital Sergeant	{ Edward Healey (son). Frank Healey (son).
Keleker, I. F., Bombardier, 3rd Battalion, Artillery	Mary Keleker (daughter).
Knowles, W. S., Half-pay Bugler, D. Company, 1st Battalion, Madras Artillery.	Andrew James Knowles (son).
McDonald, B., 2nd Corporal, Sappers and Miners	James McDonald (son).
McGuire, Michael, Staff Barrack Sergeant, B. Company, 4th Battalion, Artillery	Andrew McGuire (son).
McManus, J., Foreman, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer Corps	{ Ethel McManus (daughter). John William McManus (son). Agnes Maude McManus (daughter).
Murphy, Private, 3rd Madras European Regiment	James Murphy (son).
Nicholson, Shoeing Smith	Arabella Hannah Nicholson (daughter).
Rothe, Corporal, 2nd European Light Infantry	Catherine Rothe (daughter).
Scully, E., Sub-Overseer	{ Eleanor Scully (daughter). John Scully (son).
Smith, Michael, Color Sergeant, 1st Madras Fusiliers	Mary Ann Smith (daughter).
Smithes, R., Sergeant, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	Henry Smithes (son).
Sheepard, Sergeant, 23rd Brigade, Royal Artillery	{ John Sheepard (son). Ellen Sheepard (daughter).
Wallace, J., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Artillery	{ John Wallace (son). Thomas Wallace (son).
Wiggins, R., Gunner, Madras Artillery	John M. Wiggins (son)

* Claim received, but claimant has not yet appeared to receive payment.

G. W. S. FRYER, Major,
Pay Examiner, M.C.

PAY EXAMINER'S OFFICE, MADRAS:
The 2nd October 1903.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 28th September 1903.

No. 27.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave in India on medical certificate, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, with effect from the date of being struck off duty:—

Engineer J. A. Brown, R.I.M., for 12 months.

S. GOODRIDGE,
Director, Royal Indian Marine.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 5th October 1903.

No. 9096.—The privilege leave for one month granted to Lala Pyarilal, Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India, in Central India Agency Notification No. 8244, dated the 11th September 1903, has been extended by 18 days.

By order,
W. E. JARDINE,
First Assistant to the Agent to the
Governor General in Central India.

REPORTS OF DESERTION

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, dated at Fort William, this 3rd day of October 1903.

Number, Rank, and Name,—8062, Private Thomas McNeil.
Age,—25 years 2 months.
Height,—5 feet 4½ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, light brown; eyes, brown.
Trade,—Miner.
Date of enlistment,—2nd July 1901.

Place of enlistment,—Hamilton.
Parish and county in which born,—India.
Date of desertion or absence,—27th September 1903.
Place of desertion or absence,—Fort William, Calcutta.
Marks,—Scar on top of head and back of neck.
On pass.
Under three years' service.

A. F. MACKENZIE, Major for Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding 2nd Battalion,
Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, dated at Fort William, this 3rd day of October 1903.

Number, Rank, and Name,—7909, Private Donald McAskill.
Age,—21 years 8 months.
Height,—5 feet 5½ inches.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, hazel.
Trade,—Joiner.
Date of enlistment,—28th January 1901.

Place of enlistment,—Glasgow.
Parish and county in which born,—Mull, Argyll.
Date of desertion or absence,—27th September 1903.
Place of desertion or absence,—Fort William, Calcutta.
Marks,—Scar right knee, back of neck.
On pass.
Under three years' service.

A. F. MACKENZIE, Major for Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding 2nd Battalion,
Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st October 1903.

No. 1338-S. Ap.—Mr. J. N. Craddock, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 20th September 1903, or from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Mr. H. F. Dwyer is appointed to act as Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. N. Craddock, or until further orders.

No. 1343-S. Ap.—Mr. D. S. Captain, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 16th October 1903, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Dadabhai Ardesi Parakh is appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. D. S. Captain, or until further orders.

No. 1347-S. Ap.—Mr. A. Cordeiro, Postmaster, Karachi, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 17th October 1903, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Mahirsingh is appointed to act as Postmaster, Karachi, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. A. Cordeiro, or until further orders.

C. STEWART-WILSON,

Offg. Director-General of the Post Office of India.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 2nd October 1903.

No. 38.—With reference to Director of Railway Traffic's Notification, No. 43, dated 10th December 1902, Mr. V. H. Boalth, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, and Officiating District Traffic Superintendent, will continue to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent on the North Western Railway in class II of that establishment until further orders.

G. F. WILSON, Colonel, R.E.,
Director of Railway Traffic.

TREASURE TROVE.

ERRATA.

In the notification regarding Treasure Trove coins, dated 11th August 1903, published in Part II of the *Gazette of India*, dated 29th August 1903:—

For "42 whole rupees for the year 1843" read "42 whole rupees of the year 1840"

M. AZIZ-UD-DIN,
Acting Collector.

ANANTAPUR;
The 1st October 1903.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICE.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India, Price Rs. 6. Forwarded V. P. P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* and upwards at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for *cash only* at the following rates, *vis.* :—

	Government officers.	General public.	Postage extra.
	R	R	Annas.
1-pound tin	10	12	8
½ "	5	6	6
¼ "	2-8	3	4

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1903, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin, Rs 16, or post-free, Rs 16-8
½ " Rs 8, " Rs 8-6
¼ " Rs 4, " Rs 4-6

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND
CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 3rd October 1903.

No. 200.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. P. Denny, I.M.S., assumed charge of the civil medical duties of the Peshawar District on the forenoon of the 17th of September 1903, relieving Captain G. Tate, I.M.S.

No. 201.—Captain G. Browse, I.M.S., assumed charge of the civil medical duties of Mardan on the afternoon of the 20th of September 1903, relieving Lieutenant R. G. Bradley, I.M.S.

The 6th October 1903.

No. 203.—Captain G. Tate, I.M.S., made over charge of the duties of Superintendent of Peshawar Jail to Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. P. Denny, I.M.S., on the forenoon of the 17th September 1903.

By order,

H. BOLTON,

Asst. Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the
Governor-General and Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. F. Province.

The 6th October 1903.

No. 202.—The services of Mr. E. Tej Bhan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, are replaced at the disposal of the Punjab Government, with effect from the afternoon of the 16th September 1903.

F. W. JOHNSTON,
Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. F. Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 23rd September 1903.

Public Works Department Notification No. 66, dated 1st September 1903, published in Gazette of India, Part II, page 990, of 12th September 1903, is hereby cancelled, and the following substituted :—

No. 68.—Whereas it appears to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, as an extension of Abbottabad Cantonment.

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose :—

Specification of Land.

DISTRICT.	Parganah.	Mauzah.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected.
Hazara	Abbottabad		58.45	North-east of Abbottabad Cantonment.	Cantonment boundary pillar No. 66 to X bearing 13° , distance 645'. Z to Y bearing $89^{\circ}20'$, distance 818'. Y to X bearing $99^{\circ}30'$, distance 1,058'. X to W bearing $99^{\circ}30'$, distance 200'. W to boundary pillar No. 38 $52^{\circ}30'$ bearing, distance 470'.	Garrison Engineer's office, Abbottabad.

This declaration is made under the provision of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act; the Deputy Commissioner, Hazara District, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

G. K. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, Lt.-Col., R.E.,
Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and
Chief Commissioner, N.-W. Frontier Province,
P. W. Department.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 12th September 1903.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.			CAUSE OF DEATH.										INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Number.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Typhoid.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
1	Hazára	Abbottábad	3,395	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	31	1
2		Nawashahr	4,114	...	1	1	6	2	4	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	13	76	2
3		Buffa	7,029	...	...	...	4	1	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	3
4	Pesháwar	Haripur	5,578	1	3	4	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	1	2	...	37	4	
5		Pesháwar	73,343	28	13	41	36	26	10	...	...	...	26	2	3	...	5	3	2	5	...	26	5	
6	Kohát	Kohát	18,092	7	6	13	10	3	7	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	4	2	1	3	...	29	6	
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	1	4	5	4	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	21	7	
8		Lakki	5,218	3	2	5	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	50	20	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	13	11	24	16	10	6	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	6	6	3	11	...	29	9	
10		Kuláchi	9,125	7	4	11	5	2	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	63	29	10
		TOTAL	164,251	60	44	104	89	47	42	...	...	...	55	6	4	...	24	17	9	26	...	33	28	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 12th September 1903.

Births and deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 10 Municipal Towns, 104 births were registered (60 males and 44 females), giving a birth-rate of 33 per mille of population; 53 deaths were registered (47 males and 6 females) giving a death-rate of 28 per mille of population.

W. A. SYKES, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,

Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Pesháwar, the 26th September 1903.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Statement showing the number of Births registered according to classes in the Districts of the North-West Frontier Province during the month of August 1903.

1	2	3			4			5			6			7		8	9	
Number	Districts.	CHRISTIANS.			HINDUS.			MAHOMEDANS.			OTHER CLASSES.			TOTAL.		Birth-rate per mille per annum.	Number.	
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.			Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Hazara	.	...	...	31	32	63	689	569	1,258	...	1	1	720	602	1,322	28	1
2	Peshawar	.	...	...	33	36	69	1,034	789	1,873	2	1	3	1,119	826	1,945	30	2
3	Kohat	.	...	...	17	7	24	292	230	522	..	...	...	309	237	546	31	3
4	Bannu	.	...	...	28	32	60	268	234	502	...	...	...	296	266	562	29	4
5	Dera Ismail Khan	.	...	...	75	54	129	315	276	591	..	...	...	390	330	720	35	5
	TOTAL	...	...	...	184	161	345	2,648	2,098	4,746	2	2	4	2,834	2,261	5,095	30	

W. A. SYKES, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshawar, the 26th September 1903.

MORTUARY RETURN FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1903.
Deaths registered from different causes in each district of the North-West Frontier Province during the month of August 1903.

Districts.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births.	Deaths.	Birth-rate per mille per annum.	Death-rate per mille per annum.	CAUSE OF DEATH.														TOTAL DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
						CHOLERA.				SMALL-POX.				PLAGUE.	FEVER.			DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA.				INJURIES.				ALL OTHER CAUSES.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
						Children under one year.		One to ten years.		Ten and over ten years.		Total of small-pox.	Males.		Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
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Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Five thousand and ninety-five births were registered in the Province during the month of August 1903, giving a birth-rate of 30 per mille of population. Of the total number of births, 2,831 were boys and 2,261 girls. The total number of deaths registered from all causes in the Province during the month of August 1903 was 3,912 against 4,721 in the corresponding month of the past year, giving an annual death-rate of 23.28, and 23 per mille of population per annum, respectively.

There were 214 deaths registered under the head of cholera against 469 in the previous month. From small-pox 234 deaths were registered against 218 in the previous month and 60 in the corresponding month of the past year.

There was not a single death registered from plague.

From fevers 2614 deaths were registered against 3,181 in the previous month and 2,862 in the corresponding month of the past year; dysentery and diarrhoea 40 against 49; respiratory disease 87 against 116; accidents 61 against 35; snake-bite and killed by wild beasts 8 against 5; and from all other causes 627 against 637 in the past month and 698 in the corresponding month of the past year.

W. A. SYKES, Lt.-Col. I.M.S.,

Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

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Books and Acts required for the public service should be obtained through Local Governments to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Applications for Government publications which are no longer in print should be made to the Agents of the particular Government under whose orders they were originally issued.

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Act V of 1888. The Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. As modified up to 1st July, 1903. 9a. or 10d. (1a.)
Act V of 1898. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. As modified up to 1st April, 1903. R3 10a. or 5s. 6d. (8a.)
Act I of 1894. The Land Acquisition Act, 1894, with foot-notes brought down to 1st August 1903. 7a. or 8d. (1a.)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

List of Officers in the Finance and Commerce Department corrected to August 1903. 4a. or 5d. (1a.) each.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Accounts of the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the official year 1902-03 and the four preceding years. Fifteenth issue 1903. Foolscap. Board. R1 or 1s. 4d. (6a.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

"The Farm Manual." By Major A. C. Williams and Major D. J. Meagher. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R10 or 15s. (6a.)

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM APRIL TO SEPTEMBER 1903.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

- Act XLV of 1860. The Indian Penal Code. As modified up to the 1st April 1903. With an Index. Rs 8a. or 3s. 9d. (5a.)
- Act II of 1882. The Indian Trusts Act. As modified up to 1st June 1903. 10a. or 1s. (2s.)
- Regulation No. V of 1873. As modified up to 1st July 1903. A Regulation for the peace and government of certain districts on the Eastern Frontier of Bengal. 1a. 9p. (1a.)
- The Punjab and North-West Code consisting of the un repealed Enactments locally in force in Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province with an Appendix and an Index. 3rd Edition. Super royal 8vo. Full cloth. Rs 6 or 9s. (10a.)
- Digest of Indian Law Cases, Volume VI. Rs 12 or 18s. (10a.)
- Table showing effect of legislation in the Governor General's Council during 1902. 2a. (1a.)
- List No. 1 of Addenda et Corrigena to the List of General Rules and Orders made under Enactments applying to British India, Edition 1902. 3a. 6p. (1a.)
- The Indian Registration Act, 1877 (III of 1877), as modified up to 1st April, 1900 with foot-notes brought down to 1st November, 1902. 11a. (2a.)
- The Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), as modified up to 1st December, 1902. 11a.
- Act XXX of 1852. An Act for the Naturalization of Aliens. As modified up to 1st December, 1902. 2a. (1a.)
- Act V of 1861. The Police Act, 1861. As modified up to 7th March, 1903. 7a 6p. (1a.)
- Act X of 1873. The Indian Courts Act. As modified up to 1st February, 1903. 2a 9p. (1a.)
- Act XIX of 1883. The Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883. As modified up to 1st February, 1903. 2a. 6p. (1a.)
- Act XII of 1894. The Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1894. As modified up to the 15th December 1901, and with foot notes brought down to the 1st February, 1903 2a (1a.)
- Act IX of 1890. The Indian Railways Act, 1890. As modified up to 1st May 1896, with foot-notes brought down to 1st January, 1903 12a (2a.)
- Act XXXIV of 1870. The State Prisoners Act, 1870 As modified up to 30th April, 1903. 2a. 6p. (1a.)
- Act XXIV of 1878. The Lunacy (Supreme Courts) Act, 1878. As modified up to 30th April 1903. 4a. 3p. (1a.)
- Act XXXV of 1858. The Lunacy (District Courts) Act, 1858. As modified up to 30th April, 1903. 2a 3p. (1a.)
- Act V of 1873. The Government Savings Banks Act, 1873. As modified up to 1st April, 1903. 3a. 6p. (1a.)
- Act II of 1886. The Indian Income Tax Act 1886. As modified up to 1st April, 1903. 8a (1a. 6p.)
- Act I of 1878. The Opium Act, 1878. As modified up to 1st December 1896, with foot notes brought down to 1st March 1903. 5a. 6p. (1a.)
- Act III of 1865. The Carriers Act, 1865. As modified up to 31st May, 1903. 3a. (1a.)
- Act IX of 1897. Amending the law relating to Government and other Provident Funds. As modified up to 1st May 1896, with foot-notes brought down to 1st January, 1903. 1a. 6p. (1a.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

- The Countess of Dufferin's Fund, 18th Annual Report for the year 1902. Super-royal 8vo. Limp cover Rs. 1 or 1s. 6d. (8a.)
- Rajputana Census Report, 1902. In 3 parts. F'cap. Board. Rs 20 or 30s. Complete. (Rs 1-9s.)
- Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, 1901, with Appendices and Returns of Sickness and Mortality among European Troops, Native Troops, and Prisoners in India, for the year. F'cap. Board. Rs 3 or 4s. 6d. (8a.)
- Fauna of British India—Hymenoptera, Vol. II (Ants and Cuckoo Wasps). By Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. Bingham. Super-royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs 15 or 22s 6d. (8a.)
- Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India, April to June and July to September 1903. F'cap. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a.) each.

Scientific Memoirs by officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government of India on the action of the Venoms of the Cobra (*Naja Trépaniens*) and of the Daboia (*Daboia Russellii*) on the Red Blood Corpuscles and on the Blood Plasma, by Captain G. Lamb, M.D. New series, No. 4. Super-royal 4to. Limp cover. 8a. or 9d. (3a.)

Scientific Memoirs by officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government of India. Specificity of Anti-Veromous Sera by Captain G. Lamb, M.D. (Glasg.). New series, No. 5. Super-royal 4to. Limp cover. 3a. or 4d. (2a.)

Berar Census Report and Tables, 1901. F'cap. Board. Part I, Rs 1 or 4s 6d (8a.) Part II Rs 2-8a. or 3s. 9d. (7a.) Part III, Rs 1-8 or 2s. 3d. (6a 6p) Complete, Rs 7 or 10s. 6d (Rs 5a. 6p.) 6a. 6p.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Progress Report of the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun, for 1901-1902. F'cap. Paper cover. 12a. or 1s. 2d. (1a 6p.)

Entomology (Indian Museum Notes)—

(1) Original Communications relating to Insect Pests.

(2) Notes on Insect Pests from Entomological Section, Indian Museum.

Vol. V, No. 3, with plates. Super-royal 8vo. Paper, cover. Rs 2 or 3s. (4a.)

Vol. V, No. 4 (containing the Title page, Preface, Table of Contents and Index to the Vol.) Super-royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a or 5d. (1a.)

Progress Report of the Forest Administration in the Andamans for 1901-02. F'cap. Paper cover. Rs 6a. or 2s. 1d. (2a.)

The Pests and Blights of the Tea Plant. By Sir G. Watt, M.B., C.M., F.L.S., C.I.E., and Harold H. Mann, Esq., M.Sc., F.I.C., F.L.S. Second Edition. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs 3 or 4s. 6d. (8a.)

Report on the Architectural Antiquities of Northern Gujarat (Baroda). New Imperial Series XXXII by Dr. J. Burgess, C.I.E., LL.D., F.R.S.E., and Henry Cousens M.R.S.E., Super royal. Rs 21 or 31s. 6d. (Rs 2a.)

A Manual of Forest Engineering for India by C. G. Rodgers, Esq. Super-royal 8vo, cloth. Vol. III, 1902 Rs 5 or 7s. 6d. (8a.)

Report of the Indian Irrigation Commission, 1901-03. Foolscap. Board. Part I (General) Rs 1 8a. or 2s. 3d. (5a.) Part II (Provincial) Rs 2 8a. or 3s. 9d. (8a.) Part III (Maps) Rs 3 or 4s. 6d. (5a.) Complete Rs 7 or 10s. 6d. (Rs 1.)

Progress Report of Forest Administration in Baluchistan for 1901-02. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Flora of the Upper Gangetic Plain and of the adjacent Siwalik and Sub Himalayan tracts. By J. F. Duthie, Esq., B.A., F.L.S. Vol. I, Part I. Super-royal 16mo Paper cover. Rs 10 or 15s. (3a.)

List of Officers in the Survey and other Scientific and Minor Departments subordinate to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, corrected to 1st July 1903 (including History of Services.) Royal 8vo. Board. 8a or 9d. (4a.)

Report of the Chief Inspector of Mines in India under the Indian Mines Act, VIII of 1901, for the year ending 31st December 1902. Foolscap. Board. 8a. or 9d. (3a.)

Report of the Director of the Botanical Survey of India for the year 1902-03. Foolscap. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Report on the Administration of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1901-1902. F'cap. Limp cover. Rs 2 or 3s. (4a.)

Report on the Political Administration of the Territories within the Central India Agency for 1902-1903. Rs 1 or 1s. 6d. (3a.)

Report on Sanitation, Dispensaries, and Jails in Rajputana for 1901 and on Vaccination for the year 1901-02. Foolscap. Board. Rs 1 or 1s. 6d. (4a.)

Report on the Working of the Dispensaries and Jail Hospitals and on Vaccination in the Central India Agency for 1901. Foolsap. Board. R2 or 3s. (3a.)
 Report on the Political Administration of the Rajputana States and Ajmer-Merwara for 1901-02. Foolsap. Board. R2 or 3s. (6a.)
 Administration Report on the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Maskat Political Agency for 1902-03. Foolsap. Board. 12a. or 1s. 2d. (4a.)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

List of Officers in the Finance and Commerce Department, corrected to March, April, June and July 1903. 4a. or 5d. (1a) each.
 History of Services of Officers holding appointments in offices under the control of the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, corrected to 1st July 1903. Royal 8vo. Board. 12a. or 1s. (4a.)

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the months of March to July 1903. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.) each.
 Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the months of January to June 1903. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.) each.
 Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter and in the six months ending September 1902 compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1900 and 1901. No. 2 of 1902-03. F'cap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (3a.)
 Ditto Ditto in the quarter and in the nine months ending December 1902 compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1900 and 1901. No. 3 of 1902-1903. F'cap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (3a.)
 Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in January to June 1903, and in the corresponding months of 1901 and 1902. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. 2d. (1a.) each.
 Accounts of the Trade of Aden in the year ending 31st March 1902 and the four preceding years, 1903. Foolsap. Paper cover. 10a. or 1s. (2a.)
 Review of the Trade of India, in 1902-03 by J. A. Robertson, Esq. Foolsap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)
 Prices and Wages in India, 20th issue. Super-royal 4to. Board. R1-8a. or 2s. (9a.)
 Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter and in the twelve months ending March 1903, compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1901 and 1902. No. 4 of 1902-03. Foolsap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (3a.)
 Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1901-02 and preceding years, 7th issue. Foolsap. Board. R2 or 3s. (10a.)
 Statistics of Mineral Production in India in the ten years 1893 to 1902. 5th issue. Foolsap. Paper cover. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Appropriation Report on the Accounts of the Government of India for 1901-1902, by A. F. Cox, Esq. Foolsap. Board. 8a. or 9d. (5a.)
 Civil Estimates, 1903-04, in 2 volumes. Foolsap. Board. R3 or 4s. 6d. (13a.) each volume.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Selections from State papers preserved in the Military Department—The Indian Mutiny, 1857-58. By G. W. Forest, Esq. Volumes II and III. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R7-8a. or 11s. (10a.) for each volume.
 India Military Budget Estimate for the year 1903-04. Foolsap. Boards. R1-8a. or 2s. 3d. (4a.)
 The Indian Appendix to the Signalling Instructions, 1903. Royal 16mo. Full cloth. R1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)
 A Sketch of the Services of the Bengal Native Army to the year 1895. By Lieut.-Colonel F. G. Cardew. 1903 Edn. Demv 8vo. Full cloth. R3 or 4s. 6d. (7a.)
 Specification and Tables of Army Tents, 1902. Foolsap. Cloth. R6 or 13s 6d (5a.)
 List of Light-houses and Light-vessels in British India, including those in the Gulf of Aden as existing at the end of 1901. 22nd issue. Super-royal 8vo. Stiff cover. R1 or 1s. 6d (2a.)
 The Quarterly Indian Army List for July 1, 1903. Super-royal 8vo. Paper cover. R3 or 4s. 6d. (8a.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Public Works Department Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment corrected up to 30th June 1903. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover R2 or 3s. (4a.)
 Budget Estimate of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for the year 1903-04. Foolsap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)
 Report on the Administration and Working of Indian Railways By Mr. T. Robertson, C. V. O. Foolsap. Board. R2-8a. or 3s 9d. (6a.)
 History of Services of the Officers of the Engineer, Accounts and State Railway Revenue Establishments of the Government of India, corrected up to 31st December 1902. Vol. I. R2-8a. or 3s. 9d (5a.) Vol. II. R2-8a. or 3s. 9d. (5a.) Complete. R5 or 7s. 6d. (8a.)
 Administration Report on Railways in India for the calendar year 1902, by A. Brereton, Esq. Foolsap. Limp cover. R2 or 2s. 8d (9a.)
 Public Works Department Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment corrected up to 30th June 1903. Super-royal 8vo. Paper cover. R2 or 3s. (4a.)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT THOMASON COLLEGE, ROORKEE, WHICH WERE NOT ADVERTISED BEFORE.

Roorkee Treatise on "Railways," 4th Edition, revised by F. Wolley Dod, F.C.H. Price R3 per copy.
 Roorkee Treatise on "Irrigation Work." By Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S.C. B.A., L.C.E., C.I.E. Price R9 per copy.
 Roorkee Treatise on "Sanitary Engineering." Compiled by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S.C., B.A., L.C.E. Price R4-8 per copy.
 Roorkee Manual of "Applied Mechanics," Volume II. The stability of structures mostly by graphic methods, by Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. C. Harrison, R.E. Price R8-2 per copy.
 Roorkee Manual of Hydraulics. Price per copy R1-4. (No. XIX Elementary Treatise.) By E. F. Tipple, Esq., B.A.
 Designs for Wooden Bridges, together with rules for calculating the area of water way, etc., and Plates. By late Rai Bahadur Kunhya Lal. Price per set R4-2.
 Pamphlet on Examination for Acid Radicals: Tables giving Analysis of Acids. Price per copy 8a.
 Pamphlet on Examination for Acid Bases: Tables giving Analysis of Metallic Bases. Price 8a. per copy.

- Pamphlet on Note on Masonry Arches (College publication). Price 4a. per copy.
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 Pamphlet on Experiments made on the passage of water through the sand of the Chenab River at the Khanki Weir. By Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S.C., C.I.E. Price per copy 12a.
 Indian Household Account Book for a period of two years, comprising Daily Table Expense Account, Bread, Butter and Milk Account, Dhobey's Account, Servants' Wages Account, etc. Price R3 per copy.
 Cash must accompany order. Articles are sent by V. P. P. to persons in Government employment only.
 Application is to be made to the Curator, Thomason College Book Depôt, Roorkee.

A LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS FOR SALE AT THE LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL, 57, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.

ASIATIC SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

- Journal, Part I, Nos. 1, 2 and Extra No. 1 of 1902 and No. 1 of 1903 @ R2.
 " Part II, Nos. 1 to 3 and Index of 1902 @ R2.
 " Part III, No. 2 of 1902 and No. 1 of 1903 @ R2
 Proceedings Nos. 2 to 11 of 1902 @ 8a.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

- Catapatha Brahmana. Vol. I, Fasc. 6 and 7 @ 6a.
 Clokavartika. (English.) Vol. I, Fasc. 3 @ 12a.
 Upamiti-bhava-prapanca-katha. 5 @ 6a.
 Padumawati. Fasc. 4 @ R2.
 Gadadhara Paddhati Kalasara. 4 and 5 @ R2.
 Akbarnamah. (English.) Vol. I, 7 and 8 @ R1.
 Dana kriya kaumudi. Fasc. 1 @ 6a.
 Cranta Sutra of Apastamba. Vol. III, 17 @ 6a.
 Catasahasrika-prajnaparimita. Pt. I, 1 to 4 @ 6a.
 Nyayavartika. Fasc. 5 @ 6a.
 Nityacarapaddhati. Fasc. 4 to 7 @ 6a.
 Varsa kriya kaumudi. Fasc. 5 and 6 @ 6a.
 Mahabhasya-pradipodyota. Vol. II, 4 to 7 @ 6a.
 Riyazu-s-Salatin. (English.) Fasc. 1 to 3 @ 12a.
 Prakrita-Paingalam. Fasc. 7 @ 6a.
 Bodhicary avatara of Cantidevi. Fasc. 1 and 2 @ 6a.
 Kala Viveka. Fasc. 5 @ 6a.
 Vidhana Parijala. Fasc. 1 @ 6a.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1ST APRIL TO 30TH SEPTEMBER 1903.

- Monthly Weather Review of India for the months of July and August 1902. By John Murray, M.A., and Lala Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.
 Monthly Weather Review of India for the months of September 1902 to February 1903. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.
 Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1901. By John Murray, M.A. (illustrated by 6 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R3.
 Monthly Weather Review, March 1903. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.
 Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. XV, Part II. By W. L. Dallas. Price R1.
 Monthly Weather Review, April 1903. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 5 plates) Quarto. Paper cover. R1.
 Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. XV., Part I. By Sir John Eliot (illustrated by 12 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The upper halves of the Government Promissory Notes Nos. 072161, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan of 1854-55 for Rs. 3,000 and 013946, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan of 1879 for Rs. 7,000, originally standing in the name of Koonj Behari Lall. The first note bears a blank endorsement by Banku Behari Lall and the second a rubber stamp of Joynarain. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietors.

Name of the Advertiser—**GOLAL CHAND,**
Manager, **BANKU BEHARI LAL** and **JOYNARAIN'S** Estate.
Residence—26, Burtola Street, Barabazar, Calcutta.

Estate Colonel R. C. Eaton, deceased.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Robert Coleman Eaton, a Colonel in the Royal Army Medical Corps, who died at Spezia, Italy, on the 15th March 1902, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Joseph Carstairs Roberts Johnston, of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 18th October next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. C. R. JOYNA

Administrator to Estate Col. R. C. Eaton, deceased.

CALCUTTA :
The 18th September 1903.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE OF HARDOI.

SUIT NO. 71 OF 1903.

Present:

PANDIT TRIBHUVAN NATH SOPORI, B.A., SUBORDINATE JUDGE.

1. Madar Bakhsh, son of Mange, 2. Yar Mahammad, son of Madar
Bakhsh, of Hardoi *Plaintiffs,*

versus

1. Tilokchand and 2. Memraj, merchants of Bombay city, Muhalla
Dana, Bandar Lane No. 3 *Defendants.*
To Tilokchand and Memraj.

Whereas the abovenamed plaintiffs have instituted a suit against you for the recovery of Rs 26-3, and the summons issued to you twice have been returned unserved; you are therefore ordered to appear in this Court personally or through a duly authorised agent or pleader at 10-30 A.M. on the 11th day of November 1903, the date fixed for the final disposal of the case, or in default the suit will be heard and decided *ex-parte*. Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 8th day of September 1903.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 41.]

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1903.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 8th October 1903, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.

The weather was slightly unsettled and showers occurred over the north-west Himalayas and the submontane districts of Upper India on the 2nd and 3rd, but with this exception the whole of north-west India, including Gujarat, Kathiawar, Sind, Rajputana, the west of central India and the Punjab has been rainless during the week under review.

In all other parts of the country the weather has been exceedingly unsettled and rainy. The shallow storm which advanced into the Central Provinces on the 29th and 30th September and 1st October was still shown over that region during the 2nd and 3rd when it determined heavy rain to the Peninsula and to central and north-east India. The heaviest falls over India on these two days were 5.48" at Allahabad, 4.10" at Gorakhpur, 4.00" at Benares and 3.63" at Pendra on the 2nd and 4.42" at Allahabad, 3.47" at Bombay, 2.98" at Darbhanga and 2.35" at Benares on the 3rd. During these two days the storm noticed over the Andaman Sea at the close of last week crossed the Bay and on the morning of the 4th lay off the Madras or Orissa Coast. Rain continued to fall over the greater part of the Peninsula, the central parts of India and Burma, but had almost ceased over north-east India. The largest amounts reported were 2.83" at Tavoy, 2.31" at Moulmein, 2.20" at Raichur and 2.19" at Gorakhpur. The storm was shown close to the Orissa Coast on the 5th, on which day Raichur reported 3.70" of rain, Nagpur 2.59" and Chanda 2.56". At Nagpur the whole fall occurred within half an hour. The storm crossed the coast during the 5th and at 8 A.M. on the 6th the centre lay close to Chabassa. Rain was falling heavily over north-east India and more or less heavy showers were reported from other parts of the country, except the north-west. The principal amounts reported were 4.61" at Hyderabad (Deccan), 4.12" at Darjeeling, 2.68" at Tezpur and 2.62" at Cuttack. On the 7th the centre of the storm lay over Pendra in the Central Provinces and rain continued to fall heavily over north-east India. Darjeeling reported 4.07", Barisal 3.64" and Gaya 3.25". During the 7th the storm moved very slowly north-westward and at 8 A.M. on the 8th lay near Sutna and the heaviest falls of rain reported were 3.73" at Nowgong, 3.61" at Sutna, 3.65" at Balasore and 3.58" at Jubulpore.

The rainfall table shows that during the week under review the weather was actually or practically rainless in the Rajkot, Ahmedabad, Indore and Jaipur subdivisions and the north-west dry area, while the average fall for the week was less than half an inch in the Simla, Ludhiana, Lahore and Madura subdivisions and 0.66" in the east coast (south) division. Over the remainder of the country the rainfall was most unusually heavy and averaged over 9" in the Hyderabad subdivision, over 7" in the Burma coast division and the Darbhanga subdivision, over 6" in the Patna subdivision and over 5" in the Cuttack subdivision. The week's rainfall was in excess of the normal in all parts of the country, except the extreme north-west and extreme south, and was five or six times heavier than usual in parts of north-east and central India and of the Peninsula.

The only area in which the rainfall of the whole monsoon season is short of the average is now the Lahore subdivision, where the variation amounts to—38%. Over nearly the whole of the Peninsula the seasonal rainfall is in considerable excess.

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 8TH OCTOBER 1903.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 1ST MAY 1903 TO 8TH OCTOBER 1903.			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE VARIATION.	
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
		Inches.	Inches.		Inches.	Inches.	"		
1. B. 7a Coast (Rangoon) . . .	...	7'07	2'59	+ 4'48	144'39	139'97	+ 4'42	+ 3	0
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo) . . .	...	1'94	1'18	+ 0'76	53'60	55'92	- 2'32	- 4	- 6
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay) . . .	...	2'62	1'28	+ 1'34	22'37	26'53	- 4'16	- 16	- 22
4. Delta of Bengal . . .	{ Narayanganj .	2'83	1'48	+ 1'35	76'23	74'09	+ 2'14	+ 3	+ 1
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar)	{ Calcutta .	1'99	1'11	+ 0'88	46'61	54'17	- 7'56	- 14	- 16
	...	1'73	1'71	+ 0'02	115'45	114'79	+ 0'70	+ 1	+ 1
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, East.	{ Dinajpur .	4'46	1'32	+ 3'14	79'54	88'45	- 8'91	- 10	- 14
	{ Darbhanga .	7'24	1'53	+ 5'71	51'54	47'23	+ 4'31	+ 9	- 3
	{ Bahraich .	3'84	0'76	+ 3'08	44'40	44'60	- 0'20	0	- 7
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East	{ Burdwan .	2'99	0'69	+ 2'30	48'15	49'43	- 1'28	- 3	- 7
	{ Patna .	6'39	0'93	+ 5'46	33'95	41'49	- 7'54	- 18	- 32
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, West.	{ Simla .	0'33	0'51	- 0'18	44'42	47'75	- 3'33	- 7	- 7
	{ Ludhiana .	0'12	0'20	- 0'08	32'52	36'46	- 3'94	- 11	- 11
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	{ Cawnpore .	4'77	0'61	+ 4'16	28'46	31'78	- 3'32	- 10	- 24
10. N. W. Dry Area (Bikaner) . .	{ Lahore .	0'28	0'08	+ 0'20	12'70	20'59	- 7'89	- 38	- 39
11. Baluchistan (Quetta) . . .	...	0	0'02	- 0'02	9'42	8'04	+ 1'38	+ 17	+ 17
	...	0	0	0	0'81	1'35	- 0'54	- 40	- 40
12. East Coast, North . . .	{ Waltair .	1'94	1'25	+ 0'69	34'04	27'15	+ 6'89	+ 25	+ 24
	{ Cuttack .	5'45	1'14	+ 4'31	55'41	52'15	+ 3'26	+ 6	- 2
13. East Satpuras . . .	{ Ranchi .	4'50	0'71	+ 3'79	43'41	51'44	- 8'03	- 16	- 23
	{ Raipur .	2'73	0'50	+ 2'23	50'80	48'64	+ 2'16	+ 4	0
	{ Jabulpore .	4'80	0'60	+ 4'20	62'15	56'84	+ 5'31	+ 9	+ 2
14. Central India Plateau . . .	{ Jhansi .	3'96	0'58	+ 3'38	37'44	41'47	- 4'03	- 10	- 18
	{ Jaipur .	0	0'00	- 0'00	21'39	21'26	+ 0'13	+ 1	+ 1
	{ Indore .	0	0'33	- 0'33	42'34	40'27	+ 2'07	+ 5	+ 6
15. West Coast . . .	{ Calicut .	3'56	1'89	+ 1'67	91'80	80'53	+ 11'27	+ 14	+ 12
	{ Bombay .	2'90	1'28	+ 1'62	106'39	94'36	+ 12'03	+ 13	+ 11
16. Gujarat . . .	{ Ahmedabad .	0'06	0'41	- 0'35	33'29	37'31	- 4'02	- 11	- 9
17. West Satpuras (Akola)	{ Rajkot .	0	0'06	- 0'06	20'67	20'35	+ 0'32	+ 2	+ 2
	...	1'93	0'68	+ 1'25	36'84	31'31	+ 5'53	+ 18	+ 14
18. Deccan . . .	{ Bellary .	2'89	1'23	+ 1'66	26'79	19'79	+ 7'00	+ 35	+ 39
	{ Bijapur .	2'33	1'37	+ 0'96	31'60	25'86	+ 5'74	+ 22	+ 19
	{ Hyderabad .	9'84	0'64	+ 9'20	40'57	25'87	+ 14'70	+ 57	+ 22
19. South India . . .	{ Mysore .	2'67	1'66	+ 1'01	32'85	21'48	+ 11'37	+ 53	+ 52
20. East Coast, South (Madras)	{ Madura .	0'45	1'50	- 1'05	21'04	16'08	+ 5'56	+ 36	+ 47
	...	0'66	0'99	- 0'33	23'13	16'14	+ 7'99	+ 43	+ 48

W. L. DALLAS,

for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India
and Director General of Indian Observatories.

J. O. MILLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;

The 8th October, 1903.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday,
3rd October 1903.

Madras.—The rainfall was good to heavy generally, except in Tinnevely. Water for irrigation is generally sufficient. Ploughing, sowing, transplanting and weeding are in progress. Standing crops are in good condition, but some damage has been done through heavy rain in parts of Godavari, Kistna and Tanjore and South Canara. Pasture is sufficient. Fodder is procurable. The condition of cattle is good. Prices have fallen or are stationary.

Bombay.—Good rain has fallen during the week in parts of the Konkan, Deccan and the Carnatic; but there was very slight rain in parts of Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals and Surat. The rainfall is generally sufficient, but more rain is needed in parts of Ahmedabad and Khandesh. The standing autumn crops have been slightly damaged by insects or locusts in parts of Sindh, Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Khandesh and Baroda; by rats in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Baroda; by excessive rain in parts of Surat, Thana, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur and Belgaum and are suffering from insufficient moisture in parts of Karachi and Larkana and are generally in good condition elsewhere. Weeding operations have been completed in Colaba and are progressing in parts of Broach, Surat, Belgaum, Rajkot and Wadhwan. The harvesting of autumn crops has commenced in parts of Kaira, Surat, Thana and Kanara and continues in parts of Sindh, Ahmedabad, Ratnagiri, Khandesh and Poona. The sowing of cotton has been completed in Dharwar and is progressing in parts of Ahmedabad and Surat. Cotton is generally in good condition in parts of Hyderabad, Surat, Satara and the Carnatic. The preparation of lands for spring cultivation is progressing in parts of Sindh, the Panch Mahals, Surat, Khandesh, Satara and the Carnatic. The sowing of spring crops has commenced in parts of Broach and Poona and continues in parts of the Upper Sindh Frontier, but is retarded in parts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur and Belgaum. Owing to excessive rain the fodder-supply is sufficient. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition and sufficient. The water-supply is adequate. Prices have fallen in eight districts, have risen in two and are stationary in the remainder.

Bengal.—The rainfall during the week was general and in places moderately heavy. More rain is needed in Dinajpur and Purnea and also in parts of Nadia, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Bhagalpur and the Sonthal Parganas. The standing winter rice crop is generally doing well and the preparation of lands for spring crops is in progress. The harvesting of the early autumn crop continues. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in two districts, has fallen in twelve and is stationary in the rest.

United Provinces.—Rain has been general in the eastern districts. The falls were heavy—Jaunpur received 13 inches, Azamgarh 8 inches, Sultanpur, Fyzabad, Allahabad and Benares 7 inches, Gorakhpur and Mirzapur 6 inches. In the Doab and Western Submontane districts the falls were light and in Garhwal, Bijnor, Meerut and Aligarh there was no rain at all and very little in Muttra, Etawah and Aligarh. More rain is needed in Gathwal and in parts of Muttra and Agra. The harvesting of autumn crops continues and weeding operations are in progress. Ploughing has been retarded in Sultanpur, Fyzabad and Allahabad on account of the heavy rainfall, but sowings have commenced in ten districts. The standing crops have been injured by rain in seven districts, by insects in

Bara Banki, Raj Bareilli and Azamgarh and by locusts in Muttra. Supplies are adequate and prices are stationary with a tendency to fall.

Punjab.—Rain has fallen in Amritsar and in parts of Delhi, Umballa, Jullunder, Ferozepore, Lahore and Sialkot. Picking of cotton in Hissar has commenced. Ploughing for and sowing of spring crops continue. The condition and prospects of the standing crops are generally good. Crops have been slightly damaged by locusts in parts of Hissar, Ferozepore, Lahore and Multan; by excessive rain in low-lying lands in Amritsar; by floods in parts of Ferozepore and by hail in parts of Rawalpindi. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is said to be sufficient in all districts. The price of wheat is falling in the Hissar, Umballa, Jullunder and Amritsar districts; the prices of other food-grains are generally falling.

North-West Frontier Province.—The rainfall was 23 cents at Abbottabad and *nil* elsewhere. Sowings are in progress in Dera Ismail Khan. The prospects of standing crops are good except in the Bara Circle of the Peshawar tahsil and water is diminishing in rivers, but is sufficient in canals. Fodder is abundant and stocks of food-grains are sufficient. Prices are rising in Peshawar, but remain stationary in Dera Ismail Khan.

Burma.—The rainfall was general and well distributed—heavy along the Tenasserim and Arakan Coasts and mostly fair to good elsewhere. The reaping of early sesamum is completed in Meiktila and of *juar* in Pakokku. The sowing of late sesamum and of *juar* is approaching completion. The sowing of millet, peas and tobacco is progressing. Prospects continue to improve in Yamethin. Transplanting of wet-weather paddy is practically completed in Yamethin, Lower Burma and in parts of Upper Burma. Reaping of hill-side paddy has commenced in Katha and the Southern Shan States. Field labour at full wages is available in Upper Chindwin. The price of paddy has fallen largely in Thaton and Mandalay. The hill-side crops in the Ruby Mines district have in great part been destroyed by drought and by rats in places. Scarcity of rice is reported in the Thabeitkyin subdivision. Prices remain practically unchanged.

Central Provinces.—Moderate to heavy rain has fallen during the week, the heaviest falls being 5 inches 66 cents in Seoni and 7 inches 90 cents in Wardha. Some damage to crops has been caused by continuous and excessive rain in the Saugor, Damoh, Seoni, Narsinghpur, Betul and Raipur districts and by grass-hoppers in Nimar and Raipur. The harvesting of early millets and the preparation of land for spring sowings has been generally retarded, and a break with sunshine is urgently needed. Prices have fluctuated slightly. The following were the numbers in receipt of relief:—Gratuitous relief—Bhandara, adults, 601; children, 51; total, 652. Poor-houses—Raipur, adults, 1 and children, 17; total, 18; total on all forms of relief, 670. **BERAR:**—The average rainfall during the week was 3 inches 6 cents. The weather is warm and cloudy. Standing crops are in fair condition, but have been somewhat injured in some localities owing to excessive rainfall. Preparation of land for spring crops continues. Weeding operations are in progress. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are almost stationary.

Assam.—Moderate rain fell in all districts. The transplanting of late and the reaping of early rice are nearly finished. Plucking and manufacture of tea and sowing of pulse continue. Cutting of jute still continues in Goalpara, Kamrup and the Garo Hills. The outturn of early rice is good, except in Kamrup, and of jute good in Sylhet and Goalpara and fair in Kamrup and the Garo Hills. The prospects of tea and sugarcane are fair to good, except in Kamrup, where the prospects of sugarcane are reported poor. Late rice is reported to have been damaged by insects in parts of Kamrup, Darrang and Lakhimpur. Fodder is insufficient in parts of Sylhet and Kamrup. Prices:—Common rice—Silchar, 14; Sylhet and Tezpur, 13; Dhubri and Gauhati, 12; Nowgong and Sibsagar, 11; and Dibrugarh, 10 seers per rupee.

Mysore.—Seven inches and 67 cents of rain fell in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. The rainfall was good throughout the province. General prospects are good. Prices are slightly fluctuating. Cattle are healthy, except in parts of Mysore, Chitaldroog and Hassan. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Coorg.—Rainfall 6 inches and 15 cents. Cardamom picking continues. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder are ample.

Hyderabad.—The rainfall during the week was 3 inches and 14 cents. The standing autumn crop has suffered in several parts owing to heavy rain. Early rice is fair and spring crops are being sown. Crops have suffered generally owing to excessive rainfall. Prices :—Wheat, 9½; rice, 9½ and *juar*, 32½ seers per *hali* rupee.

Rajputana.—Very little rain fell during the week. Agricultural operations for the winter crops are in progress. Prospects of the harvest are generally satisfactory except in Jhalawar. The reaping of autumn crops has commenced in Alwar and Ajmer-Merwara. Damage to crops by locusts is reported from Karauli. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are rising in Alwar, Bharatpur, Karauli and are fluctuating elsewhere.

Central India.—The rainfall was partial in Bhopal and Malwa, general elsewhere and sufficient everywhere. Agricultural operations are in progress everywhere. Crops are in good condition in Gwalior, Bhopal, Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand and fair in Malwa, Bhopawar and Indore, but slightly damaged by vermin and rain in parts of Malwa, Bhopawar and Indore. Agricultural stock and pasturage are generally good. Prices are steady in Gwalior, Bundelkhand and Bhopawar; normal in Bhopal, Baghelkhand and Indore and low in Malwa.

Kashmir.—The weather is bright and clear. Prices are stationary. **JAMMU:**—There has been no rain. The condition of the standing crops is good. Fodder is sufficient. Lands are being prepared for the spring crops. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat is selling from 13 to 26 seers and maize from 14 to 32 seers per rupee.

Nepal.—Rainfall 2.25 inches. The weather is cloudy and cold. The standing crops are in good condition. Upland rice is still being harvested. The price of rice is 5½ seers for the rupee.

J. O. MILLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Simla, the 9th October, 1903.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 3rd October 1903, is published for general information :

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern.	Bombay City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	90	70
		Dholera Port	"	8	3
		Ahmedabad City	B., B. & C. I. & B. G. J. P.	23	20
		Ahmedabad District	"	147	91
		Breach Port	B., B. & C. I.	72	67
		Breach District	"	111	74
		Panch Mahals District	"	73	34
		Kaira District	"	48	35
		Palanpur State	B., B. & C. I.		
		Rewakantha "	"		
		Bulsar Port	"		
		Surat District	"		
		Bandra Port	"		
		Utari "	"		
		Yasnava "	"		
		Kelva "	"		
		Trombay "	"		
		Tarapur "	"		
		Manori "	"		
		Mahim "	B., B. & C. I.		
	Central.	Dharna "	"	8	6
		Bhiwadi "	"		
		Agashi "	"		
		Shirgaon "	"		
		Bassein "	B., B. & C. I.	18	11
		Kalyan "	G. I. P.	1	1
		Thana "	"		
		Umbergaon Port	"		
		Kon Port	"	1	1
		Thana District	" & B., B. & C. I.		
		Ahmednagar District	Dhond and Manmad (G. I. P.)	962	745
		Khandesh "	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	300	225
		Nasik "	G. I. P. & N. G.	320	208
		Poona City	"	7	4
		Poona District	S. M. & G. I. P.	214	163
		Satara "	S. M.	994	700
		Sholapur Town	"	2	1
		Sholapur District	G. I. P., S. M. & Barsi	1201	890
	Southern.	Alibag Port	"	6	4
		Patvel "	"		
		Eshot "	"		
		Kolha "	"		
		Reydamla "	"		
		Kolaba District	G. I. P.	11	4
		Ratnagiri Port	"		
		Vizadrag "	"	6	4
		Rajapur "	"		
		Vengurla "	"		
		Dabhal "	"		
		Joinga "	"		
		Deogad "	"	6	4
		Ratnagiri District	"	1531	1225
		Belgaum "	S. M.	50	40
		Hubli Town	"	2521	1668
		Political charges.	Dharwar District	"	
	Karwar Port		"		
	Akoti "		"		
	Kumta "		"		
	Kanara District		S. M.	24	14
	Savantvadi State		"		
	Bijapur District		S. M. & G. I. P.		787	514
	Karachi Town and Port		"	5	5
	Karachi District		N. W.		
	Hyderabad Town		" & J. B.		4	4
	Thar and Parkar District		J. B.		
	Larkhana "		N. W.		2
	Sukkar District		"	38	32
	Kharpur State		"	8	3
	Akakot "		"		
	Anulh "		"		
	Tuna Port		"	8	8
	Mandvi "		"	14	7
	Cutch State		"		
	Savanur "		"		
	Rhor "		"		
	Porbandar Port		"	38	18
	Bhavnagar Town and Port		"	145	107
	Mongrol Port		"		
	Jodha Port		"		
	Jafrabad Port		"	11	6
	Vawania "		"		
	Kathiawar State		B., B. & C. I., Morvi & B. G. J. P.		118	84
	Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country		S. M.		3568	1867
	Sachin State		B., B. & C. I.		
	Dharampur "		"		
	Sricardhan Port		"		
	Murud "		"		
	Barimandla "	"			
	Nandgaon "	"			
	Sanjira "	"			
	Janjira State	"			
	Velan Port	"	3	3	
	Kodinar Port	"	7	3	
	Hillimora "	B., B. & C. I.			
	Baroda City	"	248	177	
	Baroda State	"			
	Jath "	"	77	48	
	Bijapur "	"			
	Surat "	"			
	Adon "	"	21		
TOTAL				7125	5048

* Imported.

† Imported ; occurred on 22nd September 1903.

Presidency or Province	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Madras Presidency.		Salem Town	Madras		
		Salem District		(c) 46	(c) 37
		Bellary Cantonment	S. M.		
		Bellary District	" & Madras...	(a) 91	(a) 57
		Coimbatore Town	Madras		
		Coimbatore District	Madras, S. I. & Nilgiri	(b) 31	(b) 25
		Nilgiris		(g) 9	(g) 8
		North Arcot "	S. I. & Madras	(d) 4	(d) 3
		South Arcot District	"		
		Quddalore Port	"		
		Tinnevely District	S. I.		
		Malabar "	Madras		
		Quddapah "	S. I. & Madras	(f) 1	
		Mangalore Port		8	6
		Ermala "			
		South Canara District		(f) 1	(f) 1
		Madras City	Madras and S. I.		
		Chinglisput "	S. I. & Madras	(f) 1	
		Kurao "		2	
		Godavari "	Morvi & Madras		
		Tanjore "	Madras & S. I.	(f) 1	(f) 1
		Anantapur "	" S. I. & S. M.	17	8
		TOTAL		212	146
Bengal		Calcutta	E. I., E. B. S. & B. N.	(h) 17	(h) 17
	Patna	Champan District			
		Chupra Town	B. & N. W.		
		Gaya District	"		
		Saran District	"	4	2
		Darbhanga Town	"		
	Chota Nagpur	Darbhanga District	"	3	3
		Patna City	E. I.		
		Patna District	"	40	36
		Palamau District	E. I.		
		TOTAL		64	58
United Provinces.	Allahabad	Allahabad City	E. I.	2	
		Allahabad District			
		Cawnpore City	E. I., O. & R., B. & C.I., & G.I.P. (I.M. Sec.)	22	16
		Cawnpore District		1	1
		Fatehpur	E. I.		
		Bandu District	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)		
		Jhansi City	G. I. P.		
	Benares	Jhansi District	"		
		Hamirpur "	"		
		Benares Cantonment	B. & N. W. & O. & R.		
		Benares City			
		Benares District	B. & N. W. & E. I.		
		Ballia	B. & N. W.	11	8
		Jaunpur City	O. & R.		1
	Fyzabad	Jaunpur District	E. I. & B. & N. W.		
		Ghaziapur	E. I.		
		Mirzapur City	"		
		Mirzapur District	"		
		Gonda	R. & N. W.		
		Partabgarh	O. & R.		
		Sultanpur	"		
	Gorakhpur	Ajodhia	O. & R. & B. & N. W.		
		Fyzabad City	O. & R.		
		Fyzabad District	O. & R.		
		Bara Banki Town	B. & N. W. & O. & R.		
		Bara Banki District	"		
		Asamgarh City	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	54	30
		Asamgarh District	B. & N. W.	10	8
	Meerut	Gorakhpur City	B. & N. W.		
		Gorakhpur District			
		Basti District			
		Meerut City	N. W.		
		Meerut Cantonment	"		
		Meerut District	N. W., O. & R. & E. I.		
		Muzaffarnagar City	N. W.		
Lucknow	Muzaffarnagar District	N. W.			
	Aligarh	E. I. & O. & R.			
	Saharanpur	O. & R. & N. W.			
	Hardwar Union	O. & R.			
	Boorkee Town	"			
	Bulandshahr District	"			
	Unao	O. & R.	2		
Lucknow	Lucknow City	O. & R., B. & N. W. & R. K.			
	Lucknow District	"			
	Hardoi	O. & R.			
	Rae Bareilly	O. & R.			
	Sitapur	R. K.	24	23	

(a) Including 4 imported seizures and 3 imported deaths.
 (b) " 8 " " and 5 " "
 (c) " 11 " " and 7 " "
 (d) " 1 " seizure.
 (f) Imported.
 (g) Including 3 imported seizures and 2 imported deaths.
 (h) " 1 " seizure and 1 " death.

Presidency or Province	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Agra	Etawah City	E. I.	...	...
		Etawah District	"	...	...
		Fatehgarh	"	15	7
		Farrukhabad Town	B. B. & C. I.	...	...
		Farrukhabad District	"	...	...
		Mainpuri	"	...	...
	Bohilkhand	Agra City	B. B. & C. I., G. I. P., B. & N. W. & E. I.	(d) 2	(d) 2
		Agra District	"	...	...
		Bareilly City	B. & K.	...	...
	Kumaon	Bareilly District	B. & K. & O. & R.	...	...
		Shahjahanpur District	"	...	...
PUNJAB.	Jullundur	Bijnor	B. & K.	...	...
		Naini Tal	"	...	...
		Total	...	142	95
	Lahore	Jullundur District	N. W.	...	...
		Hoshiarpur	"	...	...
		Ferozepur	N. W. & B. B. & C. I.	...	...
	Rawalpindi	Kangra	"	...	...
		Amritsar City	N. W.	...	...
		Amritsar District	N. W.	...	...
	Multan	Gurdaspur	N. W.	...	...
		Lahore	N. W.	4	...
		Rawalpindi	N. W.	...	...
	Delhi	Rawalpindi	N. W.	...	...
		Gujrat	N. W.	...	...
		Qujranwala	N. W.	...	...
	Delhi	Shikot	N. W.	3	6
		Shahpur	N. W.	...	...
		Jhelum	N. W.	...	...
	Delhi	Jhang	N. W.	...	...
		Multan	N. W.	...	...
		Montgomery	N. W.	...	...
	Delhi	Mianwali	N. W.	...	...
		Gurgaon	B. B. & C. I.	...	...
		Delhi	E. I., G. I. P., O. & R., B. B. & C. I., N. W. & S. P.	...	...
	Delhi	Hissar	B. B. & C. I.	3	2
		Karnal	E. I.	...	...
		Ludhiana	N. W.	188	63
	Delhi	Umballa District	N. W. & E. I.	...	...
		Rohtak	S. P.	...	...
		Patna City	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.)	...	...
	Delhi	Patna State	N. W., E. I., B. B. & C. I. & J. B.	15	6
		Kapurthala State	"	4	3
		Total	...	167	80
(g) CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Nerbudda	Nimar District	G. I. P. & B. B. & C. I.	(d) 6	(d) 7
		Hoshangabad District	"	(b) 169	(b) 154
		Narsingpur Town	"	...	...
	Nagpur	Narsingpur District	"	...	...
		Chindwara	"	...	...
		Betul	"	...	...
	Nagpur	Nagpur City	B. N. & G. I. P.	(a) 69	(a) 44
		Nagpur District	"	(e) 154	(e) 129
		Wardha	G. I. P.	(c) 72	(c) 65
	Nagpur	Chanda	"	64	69
		Bhandara	B. N.	(f) 49	(f) 22
	Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore Town	"	(d) 3	(d) 3
		Jubbulpore District	E. I. & G. I. P.	(e) 75	(e) 46
		Damoh	"	...	...
	Jubbulpore	Saugor Cantonment	"	...	...
		Saugor Town	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
		Saugor District	"	...	...
	Chhattisgarh	Mandla	"	...	...
		Balaghat	"	(d) 1	...
		Bilaspur	B. N.	...	...
	Nagpur	Akola District	G. I. P.	214	171
		Buldana	B. S. & G. I. P. (B. U. Sec.)	220	20
		Wan	"	...	...
	Nagpur	Basim	"	171	129
		Anraoti	G. I. P.	389	371
		Ellenpore	"	...	...
	Nagpur	Ycotmal	"	(d) 1	(d) 1
		Total	...	1460	1291
	Assam	Assam Valley	Dibrugarh Town (Lakhimpur District)	D. S.	...
		Total	...	...	...
		...	...	2	2
	Coorg	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	2	2
	
MYSORE STATE.	Bangalore	Bangalore City	S. M. & Madras	29	20
		Bangalore Civil and Military Station	"	85	24
		Bangalore District	"	187	119
	Mysore	Mysore City	"	173	146
		Mysore District	"	68	45
		Kolar	Madras and S. M.	29	24
	Mysore	Kolar Gold Fields	"	3	1
		Tunkur District	S. M.	78	44
		Shimoga	"	89	61
	Mysore	Chitaldrug	"	52	45
		Kadur	"	19	1
		Hassan	"	20	16
		Total	...	780	554

(a) Including 4 imported seizures and 3 imported deaths.
 (b) " 17 " " and 14 " deaths.
 (c) " 2 " " and 1 " death.
 (d) Imported.
 (e) Including 1 " seizure and 1 " death.
 (f) Including 2 " seizures.
 (g) Including Berar.
 * Figures not received.

Presidency Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
HYDRABAD STATE.	...	Aurangabad District	N. G. S.	121	86
		Bir	G. I. P. & Barsi	300	263
		Hyderabad "	N. G. S. ... ..	..	..
		Indur ... ..	" " ... ..	..	..
		Usmanabad "	G. I. P. & Barsi	318 (c)	214 (c)
		Lingnagar "	S. M.	8	81
		Farbhani "	G. I. P.	39	38
		Raichur "	" "	(51)	(11)
		Calbarga "	" "	173	116
		Total			1064	872
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Indore City	B., B. & C. I.	1015	1014
		Indore State	" "	261	218
		Gwalior "	" "	22 (c)	17 (c)
		Bhopal City	" "	6	6
		Bhopal State	" "	85	85
		Mhow Cantonment	B., B. & C. I. (Rajputana-Malwa)	518	381
		Nimach Cantonment	" "	45 (c)	26
		Indore Residency	" "	16	15
		Rutlam City	B., B. & C. I. ... ..	...	...
		Rutlam State	" "	6 (e)	7 (e)
		Dewas Town	" "	6	7
		Dewas State	" "	2	4
Sailana "	" "	3 (c)	2 (c)		
Jhabua "	" "	9 (c)	8 (c)		
Total			1994	1820	
RAJPUTANA	...	Ajmer District	" "	18 (j)	10 (j)
		Mewar State	" "	1 (j)	1 (j)
		Chitor (Udaipur State) ... ..	" " ... ..	...	...
		Tonk State	" "	38 (c)	26 (c)
		Jaipur " ... ..	" " ... ..	...	...
		Kishangarh Town	" "	1 (j)	1 (j)
Total			58	38	
KASHMIR...	...	Hamirpur-Sidhan (Akhaur Tahsil) ... ..	" " ... ..	...	...
		Jammu City ... ..	" " ... ..	...	...
		Jammu Province	" "	19 (g)	21 (g)
Total			29	21	
N.-W. F. PROVINCE.	...	Abbottabad Town ... ..	" " ... ..	...	...
		Hazara District ... ..	" " ... ..	...	...
Total ... ..			...	...
BALUCHIS- TAN.	...	Sonmiani ... ..	" " ... ..	...	...
		Hirok	N. W. ... ..	...	...
Total ... ..			...	...
GRAND TOTAL				18548	13869

(c) From 22nd to 28th September 1903.

(e) For week ending 26th September 1903.

(g) Figures for 2 weeks.

(i) Imported.

(j) Imported. For week ending 26th September 1903.

H. H. RISLEY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	RESULTS OF WORKING DURING 2ND-HALF OF YEAR.				RESULTS OF WORKING FOR OFFICIAL YEAR.			
	AVERAGE EARNINGS PER WEEK.		Earnings per mile open for week.		Total earnings from 1st July to		Total earnings from 1st April to	
	During 2nd-half of 1902.	During official year of 1902-03.	27th September 1902.	25th September 1903.	27th September 1902.	26th September 1903.	27th September 1902.	26th September 1903.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	R	R	R	R
State and Guaranteed Railways.								
East Indian.	624	671	1,972	1,972	1,413,343.00	1,504,000.00	3,19,85,152	3,28,89,000
Bengal Central	139	183	139	139	3,31,292	4,10,000	6,42,758	7,10,000
Bengal-Nagpur (inclgd. Raipur-Dhamtari 2' 6")	153	169	1,806	1,806	28,50,601	29,23,000	65,24,138	69,32,000
Great Indian Peninsula system	418	574	1,550	1,550	58,00,589	68,05,000	1,77,33,194	2,03,46,000
Indian Midland (inclgd. Bhopal-Barsi)	170	217	916	916	14,85,717	13,21,000	45,35,730	39,17,000
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	275	253	21	21	71,800	53,400	1,30,908	1,35,000
North Western (inclgd. Nowshera-Dargai 2' 6")	247	255	3,267	3,267	93,61,205	11,10,000	9,02,70,810	2,43,06,000
Oudh and Rohilkhand (inclgd. m. g.)	208	229	1,115	1,115	27,18,308	28,43,000	61,31,739	70,01,000
Eastern Bengal (inclgd. metre & 2' 6")	425	380	859	859	44,25,521	45,05,000	86,09,653	79,38,000
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	566	657	461	461	27,84,849	27,23,000	73,98,820	79,79,000
Madras	248	259	888	888	27,21,843	21,53,000	59,11,681	64,31,000
North-East line	148	173	494	494	9,24,971	9,08,000	23,19,090	22,51,000
Hardway-Delha	144	152	32	32	52,711	45,000	1,23,112	1,27,000
Rajputana-Malwa (inclgd. Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda 5' 6")	236	268	1,784	1,784	49,86,594	43,24,000	1,24,49,351	1,05,97,000
Panapur-Decra	31	36	17	17	6,312	5,800	16,427	14,800
South Indian	184	191	1,124	1,124	25,74,358	29,04,000	53,34,354	61,23,000
Tinservilly-Quilon (British section)	82	82	15	15	20,790	51,800	(2)47,514	75,200
Tanjore District Board	100	103	54	54	76,106	95,800	1,59,536	2,01,000
Southern Mahratta (inclgd. Gl.-M. Froa. sec.)	104	115	1,165	1,165	15,33,335	15,82,000	37,21,482	38,16,000
Mysoor section (Southern Mahratta)	107	107	290	290	4,10,494	3,10,000	8,50,390	7,40,000
Bengal and N.W. (inclgd. Tirthoot sec.)	130	158	1,730	1,730	18,71,615	23,18,000	50,71,446	59,26,000
Lacknow Barcilly	114	127	200	200	2,63,108	2,65,000	7,08,681	7,07,000
Assam-Bengal	71	68	589	589	4,45,314	5,02,000	9,23,005	10,34,000
Burma	176	202	1,178	1,178	24,71,354	26,81,000	55,47,869	60,35,000
Brabmaputra-Saltanpur	94	79	59	59	71,018	71,700	1,17,454	1,18,000
Indhyer-Hyderabad (British sec.)	70	78	124	124	1,36,749	1,36,000	2,57,028	2,88,000
Aligh	311	337	17	17	63,692	50,000	1,80,250	1,46,000
Special gauge. } forbit	69	57	29	29	25,636	26,500	45,272	47,200
Total	261	286	21,883	21,883	6,29,88,034	6,71,35,000	14,78,99,448	15,08,63,206
								93,63,752

Standard Gauge.

Metre Gauge.

Special Gauge.

[illegible]

(a) From 1st June to 27th September 1902.

A. R. JACOBSON,
Offg. Under Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA at the GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, Simla,

RETIREMENTS.

No. 1012.—Lieutenant Henry Montgomery Grove, Indian Army, temporary half-pay list, has been transferred by the Secretary of State for India to permanent half-pay, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 17th October 1903.

REWARDS.

ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 1013.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission to the third class of the Indian Order of Merit of the undermentioned individual :

Lance-Naick Maierja Singh, 126th Baluchistan Infantry, for conspicuous gallantry at Daratoleh, Somaliland, on the 22nd April 1903, when he assisted Captains W. G. Walker and G. M. Rolland, Indian Army, to save Captain Bruce (who had been wounded) from falling into the hands of the enemy.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

No. 1014.—Lieutenant Edward Leonard Bagshawe resigns his commission, with effect from the 8th September 1903.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

No. 1015.—Lieutenant Michael Edward McInerny resigns his commission, with effect from the 10th September 1903.

Second-Lieutenant Lester Joseph McCoy to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 10th September 1903, *vice* McInerny, resigned.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1016.—Lieutenant-Colonel (Honorary Colonel) Richard Sneade Brown, V.D., resigns his commission, and is permitted on retirement to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the corps.

1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 1017.—Second-Lieutenant Fulwar Estotville Skipwith to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 2nd September 1903, *vice* A. R. G. Newton, transferred to the 2nd Battalion.

Burma Railways Volunteer Corps.

No. 1018.—Captain Willie Alexander Scotland Kincaid, Royal Engineers, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, to complete the establishment.

Second-Lieutenant Arthur Cantor to be Lieutenant, *vice* Pears, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Second-Lieutenant James Christian Paulson resigns his commission.

Charles Inglis Hutton, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Jones, promoted.

Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 1019.—George Eustratius Xydis, Gentleman, to be Captain, to complete the establishment, *vice* G. A. Strath, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Hyderabad Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 1020.—Charles Chamberlayn Anstice Prideaux, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

Eric Mackenzie Burn, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1021.—Captain William Axel Hertz resigns his commission.

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1022.—Second-Lieutenant Charles Bertram Hurst resigns his commission, with effect from the 11th September 1903.

E. G. BARROW, Major-General,

Secretary to the Government of India

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**RAILWAYS.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th October, 1903.

No. 362.—Mr. R. W. Egerton, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is, on return from leave, appointed to officiate as Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow, with the rank of officiating Superintending Engineer, until further orders.

No. 363.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 362 Railways, dated 6th October 1903, the Hon'ble E. H. S. Napier, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class (temporary rank), State Railways, and officiating Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow, will, on relief by Mr. Egerton, revert to his substantive appointment of Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, and Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow.

The 7th October, 1903.

No. 366.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council has sanctioned a survey being undertaken for a line of railway on the 5' 6" gauge from the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway near Nagda *via* Madhopur and Bhurtpore to Muttra, on the Agra-Delhi Chord Railway, and is pleased to place the same under the control of the Director of Railway Construction.

2. The project will be known as the Nagda-Muttra Survey.

No. 367.—Mr. R. S. Strachey, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, whose services have been lent to the Assam-Bengal Railway Company, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, under Article 465 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 17th October 1903.

The 8th October, 1903.

No. 370.—In continuation of Public Works Department Notification No. 492, dated the 23rd December 1902, it is hereby notified for general information that the sanction of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has been received to a revised estimate amounting to Rs. 1,05,52,793 for the construction of a railway on the 5' 6" gauge from Ranaghat Station on the Eastern Bengal State Railway *via* Murshidabad to Lalgola, a distance of 97.50 miles, with sidings to a ghat station on the River Ganges and a small flotilla which is required in connection therewith.

A. BRERETON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**IRRIGATION ROADS AND BUILDINGS.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th October, 1903.

No. 359.—With reference to Notification No. 88, dated the 17th September 1903, by the Government of Madras, the services of Colonel A. W. Smart, R.E., Chief Engineer, Madras Public Works Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department, with effect from the 19th October 1903.

The 6th October, 1903.

No. 360.—Mr. H. N. C. Cloëte, Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Article 650 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 17th October 1903.

No. 361.—Mr. W. B. Gwytker, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Bengal, is promoted to Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, permanent, with effect from the 17th October 1903.

The 7th October, 1903.

No. 365.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 4246-I.B., dated 11th September 1903, the undermentioned officers of the Public Works Department are transferred from Hyderabad to the Central Provinces:

Mr. M. J. Scobie, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary rank.

Major W. W. Baker, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr. J. M. Vacha, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.

Mr. M. Ramayya, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. C. Q. Henriques, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.

No. 368.—Mr. P. C. Mole, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services, is appointed Examiner of Accounts, State Railway Stores.

No. 369.—Mr. W. A. T. Carnduff, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Hyderabad, is transferred to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services.

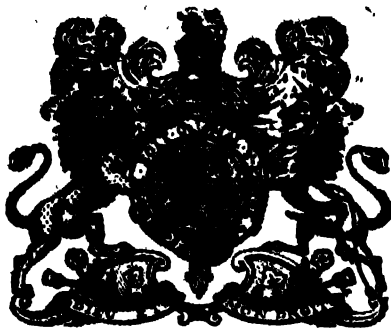
TELEGRAPHS.

The 6th October, 1903.

No. 364.—Mr. Phanindra Nath Mitra, passed student, Thomason Civil Engineering College, Rurki, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department as an apprentice.

SIDNEY PRESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 41.]

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 9th October, 1903.

No. 530.—With reference to the Home Department Notification No. 694, dated the 22nd November 1902, the Governor General of India has been pleased, under the authority vested in him by the 29th Section of the Act 21 and 22 Vict., Cap 106, and with the approbation of His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, to appoint the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Henderson Leith Fraser, K.C.S.I., to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William, with effect from the date of his assuming charge of that office.

No. 532.—The services of the Hon'ble Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, C.S.I., are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal by the Hon'ble Sir A. H. L. Fraser, K.C.S.I.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 9th October, 1903.

No. 1532.—The following telegram is published for general information:

Telegram, dated Therapia, the 7th October, 1903.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,
To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Only medical inspection imposed on arrivals from Port Said.

No. 1533.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that the Ajmer District is visited by an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease and that there is a danger

of its spread, if pilgrims or other persons from the Bombay Presidency (including the Baroda State), the Districts of Lucknow and Fatehgarh of the United Provinces, the Districts of Rawalpindi and Umballa in the Punjab, the Districts of Nimar, Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Akola, Buldana, Basim and Amraoti in the Central Provinces, the Hyderabad State, Central India, the Mewar State and the Nimbahera Pargana of the Tonk State in Rajputana are permitted to assemble at Ajmer on the occasion of the ensuing Pushkar Fair:

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Ajmer, Tabiji, Saradhna, Mangaliawas, Kharwa, Beawar, Madar, Ladpura, Akhri, Nasirabad, Bandanwara, Singawal and Darl on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway shall be sold from the 15th October to the 10th November 1903 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency (including the Baroda State), the Districts of Lucknow and Fatehgarh of the United Provinces, the Districts of Rawalpindi and Umballa in the Punjab, the Districts of Nimar, Hoshangabad, Nagpur, Akola, Buldana, Basim and Amraoti in the Central Provinces, the Hyderabad State, Central India, the Mewar State, and the Nimbahera Pargana of the Tonk State in Rajputana to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Pushkar Fair.

POLICE.

The 8th October, 1903.

No. 870.—The services of Captain G. T. Widdicombe, 9th Gurkha Rifles, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam for employment as officiating Commandant of the Naga Hills Military Police Battalion.

H. H. RISLEY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

Simla, the 3rd October, 1903.

No. 3493—4.—Mr. G. A. Stonier, Chief Inspector of Mines in India, is granted leave on medical certificate for three months under Note to Article 196 and Article 233 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 10th September 1903, in continuation of the privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 1560—4-2, dated 15th May 1903.

Mr. J. Grundy, Inspector of Mines, will continue to officiate as Chief Inspector of Mines, in addition to his own duties during the absence of Mr. Stonier, or until further orders.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

The 6th October, 1903.

No. 1801.—Veterinary Captain F. S. H. Baldrey, M.R.C.V.S., Assistant to the Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department, is granted privilege leave for two months and ten days in combination with furlough for fifteen months and twenty days, with effect from the 5th October 1903, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

J. O. MILLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th October, 1903.

No. 1543-G—Major W. H. M. Stewart, an officiating Political Agent of the 1st class, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 15th October, 1903, and is also granted furlough for one year, under Articles 233 and 308 (b) iv (d) of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave.

No. 1544-G—Captain B. E. M. Gurdon, C.I.E., D.S.O., a Political Agent of the 4th class, is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class, and is posted as Political Agent in Gilgit.

The 7th October, 1903.

No. 4641-I.B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 549 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3102-I.A., dated the 25th July, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the following further alteration in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1294-I.A., dated the 3rd April, 1902, namely:

For the word "fifteen" in rules 2 and 3 the word "five" shall be substituted.

The 9th October, 1903.

No. 4689-I.A.—Erratum.—In paragraph 2 (1) of the Resolution* of the Government

* Published in the *Gazette of India* by Notification No. 3693-I.A., dated the 7th August, 1903.

of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3001-I.A., dated the 27th June, 1903, for "Political Agent in Kathiawar," read "Agent to the

Governor, Kathiawar."

No. 4690-I.B.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27, sub-section (1) of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), as applied to the Cantonment of Secunderabad by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1374-I, dated the 25th April, 1890, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following alteration shall be made in the Secunderabad Cantonment Code, 1903, published in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 3776-I.B., dated the 14th August, 1903, namely:

In section 29 (1) (d) after the word "salaries" the words "and pensions" shall be added.

No. 1579-G.—The services of Mr. C. C. Watson, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties as Assistant Commissioner in Merwara.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

Simla, the 7th October, 1903.

No. 6150-P.—The following papers relating to the operations of the Postal Life Insurance, Endowment Assurance, and Monthly Allowance Schemes during the year 1902-03 are published for general information:

No. 101-L. S., dated Simla, the 24th September, 1903.

From—C. STEWART-WILSON, Esq., Offg. Director-General of the Post Office of India,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the administration of the Postal Insurance Fund for the year 1902-03.

2. During the year, 1,088 new policies were granted of the aggregate value of ₹ 16,40,500, as compared with 893 issued in the previous year, for sums amounting in all to ₹ 14,08,400. Of these 1,088 policies, 175 of the aggregate value of ₹ 2,59,600 were Life Insurance policies, while 913 of the aggregate value of ₹ 13,50,900 were policies of Endowment Assurance. As in the four previous years, the number of Endowment Assurance policies issued in the year 1902-03 largely exceeds the number of Life Insurance policies.

3. The distribution among the different departments of Government of the 1,088 policies issued during the year is shown in Appendix 1-A. Of the 1,088 persons holding these policies, 1,033 were pure Asiatics by race. During the year under report three policies were issued in favour of women employed under Government.

4. Three applications for Life Insurance and thirteen for Endowment Assurance were refused on account of unfavourable medical reports on the lives of the applicants.

5. The total sum realised on account of premia on both old and new policies amounted during the year to R 4,66,083 as compared with R 4,05,086 in the previous year. Claims to the extent of R 1,62,748 were discharged as compared with payments amounting to R 1,21,086 during the preceding year; and 28 Life Insurance policies representing a gross assurance of R 47,450 together with 30 Endowment Assurance policies representing R 45,450 as compared with 19 Life Insurance policies representing R 25,400 and 26 Endowment Assurance policies representing R 45,700 in 1901-02 either lapsed or were surrendered or cancelled. The general results of the past two years are summarised below:

Life Insurance and Endowment Assurance.					Up to 31st March 1902.	Up to 31st March 1903.
Number of lives insured	...	...	...	...	7,114	8,202
					R	R
Amount received in premia	...	...	...	...	21,52,233	26,18,316
Amount of insurance	...	...	...	...	1,11,67,750	1,28,08,250
Amount of claims met	...	...	...	...	6,62,145	8,24,893

6. The active policies existing on 31st March 1903 were 7,110 in number representing an aggregate insurance of R 1,12,60,700 as detailed below:

R			
1 Life Insurance policy for	...	3,000	effected by single payment of premium.
766 Life Insurance policies for the aggregate sum of	...	11,57,900	effected by payment of monthly premia up to the age of 50.
1,095 Life Insurance policies for the aggregate sum of	...	15,49,350	effected by payment of monthly premia up to the age of 55.
1,144 Life Insurance policies for the aggregate sum of	...	17,02,150	effected by payment of monthly premia for life.
4,104 Endowment Assurance policies for the aggregate sum of	...	68,41,300	effected by payment of monthly premia up to ages varying from 45 to 55.
7,110		R 1,12,60,700	

7. Of the 1,088 policies issued during the year, 995 policies, representing a total insurance of R 15,10,900, are subject to the payment of premia during a fixed period, while 93 policies, representing a total insurance of R 1,29,600 are subject to the payment of premia during life.

8. Seventeen new contracts for monthly allowances were entered into during the year under report, as compared with 12 in the previous year. There were at the end of the year 86 contracts for monthly allowances in existence, the total of the monthly allowances contracted for being R 842-1-9.

9. The financial results of the administration of the Postal Insurance Fund to the end of the year under report are exhibited in Appendix VII.

10. The statement in Appendix VIII gives the ages at which policies were surrendered or lapsed or were discharged by payment on death of the person insured, and that in Appendix IX shows the number of contracts relating to monthly allowances surrendered or lapsed or discharged by payment up to the close of the year under report. The first statement has been prepared in its present form with special reference to the request of the Actuary of the India Office in his memorandum, dated the 20th July 1892, and the second statement contains information of a similar character relating to monthly allowance contracts.

11. The percentage of the surplus of assets over liabilities of the Fund, according to the valuations prepared by the Actuary of the India Office, had risen from 3.6 in 1867-88 to rather over 9 per cent. in 1897-98; but, owing to the introduction in February 1898 of the new system of Endowment Assurances, the percentage was reduced in 1898-99 to about 6.3 per cent., in 1899-1900 to about 6 per cent., and in 1900-01 still further to about 5.8 per cent. In 1901-02, however, the percentage again rose to about 6.5 per cent. For the year under report the percentage has been found, on a calculation made in my office, to be 7.2.

12. During the year under review, seventeen life annuities of the total value of R 165-13-6 were purchased under Article 807 of the Civil Service Regulations; of these, thirteen of the total value of R 91-5-6 were purchased with the sanction of the Punjab Government, two of the total value of R 55-8-0 with the sanction of the Burma Government, one of the value of R 4-0-0 with the sanction of the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, and one of the value of R 15-0-0 with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces and Berar.

13. The appendices attached are in the same form as those which accompanied last year's report.

STATEMENT I.

Statement showing the operation of the scheme of Life Insurance, Endowment Assurance and Monthly Allowances during the year 1902-1903, compared with 1901-1902.

A.—Life Insurance and Endowment Assurance.

	LIFE INSURANCE										ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE					GRAND TOTAL		
	BY PAYMENT OF PREMIUM DURING YEAR FOR DE					TOTAL					BY PAYMENT OF PREMIUM DURING YEAR FOR DE					TOTAL		
	Number of lives insured.	Amount insured.	Amount received in premium (including fines and medical fees).	Amount of claims met.	Number of lives insured.	Amount insured.	Amount received in premium (including fines and medical fees).	Amount of claims met.	Number of lives insured.	Amount insured.	Amount received in premium (including fines and medical fees).	Amount of claims met.	Number of lives insured.	Amount insured.	Amount received in premium (including fines and medical fees).	Amount of claims met.	Number of lives insured.	Amount insured.
Postal Department	30	51,250	42,435 3 11	29,276 11 10	28	26,000	34,800 15 9	5,073 2 2	58	64,530	69,230 3 8	38,249 14 0	262	2,48,400	38,281 2 5	11,470 0 7	320	3,31,150
Telegraph	8	108,800	26,217 12 2	16,076 0 2	3	3,000	9,223 1 8	5,060 3 0	10	10,800	25,050 13 10	2,026 3 2	63	1,12,000	20,880 4 6	8,414 12 0	73	1,41,880
Public Works	5	6,250	2,056 14 8	4,107 8 0	4	7,500	3,168 8 8	86 0 0	9	15,750	6,125 7 4	4,193 8 0	86	96,150	30,950 7 5	7,061 11 6	65	1,09,800
Legal Fund	—	—	—	—	3	2,000	45 13 4	64 8 0	3	3,000	208 15 4	64 8 0	19	21,500	3,268 1 6	125 1 4	22	23,500
Other Civil Departments	35	65,000	17,053 15 0	4,356 10 10	49	86,600	20,712 5 10	19,403 10 10	84	1,46,000	37,781 4 10	23,740 5 8	477	8,12,900	2,01,149 15 10	42,426 11 0	963	9,59,900
Military Department	4	5,000	1,790 3 4	86 0 0	7	8,500	2,586 3 4	150 8 0	11	11,500	4,276 6 8	206 8 0	34	57,750	13,425 8 1	3,729 9 10	45	72,250
Total	(438)	1,30,000	90,717 3 1	54,583 14 10	100	1,20,000	66,571 0 7	33,738 0 0	175	2,59,600	4,21,288 3 8	88,690 14 10	(1,913)	13,80,800	3,14,796 7 7	74,177 10 3	1,088	16,40,300
Total of 1901-1902	74	1,08,100	90,576 9 11	47,960 7 8	83	1,23,000	57,407 10 6	31,860 10 10	156	2,35,000	4,48,384 4 5	80,641 2 6	737	11,76,000	2,45,803 5 0	40,445 12 9	893	14,08,000
Increase	8	21,900	—	7,102 7 2	17	6,100	3,165 6 1	877 5 9	19	28,100	3,003 15 3	7,079 12 4	176	2,04,000	57,993 2 7	33,081 13 6	195	2,33,100
Decrease	—	—	159 6 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) 1902-1903	70	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1901-1902	70	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) 1902-1903	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1901-1902	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) 1902-1903	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1901-1902	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) 1902-1903	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1901-1902	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) 1902-1903	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1901-1902	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Non-Assured.
Assured.

(a) 1902-1903
1901-1902

Non-Assured.
Assured.

(b) 1902-1903
1901-1902

Non-Assured.
Assured.

(c) 1902-1903
1901-1902

Non-Assured.
Assured.

(d) 1902-1903
1901-1902

Non-Assured.
Assured.

STATEMENT I—continued.

B.—Monthly Allowances.

	Immediate monthly allowance secured by payment of single subscription.					Deferred monthly allowance secured by payment of monthly subscriptions.					Total.			
	Number of subscribers.	Amount of monthly allowances secured.	Amount of subscription received.	Claims of monthly allowances met.	R a. p.	Number of subscribers.	Amount of monthly allowances secured.	Amount of subscriptions received.	Claims of monthly allowances met.	R a. p.	Number of subscribers.	Amount of monthly allowances secured.	Amount of subscriptions received.	Claims of monthly allowances met.
Postal Department	...	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p. 56 4 0	R a. p. ....	...	R a. p.	R a. p. 127 8 0	R a. p.	R a. p. 127 8 0	...	R a. p.	R a. p. 127 8 0	R a. p. 56 4 0
Telegraph Department	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	612 10 0	.....	...	.....	.....	612 10 0
Public Works Department	...	.....	.....	36 7 0	.....	...	.....	116 6 6	.....	.....	...	.....	116 6 6	36 7 0
Local Fund Department	17	165 13 6	19,967 6 0	5,460 3 5	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	165 13 6	19,967 6 0	5,460 3 5
Other Civil Departments	...	.....	.....	57 11 0	.....	...	.....	1,026 7 6	.....	.....	...	.....	1,026 7 6	57 11 0
Military Department	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	22 13 6	.....	.....	...	.....	22 13 6	.....
Total	(e) 17	165 13 6	19,967 6 0	5,610 9 5	.....	(b)	.....	1,203 3 6	612 10 0	.....	17	165 13 6	21,260 9 6	6,223 3 5
Total of 1901-1903	10	97 10 8	8,823 6 9	4,453 6 2	.....	2	20 0 0	1,336 7 4	1,136 2 8	.....	12	117 10 8	10,159 14 1	5,589 8 10
Increase	7	68 2 10	11,143 15 3	1,157 3 3	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	48 2 10	11,100 11 5	633 10 7
Decrease	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	20 0 0	43 3 10	523 8 8	.....	...	.....	.....	.....

(a) 1902-1903	Asiatic.	Non-Asiatic.		(b) 1902-1903	Asiatic.	Non-Asiatic.		1901-1902
		Asiatic.	Non-Asiatic.			Asiatic.	Non-Asiatic.	
...	...	25	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	27	20	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT II.

Abstract of Life Insurance Policies, Endowment Assurance Policies, and Contracts issued, discharged, lapsed and surrendered during the year 1902-1903.

	Life Insurance Policies issued.		Endowment Assurance Policies issued.		Monthly Allowance Contracts issued.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p.
Balance of 1901-1902	2913	42,87,800 0 0	3,264	55,72,550 0 0	70	678 7 9
Issued during the year	175	2,59,600 0 0	913	13,80,900 0 0	17	165 13 6
TOTAL	3,088	45,47,400 0 0	4,177	69,53,450 0 0	87	844 5 3
Deduct—Discharged during the year	54	80,350 0 0	43	66,700 0 0	1	2 3 6
Lapsed, surrendered and cancelled (<i>vide</i> details below)	28	47,450 0 0	30	45,450 0 0	0	0 0 0
Balance on 31st March 1903	3,006	44,19,400 0 0	4,104	68,41,300 0 0	86	842 1 9

Details relating to surrendered, lapsed or cancelled Life Insurance and Endowment Assurance Policies and monthly Allowance Contracts.

	SURRENDERED.				LAPSED.				CANCELLED.				TOTAL.			
	Life Insurance Policies.	Endowment Assurances.	Contracts.		Life Insurance Policies.	Endowment Assurances.	Contracts.		Life Insurance Policies.	Endowment Assurances.	Contracts.		Life Insurance Policies.	Endowment Assurances.	Contracts.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
Postal Department	12	R 19,000	2	4,500	6	8,150	3	2,000	1	1,000	1	500	19	R 28,150	6	7,000
Telegraph "	3	12,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	12,000	...	...
Public Works " . . . . .	...	...	1	4,000	...	...	1	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6,000
Local Fund " . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	500
Other Civil "	4	6,600	6	6,650	2	700	7	8,300	...	...	6	14,000	6	7,300	19	28,950
Military " . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3,000
TOTAL	19	37,600	9	15,150	8	8,850	14	15,800	1	1,000	7	14,500	28	47,450	30	45,450

STATEMENT III.

A.—Life Insurance.

Statement showing (1) present ages on 31st March 1903 of lives insured of the same age on that date, (2) number of lives insured of the same age on that date, (3) the amount of premia paid in a lump sum or payable monthly for stated periods or for life, and (4) the amount insured during the period from February 1884 to March 1903.

LIVES INSURED BY SINGLE PAYMENT				LIVES INSURED BY PAYMENT OF MONTHLY PREMIA FOR STATED PERIODS						LIVES INSURED BY PAYMENT OF MONTHLY PREMIA FOR LIFE.							
Present ages of lives insured	Number of lives insured that are of the same age.	Amount of premia paid (lumped together).	Amount insured (lumped together).	UNTIL THE AGE OF 50				UNTIL THE AGE OF 55		Present ages of lives insured	Number of lives insured that are of the same age.	Monthly premia payable (lumped together).	Amount insured (lumped together).	Present ages of lives insured that are of the same age.	Number of lives insured that are of the same age.	Monthly & premia payable (lumped together).	Amount insured (lumped together).
				Number of lives insured that are of the same age.	Monthly premia payable (lumped together).	Amount insured (lumped together).	Present ages of lives insured	Number of lives insured that are of the same age.	Amount insured (lumped together).								
22	...	R a. p.	R a. p.	21	1	3 15 4	2,000 0 0	21	1	3 12 0	2,000 0 0	21	1	3 5 4	2,000 0 0		
23	22	1	1 15 8	1,000 0 0	22	2	1 5 0	700 0 0	22	2	2 8 0	1,500 0 0		
24	23	3	10 6 8	5,000 0 0	23	4	7 0 8	3,700 0 0	23	3	6 7 8	3,700 0 0		
25	24	1	8 5 4	4,000 0 0	24	7	28 3 8	14,000 0 0	24	9	21 3 4	11,200 0 0		
26	25	2	3 5 4	1,500 0 0	25	5	21 6 6	10,500 0 0	25	8	18 5 8	9,900 0 0		
27	26	9	16 4 8	7,100 0 0	26	10	24 11 8	11,700 0 0	26	10	32 8 2	17,100 0 0		
28	27	6	19 8 6	8,000 0 0	27	11	42 2 2	19,500 0 0	27	15	50 10 9	26,050 0 0		
29	28	8	17 11 8	10,100 0 0	28	14	41 14 10	21,000 0 0	28	15	46 3 2	28,500 0 0		
30	29	17	63 2 0	28,350 0 0	29	32	123 3 1	55,150 0 0	29	15	47 14 5	23,000 0 0		
31	30	23	104 8 7	39,500 0 0	30	42	126 5 8	57,500 0 0	30	25	83 11 7	42,250 0 0		
32	31	26	89 13 6	36,750 0 0	31	25	99 6 8	42,300 0 0	31	29	76 3 0	37,800 0 0		
33	32	26	92 13 4	32,200 0 0	32	35	111 11 2	49,300 0 0	32	32	106 3 2	50,150 0 0		
34	33	31	120 4 3	46,650 0 0	33	39	103 7 0	55,900 0 0	33	30	81 7 0	26,500 0 0		
35	34	21	52 6 2	28,400 0 0	34	43	132 0 6	57,300 0 0	34	25	84 11 0	36,950 0 0		
36	35	42	177 10 2	66,400 0 0	35	57	186 6 2	68,800 0 0	35	39	133 2 2	54,500 0 0		
37	36	38	139 10 11	59,250 0 0	36	43	133 8 8	54,000 0 0	36	43	172 10 6	68,000 0 0		
38	37	39	166 2 8	61,200 0 0	37	58	262 3 10	92,300 0 0	37	59	191 5 8	77,000 0 0		
39	38	53	263 7 8	89,450 0 0	38	49	198 5 4	69,300 0 0	38	41	150 4 6	56,650 0 0		
40	39	54	322 13 4	1,06,500 0 0	39	51	185 8 8	69,500 0 0	39	44	193 9 6	72,500 0 0		
	40	39	203 2 4	67,450 0 0	40	43	242 10 5	76,050 0 0	40	56	201 11 0	76,200 0 0		

41	43	204 15 2	65,650 0 0	41	40	211 3 4	66,900 0 0	41	50	189 11 6	68,030 0 0
42	43	207 2 2	63,100 0 0	42	49	152 5 6	49,350 0 0	42	41	186 10 6	66,600 0 0
43	32	169 10 4	48,700 0 0	43	67	307 12 0	88,500 0 0	43	46	219 4 1	73,800 0 0
44	15	84 1 4	19,300 0 0	44	45	222 9 4	60,600 0 0	44	50	218 3 0	74,700 0 0
45	35	121 5 2	35,150 0 0	45	54	259 9 1	76,600 0 0	45	58	283 1 2	90,850 0 0
46	14	89 11 4	22,650 0 0	46	29	117 14 10	31,600 0 0	46	41	172 3 0	51,650 0 0
47	36	194 9 7	52,100 0 0	47	39	151 9 9	45,100 0 0	47	48	271 8 2	79,400 0 0
48	9	51 0 0	16,300 0 0	48	32	225 1 3	43,650 0 0	48	40	226 12 4	61,750 0 0
49	19	81 9 1	22,450 0 0	49	29	175 6 5	42,750 0 0	49	42	218 3 3	57,600 0 0
50	14	90 14 11	16,850 0 0	50	25	139 5 5	31,850 0 0	50	36	221 3 11	55,750 0 0
51	18	.....	30,150 0 0	51	27	188 4 10	44,000 0 0	51	31	188 11 0	49,900 0 0
52	10	.....	10,000 0 0	52	17	92 3 4	21,600 0 0	52	30	245 12 1	61,500 0 0
53	14	.....	18,250 0 0	53	15	105 10 10	24,500 0 0	53	21	124 13 8	28,500 0 0
54	4	.....	3,250 0 0	54	10	22 9 6	9,700 0 0	54	28	170 15 4	45,750 0 0
55	7	.....	17,500 0 0	55	11	68 4 6	14,600 0 0	55	20	107 6 3	25,200 0 0
56	3	.....	6,000 0 0	56	7	.....	17,750 0 0	56	11	73 4 6	18,650 0 0
57	3	.....	4,450 0 0	57	10	.....	15,500 0 0	57	14	38 15 5	20,850 0 0
58	3	.....	5,050 0 0	58	6	.....	8,000 0 0	58	9	69 12 8	17,500 0 0
59	4	.....	5,100 0 0	59	4	.....	10,000 0 0	59	5	31 3 2	8,400 0 0
60	1	.....	2,000 0 0	60	1	.....	2,000 0 0	60	7	46 9 6	11,600 0 0
61	1	.....	100 0 0	61	3	.....	4,000 0 0	61	3	15 0 0	3,500 0 0
62	...	.....	.....	62	3	.....	10,000 0 0	62	2	26 0 4	5,200 0 0
63	...	.....	.....	63	1	.....	500 0 0	63	2	4 11 10	1,000 0 0
64	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	64	3	19 13 10	4,250 0 0
65	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	65	3	32 12 4	7,300 0 0
66	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	66	2	5 1 8	1,000 0 0
DIAL.	1	1,063 0 6	3,000 0 0	...	1,095	4,515 3 7	15,49,350 0 0	...	1,144	5,111 14 1	17,09,150 0 0

B.—Endowment Assurance.

Statement showing (1) present ages on 31st March 1903 of persons to whom Endowment Assurance policies have been issued, (2) number of insured persons of the same age on that date, (3) the amount of premia payable for stated periods, and (4) the amount assured during the periods from February 1898 to March 1903.

[illegible]

STATEMENT III—concluded.
C.—Monthly allowances—continued.

Statement showing (1) the present ages (on 31st March 1903) of those in receipt of monthly allowances and of those subscribing for deferred allowances, (2) the number of subscribers of the same age on that date, (3) the amount of subscriptions paid in lump sum or payable monthly for stated periods (stating when the subscriptions cease and monthly allowances commence), and (4) the amount of monthly allowances secured during the period from February 1884 to March 1903.

IMMEDIATE MONTHLY ALLOWANCES SECURED BY PAYMENT OF SINGLE SUBSCRIPTIONS.		DEFERRED MONTHLY ALLOWANCES SECURED BY PAYMENT OF MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.				Period for which subscription is payable.	Age when subscription will cease.	Date when monthly allowances commenced or are to commence.
Present ages of those in receipt of monthly allowances.	Number of those that are of the same age.	Amount of subscription paid in lump sum.	Amount of monthly allowances secured.	Present ages of subscribers.	Number of subscribers of the same age.	Amount of subscription payable monthly.	Amount of monthly allowances secured.	
R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
	31	33,215 7 11	276 6 0		15	193 1 3	207 8 0	
Brought forward								February 1898.
63	1	628 10 9	6 8 0					December 1902.
	1	394 11 8	3 10 0					September 1901.
	1	792 11 7	9 4 0					January 1902.
	1	1,071 4 0	12 8 0					February 1896.
	1	171 12 10	1 0 6					" 1902.
	1	1,208 15 9	12 8 0					February 1898.
	1	362 9 7	3 8 0					April 1903.
	1	1,252 4 3	13 8 0					" 1899.
	1	310 12 10	3 0 0					May 1899.
	1	239 10 1	2 0 6					August 1899.
	1	36 2 9	0 6 4					September "
	1	427 1 11	4 12 9					July 1897.
	1	3,205 8 0	36 0 0					November 1900.
	1	2,550 14 7	27 8 0					April 1898.
	1	413 8 0	5 0 0					June 1900.
	1	1,558 3 8	17 8 0					April 1897.
	1	232 3 2	3 0 0					September 1902.
	1	489 11 8	5 8 0					" 1897.
	1	459 8 0	5 0 0					December 1902.
	1	578 12 4	6 8 0					August 1898.
	1	367 9 7	4 0 0					September 1899.
	1	311 10 4	3 8 0					June 1901.
	1	319 9 7	4 0 0					April 1892.
	1	345 12 0	4 12 10					December 1902.
	1	950 6 11	9 8 0					November 1897.
	1	352 6 5	4 0 0					October 1900.
	1	1,068 8 0	12 0 0					December 1897.
	1	483 1 4	6 7 4					February 1898.
	1	1,424 10 8	16 0 0					December 1900.
	1	267 2 0	3 0 0					September 1899.
	1	287 14 8	4 2 8					May 1900.
	1	272 5 1	3 10 3					November 1899.
	1	647 13 0	9 6 0					June 1891.
	1	143 15 4	2 1 4					July 1895.
	1	256 2 8	4 0 0					September 1901.
	1	356 2 8	2 13 11					"
	1	171 0 7	2 0 0					June 1900.
	1	530 0 0	10 0 0					March 1901.
	1	2,256 0 0	40 0 0					
	1	5,643 4 5	31 0 1					
TOTAL	71	62,122 6 7	634 9 9	...	15	193 1 3	207 8 0	

* This subscription ceased to be payable after August 1893. Monthly allowance commenced from September 1898.

Statement showing the number and amount of Life Insurance and Endowment Assurance Policies issued during 1902-03 classified according to amounts of policies issued and race of insureds.

[illegible]

STATEMENT V.

Statement of the number of active policies existing on 31st March 1903, showing the ages of the insureds at the time the policies were originally taken out and a classification according to amounts.

	R 50.		R 100.		R 150-200.		R 250-500.		R 550-1,000.		R 1,050-2,000.		R 2,050-3,000.		R 3,050-4,000.		TOTAL OF BALANCE.	
	Life Insurance.	Endowment Assurance.	Life Insurance.	Endowment Assurance.	Life Insurance.	Endowment Assurance.	Life Insurance.	Endowment Assurance.	Life Insurance.	Endowment Assurance.	Life Insurance.	Endowment Assurance.	Life Insurance.	Endowment Assurance.	Life Insurance.	Endowment Assurance.	Life Insurance.	Endowment Assurance.
21-25																		
At the close of 1901-02	2	...	4	3	7	2	119	102	25	237	103	140	16	23	47	87	552	594
Add—Issued during 1902-03	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	24	16	127	11	46	...	5	3	11	33	214
Deduct—Lapsed, etc., in 1902-03	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	2	10	3	4	...	1	4	...	13	18
Balance	2	...	4	3	8	3	117	123	268	354	111	182	16	27	46	68	572	790
26-30																		
At the close of 1901-02	1	...	15	3	11	6	150	151	392	517	192	240	42	58	78	122	881	1,099
Add—Issued during 1902-03	...	...	2	...	...	3	6	42	13	182	9	62	4	7	3	40	37	337
Deduct—Lapsed, etc., in 1901-02	...	...	1	1	...	0	6	6	9	7	3	2	...	0	3	2	23	19
Balance	1	...	16	2	10	9	150	159	396	692	198	300	46	65	78	160	895	1,417
31-35																		
At the close of 1901-02	9	...	4	1	8	7	153	96	266	355	160	200	38	46	63	116	701	822
Add—Issued during 1902-03	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	33	13	99	8	46	1	12	3	29	30	221
Deduct—Lapsed, etc., in 1902-03	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	9	7	4	3	1	2	2	3	20	17
Balance	9	...	4	2	8	8	154	127	270	447	164	243	38	56	64	142	711	1,026
36-40																		
At the close of 1901-02	4	...	2	2	10	4	87	46	152	177	106	126	30	36	55	103	416	496
Add—Issued during 1902-03	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	7	15	52	10	19	2	4	3	18	39	100
Deduct—Lapsed, etc., in 1902-03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	1	3	...	1	4	4	10	11
Balance	5	...	2	2	9	4	95	52	163	227	115	142	32	39	51	117	475	585
41-45																		
At the close of 1901-02	...	...	5	...	2	1	45	17	82	65	57	51	9	11	44	54	244	199
Add—Issued during 1902-03	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	14	5	7	2	1	1	...	18	29
Deduct—Lapsed, etc., in 1902-03	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	2	5	...	...	...	1	...	12	4
Balance	...	...	5	...	3	1	45	18	85	77	57	58	11	12	44	58	250	224
46-50																		
At the close of 1901-02	...	...	1	5	1	...	8	10	26	13	35	11	3	4	15	1	89	54
Add—Issued during 1902-03	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	8	3	2	6	...	...	3	11	18	13
Deduct—Lapsed, etc., in 1902-03	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	4	4
Balance	...	...	1	5	2	...	11	10	32	16	37	16	3	4	17	11	103	62
TOTAL OF BALANCE	17	3	32	14	40	25	572	519	1,214	1,813	682	941	146	203	303	586	3,006	4,104

STATEMENT VI.

Statement showing the number and amount of Life Insurance and Endowment Assurance policies issued during 1902-03, classified according to race of the insured persons and salary drawn by them at the time of insurance according to the Departments in which they serve.

Salary drawn at the time of Insurance.	POSTAL.				TELEGRAPH.				PUBLIC WORKS.				LOCAL FUND.				OTHER CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.				MILITARY.				TOTAL.			
	Life Insurance.		Endowment Assurance.		Life Insurance.		Endowment Assurance.		Life Insurance.		Endowment Assurance.		Life Insurance.		Endowment Assurance.		Life Insurance.		Endowment Assurance.		Life Insurance.		Endowment Assurance.					
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.				
	Asiatic.	Non-Asiatic.	Asiatic.	Non-Asiatic.	Asiatic.	Non-Asiatic.	Asiatic.	Non-Asiatic.	Asiatic.	Non-Asiatic.	Asiatic.	Non-Asiatic.	Asiatic.	Non-Asiatic.	Asiatic.	Non-Asiatic.	Asiatic.	Non-Asiatic.	Asiatic.	Non-Asiatic.	Asiatic.	Non-Asiatic.	Asiatic.	Non-Asiatic.				
Not exceeding Rs 15	9	5,900	41	29,450	1	500	1	500	5	1,150	1	500	5	2,300	35	29,550	2	2,000	17	10,700	81	60,950						
Exceeding Rs 15 and not exceeding Rs 50	12	31,650	184	1,82,850	5	6,750	24	33,000	2	1,500	11	53,400	5	5,000	18	25,500	89	1,05,100	548	6,47,200								
Exceeding Rs 50 and not exceeding Rs 100	15	23,000	30	37,500	4	10,000	8	35,000	2	500	23	44,300	95	6,208,000	4	8,500	50	88,800	166	3,42,750								
Exceeding Rs 100 and not exceeding Rs 200			4	17,000	1	3,000	1	2,000	1	2,000	11	30,000	38	81,54,500		3,000	12	37,000	50	2,92,000								
Exceeding Rs 200 and not exceeding Rs 500	1	2,000	1	2,000	4	12,000	1	4,000	1	4,000	2	16,000	15	74,000		8,000	2	18,000	18	1,04,000								
Above Rs 500																												
TOTAL	57	62,550	260	2,68,600	9	19,800	42	1,83,000	2	2,000	16	21,500	63	1,46,000	459	8,13,500	11	15,500	170	5,25,600	863	5,013,80,900						

STATEMENT VII.

Statement showing the financial result of the Administration of the Postal Insurance Fund to the end of the year 1902-03.

Life Insurance.			Endowment Assurance.			Monthly Allowances.		
	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.	R	a. p.
Receipts—			Receipts—		Receipts—		Receipts—	
Balance on 1st April 1902	11,52,471	6 7	Balance on 1st April 1902	6,23,698	12 2	Balance on 1st April 1902	46,366	1 8
Premia realised on Life Insurance Policies during 1902-03	1,51,241	15 5	Premia realised on Endowment Assurance Policies during 1902-03	3,14,672	15 7	Subscriptions realised during 1902-03	1,293	3 6
Fines realised during 1902-03	34	4 3	Fines realised during 1902-03	42	8 0	Amount paid in lump for purchase of immediate monthly allowance	19,967	6 0
Medical Fees realised during 1902-03	12	0 0	Medical fees realised during 1902-03	80	0 0	Fines realised during 1902-03 . . . . .	....
TOTAL		13,03,759	TOTAL		9,38,494	TOTAL		67,625
Payments—			Payments—			Payments—		
Life Insurance Policies paid	81,550	0 0	Endowment Assurance Policies paid	66,700	0 0	Allowances paid	6,154	8 11
Surrender values paid	3,090	11 6	Surrender values paid	1,209	10 1	Surrender values paid . . . . .	.....
Medical fees paid	1,368	0 0	Medical fees paid	2,740	0 0	Cost of Establishment of the Life Insurance Branch of the Comptroller's office	68	10 6
Refunds	217	1 7	Refunds	207	1 10			
Cost of Establishment of the Life Insurance Branch of the Comptroller's office	2,395	1 9	Cost of Establishment of the Life Insurance Branch of the Comptroller's office	3,270	14 4			
TOTAL		88,620	TOTAL		74,127	TOTAL		6,223
Interest on balance		12,15,138	Interest on balance		8,64,366	Interest on balance		61,403
Balance on 31st March 1903		41,734	Balance on 31st March 1903		26,267	Balance on 31st March 1903		1,729
		12,56,872			8,90,634			63,132

Statement showing the number of contracts relating to monthly allowances surrendered or lapsed or discharged by payment up to the close of the year 1902-03.

Age at the time of surrender, lapse, or discharge of each contract.	SURRENDERED AT THE AGES MENTIONED IN THE 1ST COLUMN.				LAPSED AT THE AGES MENTIONED IN THE 1ST COLUMN.				DISCHARGED ON DEATH AT THE AGES MENTIONED IN THE 1ST COLUMN.				TOTAL.				NUMBER OF CONTRACTS OBTAINED AT THE AGES MENTIONED IN THE 1ST COLUMN.				REMARKS.
	From the intro- duction of the system up to 31st March 1902.		During the year 1902-03.		From the intro- duction of the system up to 31st March 1902.		During the year 1902-03.		From the intro- duction of the system up to 31st March 1902.		During the year 1902-03.		From the intro- duction of the system up to 31st March 1902.		During the year 1902-03.		From the intro- duction of the system up to 31st March 1902.		During the year 1902-03.		
	De- ferred.	Imme- diate.	De- ferred.	Imme- diate.	De- ferred.	Imme- diate.	De- ferred.	Imme- diate.	De- ferred.	Imme- diate.	De- ferred.	Imme- diate.	De- ferred.	Imme- diate.	De- ferred.	Imme- diate.	De- ferred.	Imme- diate.	De- ferred.	Imme- diate.	
21 years
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71
72
TOTAL	6	1	1	9	6	23	60	17	23	79

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.*The 7th October, 1903.*

No. 6157-P.—The privilege leave for six weeks granted to Mr. W. H. E. Mellor, Assistant Accountant General, Punjab, in the Notification in this Department No. 4568-P., dated the 27th July 1903, was extended by ten days.

The 9th October, 1903.

No. 6208-P.—Mr. P. V. Krishnaswami Chetti, a Superintendent in the Office of the Accountant General, Madras, is appointed to act as a Chief Superintendent of that office, *vice* Mr. E. S. Hensman transferred temporarily to Foreign Service.

E. N. BAKER,*Secretary to the Government of India.***MILITARY DEPARTMENT.***Simla, the 9th October, 1903.***APPOINTMENTS.****ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.**

No. 1005.—The following appointment is made, with effect from the 21st September 1903:

Lieutenant D. H. Vanrenen, 12th Cavalry, is appointed to the Army Remount Department, *vice* Captain A. G. Pritchard, reverted to regimental duty.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 1006.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant Edward Herbert Lynch, 2nd Battalion, East Kent Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, Durham Light Infantry; Double Company officer, 86th Carnatic Infantry. Dated 16th September 1903.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 1007.—Captain W. L. R. Amesbury, Indian Army, to be Supply and Transport officer, 4th class, with effect from the 3rd October 1903.

Lieutenant A. Shairp, Indian Army, to be Supply and Transport officer, 5th class, with effect from the 4th October 1903.

Lieutenant B. H. Ryves, Indian Army, to be Supply and Transport officer, 5th class, with effect from the 4th October 1903.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1008.—The following direct appointment is made, with effect from date of joining

41st Dogras.

Fateh Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, *vice* Khushal Chand, resigned.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 1009.—The following extract is published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 18th September 1903, page 5788.

WAR OFFICE;*Pall Mall, 18th September, 1903.***INDIAN ARMY.**

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Vernon Peshall Monteith, is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 19th August 1903.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 1010.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:

INDIAN ARMY.

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

9th October 1903.

Henry Augustus Carleton.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

6th July 1903.

Richard John Clark.

3rd August 1903.

John Gordon Skene.

4th August 1903.

Philip Allan Raymond Pritchard.

Walter Gerald Paul Young.

8th August 1903.

William Francis Richmond Webb.

Clement James Boyce.

Gerald Alexander Gaselee Shepherd.

Cuthbert Gurney Hoare.

27th August 1903.

Frank Etheridge.

8th September 1903.

Edward Napier Turner.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

29th September 1903.

James John Pratt.

Robert Shore, M.D.

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

William Burney Bannerman, M.D.

Henry Thomson, M.B.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

Carrapiet John Sarkies, M.B.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1011.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments:

15th Lancers (Cureton's Mooltanis).

Risaldar Nek Muhammad Khan to be Risaldar-Major, Ressaidar Faizullah Khan to be Risaldar, Jemadar Ghulam Sarwar Khan to be Ressaidar and Kot Dafadar Ghulam Sarwar Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Niyaz Muhammad Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st August 1903.

5th Light Infantry.

Jemadar Amir Ali Khan, transferred from the 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse), to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Ghulam Rasul Khan, *Bahadur*, deceased, with effect from the date of appointment.

Havildar Wahid Ali Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Rasid Hussain Khan, resigned, with effect from the 29th June 1903.

88th Carnatic Infantry.

Jemadar Muhammad Salar to be Subadar, *vice* Muhammad Mustafa, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st June 1903.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 17th March, 1903.

From the 4th April next till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 28th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901 :—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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W. ROSS,

Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 15th October 1903.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 3265 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 10th October 1903 :—

- No. 411 of 1903.—Chevur Krishnachar Subba Rao, sub-assistant director of agriculture, Madras, in No. $\frac{5}{188}$ Madaragah Mahal street, Coimbatore. *An improved gravity water-lift and general working power.*
- No. 412 of 1903.—Dr. Vasuleb Kashinath Kirloskar, and Laxuman Kashinath Kirloskar, both of Sholapur. *An improvement in apparatus for raising water from wells or river-beds for irrigation or other purposes, called "Metal mote."*
- No. 413 of 1903.—Mahadeo Ramchandra Joshi, overseer, of Satara, near old Adalut. *A contrivance for stevedoring.*
- No. 414 of 1903.—Charles Howard Windle, traffic manager, Calcutta Port Trust. *The automatic trimming in the hold of a vessel of coal, salt, and all other commodities that are capable of being loaded in bulk.*
- No. 415 of 1903.—Francis Ernest Blackmore, engineer, of 55, Queen's road, Reading, in the county of Berks, England. *Improvements in means for hermetically closing tins containing food or the like.*
- No. 416 of 1903.—Janet Walker, dressmaker, of 205, 207, Adelaide street, Brisbane, in the state of Queensland, commonwealth of Australia. *An improved dress stand figure or dummy for use in dress making.*
- No. 417 of 1903.—Dor Iwan Weiskopf, manufacturer, of Morchenstern, a town in Austria. *Process and apparatus for manufacturing rings out of hollow or solid glass rods.*
- No. 418 of 1903.—John Glennie Holbourns, linotype operator, and Henry Alexander Longhurst, engineer, both of 188, Fleet street, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in machines for the assembly of type matrices and the casting of linotypes therefrom.*
- No. 419 of 1903.—James Mackay Taylor, executive engineer, Irrigation Branch, Public Works Department, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, at present residing at Muttra. *An improved water-lift, called the "Duplex" or "Twin well" irrigator.*
- No. 420 of 1903.—John Parker, civil engineer, of 107, Bedford Court Mansions, Bedford square, London, W.C., England. *Improvements in the jointing of drain pipes, conduits, and the like.*
- No. 421 of 1903.—Jawahar Singh, mistri, resident of Jwalapur, district Saharanpur. *A new lock.*
- No. 422 of 1903.—Montague Kelway Bamber, agricultural chemist, of Colombo. *Improvements in processes for the manufacture of tea.*
- No. 423 of 1903.—Meredith Roberts Green, commercial traveller, May terrace, Kensington park, in the state of South Australia, commonwealth of Australia. *A safety lock or fastening device for windows.*
- No. 424 of 1903.—Francis Campbell Thompson, mercantile assistant, 3, Bentinck street, Calcutta. *Improvements in boots, shoes, gaiters, leggings and the like.*

No. 3266 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Government of

Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

- No. 377 of 1902.—Ernest Batchelor, assistant commissioner, Hoshangabad, Central Provinces. *An improved implement for the cheap and rapid extirpation of weeds and noxious plants.* (Specification filed 29 June 1903.)
- No. 394 of 1902.—Metchislaw Fiedler, director of House Schelaputin, Mochwaja street, in the city of Moscow, in the empire of Russia. *Improvements in blasting cartridges.* (Specification filed 8 October 1903.)
- No. 520 of 1902.—Charles Hodgson, engineer, of Canterbury road, Kilburn, in the county of London, England. *Improvements in apparatus for working and locking railway points.* (Specification filed 25 September 1903.)
- No. 91 of 1903.—Societe Anonyme La Lampe Hollub, represented by their manager Mr. Jean Marie Michel Montousse, residing at 20, rue de Mogador, Paris, France. *Improvements relating to incandescent electric lamps.* (Specification filed 8 October 1903.)
- No. 92 of 1903.—Julius Ribbert, manufacturer and counsellor of commerce, of Haus Hünenpforte at Holthausen, Kreis Hagen, province of Westphalia, Prussia, German Empire. *Improvements in the manufacture of fabrics coloured with indigo.* (Specification filed 8 October 1903.)
- No. 93 of 1903.—Peter Cooper Hewitt, scientist, of 11, Lexington avenue, in the city, county and state of New York, United States of America. *Method of and apparatus for transforming electrical energy.* (Specification filed 8 October 1903.)
- No. 124 of 1903.—Sorabji Muncherji Rutnagur, journalist, of 27, Meadows street, Bombay. *Improvements in or applicable to water supply controlling and waste preventing apparatus.* (Specification filed 8 October 1903.)

No. 3267 P.—THE under-mentioned designs have been registered, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma. These and other designs are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying.

- No. 4D. of 1903.—Edmund Potter & Co., Limited, calico printers, of 10, Charlotte street, Manchester, England. *Design consisting of a white trefoil with stalk, outlined in black upon a lilac ground, covered with small white spots, applicable to textile fabrics.*
- No. 5D. of 1903.—Edmund Potter & Co., Limited, calico printers, of 10, Charlotte street, Manchester, England. *Design consisting of black pines each with a white leaf within it alternating with a white spot outlined in dark blue in horizontal and vertical lines, upon a plain red ground, applicable to textile fabrics.*
- No. 6D. of 1903.—Edmund Potter & Co., Limited, calico printers, of 10, Charlotte street, Manchester, England. *Design consisting of a small white trefoil in lines with indented leaf, equally divided, and without stalk, outlined in black upon lilac ground, applicable to textile fabrics.*
- No. 7D. of 1903.—Edmund Potter & Co. Limited, calico printers, of 10, Charlotte street, Manchester, England. *Design consisting of overlapping discs in vertical and horizontal rows on a plain red ground, applicable to textile fabrics.*
- No. 8D. of 1903.—Edmund Potter & Co., Limited, calico printers, of 10, Charlotte street, Manchester, England. *Design consisting of a white lenticular pattern repeated in parallel lines running at right angles to each other with a space between the lenses, having a blue ground covered with small white spots, applicable to textile fabrics.*

No. 9D. of 1903.—Edmund Potter & Co., Limited, calico printers, of 10, Charlotte street, Manchester, England. *Design consisting of dark blue pines each with a white leaf within it, alternating with a white spot outlined in dark blue in horizontal and vertical lines upon a light blue ground, covered with small white spots applicable to textile fabrics.*

No. 10D. of 1903.—Edmund Potter & Co., Limited, calico printers, of 10, Charlotte street, Manchester, England. *Design consisting of a white lenticular pattern repeated in parallel lines running at right angles to each other with a space between the lenses, having a plain red ground, applicable to textile fabrics.*

No. 11D. of 1903.—Edmund Potter & Co., Limited, calico printers, of 10, Charlotte street, Manchester, England. *Design consisting of a small white trefoil in lines with indented leaf, equally divided, and without stalk, outlined in black upon red ground, applicable to textile fabrics.*

No. 12D. of 1903.—Edmund Potter & Co., Limited, calico printers, of 10, Charlotte street, Manchester, England. *Design consisting of a white trefoil with stalk, outlined in black upon a plain red ground, applicable to textile fabrics.*

No. 13D. of 1903.—Edmund Potter & Co., Limited, calico printers, of 10, Charlotte street, Manchester, England. *Design consisting of overlapping disc in vertical and horizontal rows on a blue ground covered with small white spots, applicable to textile fabrics.*

No. 3268 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 128 of 1896.—Michael Kirshner. *Improvements in machines for making continuous cigarettes with crimped lap.* (From 8 October 1903 to 8 October 1904.)

No. 214 of 1896.—Reuben Thomas Preston and James Holden. *Improved stays for steam and other boilers* (From 22 January 1904 to 22 January 1905.)

No. 218 of 1896.—Thomas Cooper John Thomas and William Mudd Still. *Improvements in gas lamps.* (From 3 November 1903 to 3 November 1904.)

No. 293 of 1899.—Charles Howard Windle and Basil Devenish Meares. *The attachment of corrugated iron sheets to roof purlins.* (From 20 March 1904 to 20 March 1905.)

No. 345 of 1899.—Frank William Hornish and Albert Charles Clark. *Improvements in mechanical boiler cleaners.* (From 17 November 1903 to 17 November 1904.)

No. 3269 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 269 of 1896.—The Director of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. *A water-lift.* (Specification filed 6 June 1899.)

No. 64 of 1898.—John Kiel Tullis. *Improvements in treating hides and skins.* (Specification filed 26 June 1899.)

No. 341 of 1898.—Henry Wilmot Bryning. *An improved railway sleeper to suit flat-footed rails.* (Specification filed 26 June 1899.)

No. 378 of 1898.—Harold Boyd. *Improvements in explosives.* (Specification filed 26 June 1899.)

No. 422 of 1898.—Edwin Robert Wethered. *Improvements in means for controlling and driving horses without bit or curb.* (Specification filed 26 June 1899.)

No. 429 of 1898.—Charles Thomas Powers. *Improvements in typewriting machines.* (Specification filed 26 June 1899.)

No. 445 of 1898.—James Johnson Shuttleworth. *Improved stoppers and fastenings for bottles, jars, casks and other vessels.* (Specification filed 26 June 1899.)

No. 450 of 1898.—Arthur William George Silburn. *Improved apparatus for extracting, cleansing and preparing the fibre contained in the aloe and other fibrous plants.* (Specification filed 1 July 1899.)

No. 132 of 1899.—Clemens Dörr. *A process of manufacturing hard masses by heating tar and solid bodies.* (Specification filed 27 June 1899.)

No. 171 of 1899.—Duke William Bullard. *Improvements in cigar-making machines.* (Specification filed 27 June 1899.)

No. 172 of 1899.—The Electric Resistance and Heating Company, Limited. *Improvements in the manufacture of electrical resistances.* (Specification filed 27 June 1899.)

No. 180 of 1899.—Fraser and Chalmers, Limited. *Improved means for raising water from mine shafts or other places.* (Specification filed 27 June 1899.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of Rs 50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 451 of 1897.—John Gustaf Adolf Rhodin. *An improved electrolyser or electrolytic apparatus.* (Specification filed 4 July 1898.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (b) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of Rs 50 for the above invention.

No. 375 of 1894.—August Kirschner. *Improvements in and connected with heating apparatus employed in opening and cleaning cotton and other fibres.* (Specification filed 1 July 1895.)

No. 169 of 1895.—Etienne Williams Kuhn. *Improvements in and apparatus for sterilizing liquids.* (Specification filed 2 July 1895.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (c) After the expiration of the seventh year and before the expiration of the eighth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of Rs 50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 352 of 1893.—Henry Thompson. *A new or improved process for rolling tea, and improvements in tea rolling and curling machines applicable thereto.* (Specification filed 27 June 1894.)

No. 105 of 1894.—Everard Hesketh and Alexander Marcet. *Improvements in or connected with the manufacture of gun-cotton or other manufactures in which cooling water liable to become acidulated is employed.* (Specification filed 30 June 1894.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (f) After the expiration of the eighth year and before the expiration of the ninth year from the date of the filing of the specification.

The sum of Rs 100 for each of the above inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.*Claimants who have attained their majority.*

It is hereby notified that claims from the undermentioned individuals on account of the patrimony due to them should be submitted to the Pay Examiner, Madras, through the Staff Officer of the station at which each claimant may be residing:—

Names of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers deceased.	Claimants.
Brooks, John, Sergeant, Infantry Veteran Company	{ Caroline Brooks (daughter). Dennis Brooks (son).
Brandon, John, Gunner, European Artillery Veteran Company	{ * John Brandon (son). Charles Brandon (son).
Clarkson, Samuel, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer	Ann Clarkson (daughter).
Carroll, J., Sergeant, 2nd European Light Infantry	{ Elizabeth Carroll (daughter). Joseph Carroll (son). Agnes Carroll (daughter).
Cosser, J., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	John Cosser (son).
Crawley, Sergeant	George Wellington Crawley (son).
Doyle, J., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Madras Artillery	James Doyle (son).
Danford, S., Gunner, 3rd Battalion, Madras Artillery	Amelia <i>alias</i> Emma Danford (daughter).
Furlong, J., Corporal	John Furlong (son).
Flynn, J., Corporal	{ James Flynn (son). William Flynn (son). Joseph Flynn (son).
Grimstone, R., Sergeant, 3rd Madras European Regiment	{ Perguira Grimstone (daughter). Richard Grimstone (son).
Hawkins, Richard, Private, European Infantry Veteran Company	{ Jeremiah Mitchell Foster Hawkins (son). George Hawkins (son).
Hunsley, W., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	Charles Hunsley (son).
Hutchins, James, Gunner, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	George Henry Hutchins (son).
Healey, P., Hospital Sergeant	{ Edward Healey (son). Frank Healey (son).
Keleker, I. T., Bombardier, 3rd Battalion, Artillery	Mary Keleker (daughter).
Knowles, W. S., Half-pay Bugler, D. Company, 1st Battalion, Madras Artillery.	Andrew James Knowles (son).
McDonald, B., 2nd Corporal, Sappers and Miners	James McDonald (son).
McGuire, Michael, Staff Barrack Sergeant, B. Company, 4th Battalion, Artillery.	Andrew McGuire (son).
McManus, J., Foreman, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer Corps	{ Ethel McManus (daughter). John William McManus (son). Agnes Maude McManus (daughter).
Murphy, Private, 3rd Madras European Regiment	James Murphy (son).
Nicholson, Shoeing Smith	Arabella Hannah Nicholson (daughter).
Rothe, Corporal, 2nd European Light Infantry	Catherine Rothe (daughter).
Scully, B., Sub-Overseer	{ Eleanor Scully (daughter). John Scully (son).
Smith, Michael, Color Sergeant, 1st Madras Fusiliers	Mary Ann Smith (daughter).
Smithes, R., Sergeant, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	Henry Smithes (son).
Sheepard, Sergeant, 23rd Brigade, Royal Artillery	{ John Sheepard (son). Ellen Sheepard (daughter).
Wallace, J., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Artillery	{ John Wallace (son). Thomas Wallace (son).
Wiggins, R., Gunner, Madras Artillery	John M. Wiggins (son).

* Claim received, but claimant has not yet appeared to receive payment.

G. W. S. FRYER, Major,
Pay Examiner, M.C.

PAY EXAMINER'S OFFICE, MADRAS;
The 2nd October 1903.

**THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL,
RAJPUTANA.**

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 6th October 1903.

No. 4292—287.—Major C. F. Minchin, D.S.O., I.A., Political Agent, Bikaner, who proceeded, on the forenoon of the 14th September 1903, on one month and two days' privilege leave, granted him in this office Notification, No. 3884—287, dated the 8th September 1903, having returned to duty on the forenoon of the 29th September 1903, the unexpired portion of the leave is hereby cancelled.

By order,

A. B. MINCHIN, Captain,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.

THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 7th October 1903.

No. 4851.—Under the provisions of section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, it is hereby declared that the land described in the annexed schedule, situated within the limits of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, is required for a public purpose, namely, for a Municipal Cart Stand.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land.	Approximate area.
An empty pond (now filled up with debris by the Municipality), situate at the junction of the Residency and Brigade Roads.	6 guntas, 10 square yards and 4 square feet.

BOUNDARIES.

East.	West.	North.	South.
Residency Road.	Droupathimma Temple.	Property of the Cash Bazaar.	Roadway and Temple.

By order,

R. M. KING,

First Assistant to the Resident, Mysore.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878

	R.	a.	p.
British Government rupees in cash	195	14	0
Brass <i>Wati</i> valued	0	1	6
TOTAL	195	15	6

that on or about the 9th of November 1902 marginally noted treasure was obtained out of the treasure found in a

vacant place belonging to one Bhavo *walad* Govaji in the Village of Lakhephal, Taluka Shevgaon, District Ahmednagar.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are required to appear, either in person or by agent, before the Mamledar of Shevgaon on 1st of February 1904, and to assert their claim, if any, to the said treasure, so that the matter may be enquired into and determined by the Mamledar in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

J. H. DuBOULAY,

Acting Collector.

AHMEDNAGAR;
The 8th October 1903.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 12th October 1903.

No. 29.—With reference to Telegraph Department Notification No. 38, dated 7th November 1902, it is hereby notified that Mr. O. Burne, Superintendent, 1st grade, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough to the 14th of December 1903

F. G. MACLEAN,
Director General of Telegraphs.

The 12th October 1903.

No. 28.—Offices reported opened and closed during the month of September 1903.

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
<i>Government Telegraph Offices.</i>			
Balotra	Rajputana	1903. 5th September .	Opened.
Barmer	Ditto	6th " .	Ditto.
Dhone (Kurnool)	Madras	5th " .	Ditto.
Lamteng (Sikkim)	Sikkim	22nd " .	Closed.
Landi Kotai	North-West Frontier	15th " .	Opened.
Madulsina	Ceylon	23rd " .	Ditto.
Pachbadra Salt Licks	Rajputana	5th " .	Ditto.
Telegraph Camp (Sikkim)	Sikkim	12th " .	Closed.

NOTE.—The following change in the name of a Government Telegraph Office is notified :—
" Rajbati Puidwan " instead of " Burdwan Nutangan " "

<i>Railway Telegraph Offices.</i>			
Banarhat	Bengal Dooars Railway	12th September	Closed.
Binnaguri	Ditto	12th " .	Ditto.
Chengmai	Ditto	12th " .	Ditto.
Dalgaon	Ditto	12th " .	Ditto.
Daltonganj	East Indian Railway	10th " .	Opened.
Dhirpur	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway	2nd " .	Ditto.
Demingharh	Bengal and North-Western Railway	15th " .	Ditto.
Gulzarilagh	East Indian Railway	1st " .	Ditto.
Luksan	Bengal Dooars Railway	12th " .	Closed.
Machadi	Bengal Nagpur Railway	10th " .	Opened.
Mchri	Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway	1st " .	Ditto.
Nagrakata	Bengal Dooars Railway	12th " .	Closed.
Nyaungbinwun	Burma Railway	15th " .	Opened.
Palaskela	Bengal Nagpur Railway	7th " .	Ditto.
Posora	Ditto	3rd " .	Ditto.
Ulubaria	Ditto	10th " .	Ditto.

NOTE.—The following changes in the names of Railway Telegraph Offices are notified :—
On the *East Indian Railway*.
" Lalmdo " instead of " Bharathpur."
On the *Great Indian Peninsula Railway*.
" Brand Road " instead of " Harangan "

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Director, Traffic Branch.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 8th October 1903.

No. 28.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India :—

Lieutenant C. O. Campbell, R.I.M., for one year.

S. GOODRIDGE,
Director, Royal Indian Marine.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 13th October 1903.

No. 13.—Mr. W. H. James, Officiating Deputy Traffic Superintendent, class I, grade 3, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for one year and nine months under articles 260, 233(i) and 308(6) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 15th November 1903, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

ERRATUM.

The 13th October 1903.

Eastern Bengal State Railway Notification No. 11, published in Part II of the *Gazette of India*, dated 19th September 1903 :—

For "10th December 1903" read "10th September 1903."

J. C. MILLS,
for Manager.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 8th October 1903.

No. 193.—Mr. Ram Bakhsh, Officiating Assistant Superintendent 2nd grade, *vice* Mr. E. St. C. L. Chopin, Assistant Superintendent, will revert to his substantive appointment as Inspector, 1st grade, with effect from the date of his relief at Didwana by Mr. E. D. Wilson, Superintendent.

The 9th October 1903.

No. 195.—Notification No. 176, dated 23rd September 1903, granting privilege leave for three months to Mr. Lakhmir Singh, Superintendent of the Gulha section in the Sambhar Lake Division, is hereby cancelled.

R. M. DANE,
Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 19th October 1903.

No. 25.—The two days' extraordinary leave without pay availed of by Mr. Stuart William, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, out of the ten days' leave granted to him by the Secretary of State for India in continuation of the twelve months' combined leave sanctioned in Manager's Notification No. 30, dated 19th December 1901, is hereby commuted into leave on medical certificate under Article 336, Civil Service Regulations.

S. FINNEY,
Manager, North Western Railway.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICE.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India, Price R6. Forwarded V.P.P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 12th October 1903.

No. 1407-S. *Ap.*—Mr. V. St. J. Cabral is appointed sub. *pro tem.* and assistant postmaster, Bombay, *vice* Mr. Vaman Vasudev Shintre, retired, with effect from the 1st October 1903, and until further orders

The 13th October, 1903.

No. 1428-S. *Ap.*—Mr. P. A. Krishnama Charlu, B.A., Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for one month with effect from the 4th October 1903.

C. STEWART-WILSON,

Offg. Director-General of the Post Office of India.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 7th October 1903.

No. 39.—The four months and twenty-four days' special leave on urgent private affairs granted in continuation of privilege leave to Mr. T. C. Acres, District Traffic Superintendent in Class II, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, in Notification No. 2, dated 6th March 1903, by the Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, has been commuted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India into furlough on medical certificate and extended by six weeks.

The 8th October 1903.

No. 40.—Mr. H. St. G. Gilmore, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent on the Eastern Bengal State Railway with temporary rank in class II, grade 4, of that Establishment, with effect from the 1st September 1903, and until further orders.

The 12th October 1903.

No. 43.—The five months and fourteen days leave on private affairs granted in continuation of privilege leave to Mr. P. V. McNerny, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, in Notification No. 10, dated 4th April 1903, by the Manager, North Western Railway, has been commuted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India into leave on medical certificate and extended by two months.

The 13th October 1903.

No. 44.—Mr. T. G. Acres, District Traffic Superintendent in class II, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, has been granted, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, leave on medical certificate for one month in continuation of six months and six days' furlough on medical certificate combined with privilege leave, referred to in Director of Railway Traffic's Notification No. 39, dated 7th October 1903.

G. F. WILSON, Colonel, R.E.,

Director of Railway Traffic.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 12th October 1903.

No. 41.—Lieutenant A. Brough, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is, on return from leave, posted to the Nagda-Muttra Survey.

No. 42.—The undermentioned Engineers are transferred from the Allahabad-Fyzabad Chord Railway to the Nagda-Muttra Survey.

Mr. C. B. Barrie, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.

Mr. J. W. Shore, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade (Provincial Service), on return from privilege leave.

C. W. HODSON,

Director of Railway Construction.

**THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND
CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 8th October 1903.

No. 206.—Captain A. B. Fry, I.M.S., assumed charge of the civil medical duties of Mardan Sub-Division on the afternoon of the 27th of September 1903, relieving Captain G. Browse, I.M.S.

The 12th October 1903.

No. 207.—Major A. J. Macnab, I.M.S., F.R.C.S., relinquished charge of the civil medical duties of the Nathia and Dunga Gallis on the afternoon of the 26th September 1903.

The 13th October 1903.

No. 208.—Whereas at a meeting of the Municipal Commissioners of Kohat specially convened in this behalf, it was unanimously resolved to apply to the Local Administration to extend the provisions of the Vaccination Act, XIII of 1881, to that Municipality, and such application has been made accordingly, the Chief Commissioner is pleased, under the provisions of section 3 of the said Act, hereby to declare his intention to extend the said Act in the manner proposed. Any inhabitant of the said Municipality who objects to such extension may, within six weeks from the date of the publication of this Notification, send his objection in writing to the Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, and the Chief Commissioner will take such objection into consideration in accordance with section 3 of the said Act.

By order,

H. BOLTON,

Asst. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. Frontier Province.

APPOINTMENT.

The 8th October 1903.

No. 204.—Lieutenant J. L. Costello, I.A., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General for employment as a Reserve Officer with the Frontier Militia Corps in the North-West Frontier Province, is posted to the Kurram Militia as Reserve Officer of that Corps, and assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 22nd September 1903.

No. 205.—Lieutenant J. L. Costello, I.A. Reserve Officer, Kurram Militia, is appointed to officiate as Adjutant of that Corps, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the forenoon of the 22nd September 1903, *vice* Captain T. J. Willans, Officiating Left Wing Commander.

RESUMPTION OF CHARGE.

The 13th October 1903.

No. 209.—On return from the leave of absence granted to him in Notification No. 91, dated 18th May 1903, Lieutenant-Colonel E. Inglis resumed charge of the duties of Divisional Judge, Peshawar, on the forenoon of the 1st October 1903.

No. 210.—On return from the privilege leave of absence granted to him in Notification No. 182, dated 29th August 1903, Lieutenant E. H. S. James, I.A., Assistant Commissioner and Commandant, Border Military Police, Dera Ismail Khan, resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 30th September 1903.

By order,

F. W. JOHNSTON,

Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner
N.-W. Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Irrigation Operations of Fasl kharif of 1903 up to 31st August 1903.

CANALS.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING AUGUST 1903.				LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE).			RAINFALL.			CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE).				REMARKS.
	Depth in Canal at Regulating gauge.		Gross consumption, cubic feet per second.		Zilla.	Acres.	Number of years on which average is struck.	Average.	During month.	NAME.	Area irrigated during August 1903.	Area irrigated to end of August 1903.	Area irrigated to end of August 1902.		
	Author- ized maximum gauge.	Actual through- out.	Author- ized full supply.	Actual average through- out.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.															
Swat River Canal	6'1	5'9	865	752	Peshāwar	64,148	17	3'25"	1'23"	Sugarcane	...	4,373	3,998	The Canal ran throughout the month.	
Escape	...	...	...	33						Rice	...	281	416	
	...	...	...							Cotton	...	2,387	2,256	
	...	...	...							Indigo	...	...	7	
	...	...	...							Maize	...	45,588	42,683	
	...	...	...							Jowar	...	2,467	2,228	
	...	...	...							Miscellaneous	...	9,052	7,819	
TOTAL	...	...	865	785		64,148	...	...	...		45,504	64,148	59,412	

J. BENTON,
Secretary for Irrigation, N.W. Frontier Province.

Lahore, the 2nd October 1903.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday the 19th September 1903.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.			CAUSE OF DEATH.							INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Number.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Males.	Females.				Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
1	{	Abbottabad	3,395	1	...	1	15	1
2		Nawashahr	4,114	3	5	8	6	1	5	1	...	3	...	2	...	2	2	101	76	2
3		Bufia	7,029	2	1	3	8	4	4	7	1	2	3	5	22	59	3
4		Haripur	5,578	1	3	4	4	2	2	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	37	37	4
5	Peshawar	Peshawar	73,343	22	17	39	27	17	10	...	...	...	16	1	2	...	8	2	2	4	28	19	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	4	8	12	7	3	4	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	4	...	2	2	35	20	6
7	{	Bannu	10,070	1	4	5	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	15	7
8		Lakki	5,218	3	2	5	1	1	1	1	...	1	50	10	8
9	{	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	18	14	32	28	14	14	...	...	...	16	4	...	...	3	6	10	16	59	52	9
10		Kulachi	9,125	5	4	9	5	3	2	3	2	51	29	10
		TOTAL	164,251	59	58	117	90	46	44	1	...	...	45	6	8	...	30	11	20	31	37	29	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 19th September 1903.

Births and Deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 10 Municipal Towns, 117 births were registered (59 males and 58 females), giving a birth-rate of 37 per mille of population; 90 deaths were registered (45 males and 44 females), giving a death-rate of 29 per mille of population.

W. A. SYKES, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,

Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshawar, the 12th October 1903.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 26th September 1903.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.			CAUSE OF DEATH.								INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Number.	
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Rever.	Dysentery and Diarrhea.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
1	{ Hazara }	Abbottabad	3,395	1	...	1	2	1	1	1	1	15	31	1
2		Nawashahr	4,114	5	2	7	7	2	5	5	...	1	1	1	2	3	89	89	2
3		Bufa	7,029	4	2	6	2	...	2	2	2	45	15	3
4		Haripur	5,578	...	3	3	3	3	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	28	28	4
5	Peshawar	Peshawar	73,343	31	22	53	32	13	19	...	2	...	19	1	3	...	7	3	6	9	38	23	5	
6	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	2	2	4	12	6	6	...	3	...	4	...	1, 4	...	1	3	...	3	12	34	6	
7	{ Bannu }	Bannu	10,070	4	6	10	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	52	5	7
8		Lakki	5,218	6	1	7	70	...	8
9	{ Dera Ismail Khan }	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	14	11	25	19	9	10	...	...	...	12	2	...	...	5	6	4	10	46	35	9
10		Kulachi	9,125	3	1	4	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	23	17	10
		Total	164,251	70	50	120	81	35	46	...	5	1	44	4	8	...	19	16	14	30	38	26		

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 26th September 1903.

Births and deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 10 Municipal Towns, 120 births were registered (70 males and 50 females), giving a birth-rate of 38 per mille of population; 31 deaths were registered (35 males and 46 females) giving a death-rate of 26 per mille of population.

There was 1 death registered from plague in the Haripur Municipal town, District Hazara.

W. A. SYKES, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshawar, the 13th October 1903.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 6th October 1903.

No. 69.—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, the construction of a Sub Range Office of Balakot.

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose :—

Specification of Land.

DISTRICT.	Pargana.	Mauzah.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected.
Hazara .	Mansahra .	Balakot .	5	North .	Path	Office of Deputy Conservator of Forests, Hazara Division
				South .	Grave yard and lands owned by Isa.	
				East .	Land owned by Rahmat Ullah Khan.	
				West .	Garden belonging to school and lands owned by Messrs. Molak and Jai Kishan.	

This declaration is made under the provision of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act ; the Deputy Commissioner of Hazara is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above

G. K. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Secy. to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and
Chief Commissioner, N.-W. Frontier Province,
P. W. Department.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* and upwards at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for *cash only* at the following rates, *vis.* :—

	Government officers.	General public.	Postage extra.
	R	R	Annas.
1-pound tin	10	12.	8
½ "	5	6	6
¼ "	2-8	3	4

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1903, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	R16, or post-free, R16-8
½ "	R8, " R8-6
¼ "	R4, " R4-6

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture ; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

SURVEY OF INDIA—REVENUE BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th October 1903.

No. 6—K.-48-92.—Mr. C. S. Littlewood, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for 15 days under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 14th September 1903.

J. M. FLEMING, Major, I. A.,

for Deputy Surveyor General
In charge Revenue Branch.

INDIAN MUSEUM.

INDUSTRIAL SECTION.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 16th October 1903.

No. 337—II.—Mr. D. Hooper, F.C.S., F.L.S., Curator, Indian Museum, Industrial Section, returned from leave on the forenoon of the 26th September 1903.

By order,

I. HENRY BURKILL,

Secretary to the Trustees.

THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS

Quetta, the 16th October 1903.

FORMATION OF DISTRICTS AND TAHSILS.

No. 4824.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Baluchistan Agency Laws Law, 1890, and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan is pleased to divide the territories administered by him as such Agent into five districts, namely :—

- (1) The Quetta District,
- (2) The Zhob District,
- (3) The Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway District,
- (4) The Kohlu, Nasirabad and Railway District,
- (5) The Loralai District,

and the above-named districts into the following tahsils, respectively, namely :—

District.	Tahsils.
Quetta	Quetta.
Zhob	(1) Fort Sandeman. (2) Hindubagh. (3) Killa Saifulla.
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway	Bolan Pass and Nushki * Railway.
Kohlu, Nasirabad and Railway	(1) Kohlu Tahsil. † (2) Kohlu Railway Tahsil. (3) Nasirabad Tahsil. ‡ (4) Nasirabad Railway Tahsil.
Loralai	(1) Musakhel. (2) Bori. (3) Barkhan. (4) Sinjawi.

II. The Notifications of the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, No. 2274, dated the 13th March 1902, and No. 85-C., dated the 19th January 1895, are hereby cancelled.

* This is for the Railway line east of the boundary of the Nushki District.

† For Railway from Nari to Spintangi.

‡ For Railway from Sibi to Jacobabad.

**DECLARATION AS TO COURTS TO WHICH CERTAIN AREAS ARE TO BE SUBJECT FOR
PURPOSES OF THE BALUCHISTAN CIVIL JUSTICE LAW, 1896, AND APPOINTMENT
OF MAGISTRATES.**

No. 4825.—By direction of the Governor General in Council and in exercise of the powers conferred by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent, and by the Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1896, the said Agent is pleased to issue the following orders:—

(1) Each of the districts specified in Notification No. 4824 of this date shall be a district for the purposes of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, as applied to the territories above referred to, and shall be the area subject to the jurisdiction of the Court of a Political Agent for the purposes of the Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1896.

(2) The person for the time being appointed by the Governor General in Council to hold the office of Political Agent in each of those districts shall be a Magistrate of the 1st class and the District Magistrate for the purposes of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, as applied to the territories above referred to.

2. The Notifications of the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, Nos. 291-C., and 697-C., dated the 19th April 1890, and the 8th February 1898, respectively, are hereby cancelled.

DIVISION OF DISTRICTS INTO SUB-DIVISION.

No. 4826.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the said Agent is pleased to divide the districts of—

Quetta,
Zhob,
Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway,
Kohlu, Nasirabad and Railway,
and
Loralai

into the following Sub-Divisions, namely:—

District.	Sub-Division.
(1) The Quetta District	The Quetta Sub-Division.
(2) The Zhob District	(1) The Upper Zhob Sub-Division consisting of Hindubagh and Killa Saifulla Tahsils.
	(2) The Lower Zhob Sub-Division consisting of Mandokhel and Sherani countries, the Sulemankhels and the Khurasan tracts along the Kunder river.
	(3) Fort Sandeman Sub-Division consisting of Fort Sandeman Tahsil.
(3) The Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway District .	The Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway Sub-Division.
(4) The Kohlu, Nasirabad and Railway District .	(1) The Kohlu and Railway Sub-Division consisting of Kohlu and Kohlu Railway Tahsils.
	(2) The Nasirabad and Railway Sub-Division consisting of Nasirabad and Nasirabad Railway Tahsils.
(5) The Loralai District	(1) The Musakhel and Barkhan Sub-Division.
	(2) The Sinjawi Sub-Division.
	(3) The Bori Sub-Division.

II. The Notification of the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, No. 2400, dated the 5th March 1902, is hereby cancelled.

APPOINTMENT OF MAGISTRATES.

No. 4827.—In exercise of the powers conferred on the Local Government by section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the said Agent is pleased to appoint the persons for the time being holding the offices specified in the first column of the annexed table to be Magistrates of the class specified opposite those offices in the

second column of that table, in the local areas specified opposite those offices in the third column of that table, respectively:—

I.—Offices.	II.—Classes.	III.—Local Areas.
1. The office of Assistant Political Agent of Quetta .	First class	The Quetta District.
2. The office of Extra Assistant Commissioner of Quetta.	"	Ditto.
3. The office of Assistant Political Agent of Zhob .	"	The Zhob District.
4. The office of Extra Assistant Commissioner of Upper Zhob	"	The Upper Zhob Sub-Division.
5. The office of Extra Assistant Commissioner of Lower Zhob.	"	The Lower Zhob and Fort Sandeman Sub-Divisions.
6. The office of Assistant Political Agent of Kohlu, Nasirabad and Railway District.	"	The Kohlu, Nasirabad and Railway District.
7. The office of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Kohlu, and Railway Sub-Division.	"	The Kohlu and Railway Sub-Division.
8. The office of Extra Assistant Commissioner of Nasirabad and Railway Sub-Division.	"	The Narsidabad and Railway Sub-Division.
9. The office of Assistant Political Agent of Loralai .	"	The Loralai District.
10. The office of Extra Assistant Commissioner of Musakhel and Barkhan.	"	The Musakhel and Barkhan Sub-Division.
11. The office of Extra Assistant Commissioner of Sinjawi.	"	The Sinjawi and Bori Sub-Divisions.
12. The office of Assistant Political Agent of Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway Sub-Division.	"	The Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway Sub-Division.
13. The office of native Assistant of Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway Sub-Division.	"	Ditto.
14. The office of Treasury Officer of Quetta	2nd class	The Quetta Sub-Division.
15. The office of Munsiff of Quetta	"	Ditto.
16. The office of Tahsildar of Quetta	"	The Quetta Tahsil.
17. The office of Tahsildar of Bori	"	The Bori Tahsil.
18. The office of Tahsildar of Barkhan	"	The Barkhan Tahsil.
19. The office of Tahsildar of Fort Sandeman	"	The Fort Sandeman Tahsil.
20. The office of Tahsildar of Musakhel	"	The Musakhel Tahsil.
21. The office of Tahsildar of Hindubagh	"	The Hindubagh Tahsil.
22. The office of Tahsildar of Killa Saifulla	"	The Killa Saifulla Tahsil.
23. The office of Tahsildar of Bolan Pass	"	The Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway Sub-Division.
24. The office of Tahsildar of Nasirabad	"	The Nasirabad and Railway Sub-Division.
25. The office of Naib Tahsildar of Kohlu	"	The Kohlu Tahsil.
26. The office of Naib Tahsildar of Sinjawi	"	The Sinjawai Tahsil.
27. The office of Munsiff of Railway Tahsil	"	The Kohlu Railway and Nasirabad Railway Tahsils.
28. The office of Naib Tahsildar of Quetta	3rd class	The Quetta Tahsil.
29. The office of Naib Tahsildar of Bori	"	The Bori Tahsil.
30. The office of First Naib Tahsildar of Fort Sandeman.	"	The Fort Sandeman Tahsil.
31. The office of Second Naib Tahsildar of Fort Sandeman.	"	The Fort Sandeman Tahsil and the Lower Zhob Sub-Division.
32. The office of Naib Tahsildar of Musakhel	"	The Mushkhel Tahsil.
33. The office of Naib Tahsildar of Hindubagh	"	The Hindubagh Tahsil.
34. The office of Naib Tahsildar of Killa Saifulla . . .	"	The Killa Saifulla Tahsil.
35. The office of Naib Tahsildar of Barkhan	"	The Barkhan Tahsil.
36. The office of Naib Tahsildar of Nasirabad	"	The Nasirabad Tahsil.

2. The Notifications of the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, Nos. 295-C., 2402, 5998, 6689, and 10356, dated respectively, the 19th April 1890, the 15th March 1902, the 6th November 1893, the 10th October 1897, and the 3rd December 1901, are hereby cancelled.

MAGISTRATES PLACED IN CHARGE OF SUB-DIVISIONS.

No. 4828.—In exercise of the powers conferred on the Local Government by section 13 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the said Agent is pleased to place the following Magistrates in charge of the sub-divisions named against each :—

Magistrates.	Sub-Divisions.
1. The Assistant Political Agent and 1st class Magistrate, Quetta.	The Quetta Sub-Division.
2. The Extra Assistant Commissioner and 1st class Magistrate, Upper Zhob.	The Upper Zhob Sub-Division.
3. The Extra Assistant Commissioner and 1st class Magistrate, Lower Zhob.	The Lower Zhob Sub-Division.
4. The Assistant Political Agent and 1st class Magistrate, Zhob.	The Fort Sandeman Sub-Division.
5. The Assistant Political Agent of Kalat and 1st class Magistrate of the Bolan and Nushki Railway Sub-Division.	The Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway Sub-Division.
6. The Extra Assistant Commissioner and 1st class Magistrate of Kohlu and Railway Sub-Division.	The Kohlu and Railway Sub-Division.
7. The Extra Assistant Commissioner and 1st class Magistrate of Nasirabad and Railway Sub-Division.	The Nasirabad and Railway Sub-Division.
8. The Assistant Political Agent and 1st class Magistrate, Loralai.	The Bori Sub-Division.
9. The Extra Assistant Commissioner and 1st class Magistrate, Sinjawi.	The Sinjawi Sub-Division.
10. The Extra Assistant Commissioner and 1st class Magistrate, Musakhel and Barkhan.	The Musakhel and Barkhan Sub-Division.

11. The Notification of the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, No. 1271-Z., dated the 21st September, 1898, is hereby cancelled.

MAGISTRATES OF THE 1ST CLASS APPOINTED TO TRY CERTAIN OFFENCES SUMMARILY.

No. 4829.—In exercise of the powers conferred on the Local Government by section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the said Agent is pleased to empower the persons for the time being holding the offices hereinafter named, and being Magistrates of the first class, to try in a summary way all or any of the offences mentioned in the aforesaid section :—

1. The office of the Assistant Political Agent, Quetta.
2. The office of the Assistant Political Agent, Zhob.
3. The office of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Upper Zhob.
4. The office of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lower Zhob.
5. The office of the Assistant Political Agent, Kohlu, Nasirabad and Railway District.
6. The office of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Kohlu and Railway Sub-Division.
7. The office of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Nasirabad and Railway Sub-Division.
8. The office of the Assistant Political Agent, Loralai.
9. The office of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Musakhel and Barkhan.
10. The office of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sinjawi.
11. The office of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta.
12. The office of the Cantonment Magistrate in the Cantonment of Quetta.
13. The office of the Assistant Political Agent, Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway District.

11. The Notification of the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, No. 2273, dated the 29th March, 1899, is hereby cancelled.

**APPOINTMENT OF PERSONS TO HEAR APPEALS FROM MAGISTRATES OF THE
2ND AND 3RD CLASS.**

No. 4830.—In exercise of the powers conferred on the Local Government by section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the said Agent is pleased to empower the persons for the time being holding the offices specified in the first column of the annexed table, to hear appeals from the decisions of any 2nd or 3rd class Magistrate exercising jurisdiction within the local areas specified opposite those offices in the second column of that table, respectively :—

I.—Offices.	II.—Local Areas.
1. The office of Assistant Political Agent and 1st class Magistrate of Quetta.	The Quetta District.
2. The office of Extra Assistant Commissioner and 1st class Magistrate of Quetta.	The Quetta District.
3. The office of Assistant Political Agent and 1st class Magistrate of Zhob.	The Zhob District.
4. The office of Extra Assistant Commissioner and 1st class Magistrate, Upper Zhob.	The Upper Zhob Sub-Division.
5. The office of Extra Assistant Commissioner and 1st class Magistrate, Lower Zhob.	The Lower Zhob Sub-Division.
6. The office of Assistant Political Agent and 1st class Magistrate of Loralai.	The Loralai District.
7. The office of Extra Assistant Commissioner and 1st class Magistrate, Musakhel and Barkhan.	The Musakhel and Barkhan Sub-Division.
8. The office of Extra Assistant Commissioner and 1st class Magistrate, Sinjawi.	The Sinjawi Sub-Division.
9. The office of Assistant Political Agent and 1st class Magistrate, Kohlu, Nasirabad and Railway District.	The Kohlu, Nasirabad and Railway District.
10. The office of Extra Assistant Commissioner and 1st class Magistrate, Kohlu and Railway Sub-Division.	The Kohlu and Railway Sub-Division.
11. The office of Extra Assistant Commissioner and 1st class Magistrate, Nasirabad and Railway Sub-Division.	The Nasirabad and Railway Sub-Division.
12. The office of Assistant Political Agent and 1st class Magistrate, Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway District.	The Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway District.
13. The office of Native Assistant and 1st class Magistrate, Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway District.	The Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway Sub-Division.

II. The Notification of the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, No. 3619, dated the 11th July, 1890, is hereby cancelled.

CONSTITUTION OF COURTS, ETC.

No. 4831.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1896, and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Agent to the Governor General is pleased to constitute the undermentioned Courts, and to fix the local limits of the jurisdiction of each such Court as follows :—

Name of Court.	Local limits of jurisdiction.
I.—COURTS OF THE ASSISTANT POLITICAL AGENTS, THE EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS AND THE NATIVE ASSISTANT.	
1. The Court of the Assistant Political Agent of Quetta.	The Quetta District.
2. The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Quetta.	The Quetta District.
3. The Court of the Assistant Political Agent of Zhob.	The Zhob District.
4. The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Upper Zhob.	The Zhob District.
5. The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lower Zhob.	The Zhob District.
6. The Court of the Assistant Political Agent, Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway.	The Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway District.
7. The Court of the Native Assistant, Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway.	The Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway District.
8. The Court of the Assistant Political Agent, Kohlu, Nasirabad and Railway.	The Kohlu, Nasirabad and Railway District.
9. The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Kohlu and Railway.	The Kohlu and Railway Sub-Division.
10. The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Nasirabad and Railway.	The Nasirabad and Railway Sub-Division.

Name of Court.	Local limits of jurisdiction.
11. The Court of the Assistant Political Agent of Loralai.	The Loralai District.
12. The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Musakhel and Barkhan.	The Musakhel and Barkhan Tahsils.
13. The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sinjawi.	The Sinjawi Tahsil.

II.—COURTS OF THE TAHSILDARS AND MUNSIFFS.

14. The Court of the Senior Munsiff of Quetta	The Quetta Tahsil.
15. The Court of the Tahsildar of Quetta.	The Quetta Tahsil.
16. The Court of the Munsiff of Quetta	The Quetta Tahsil.
17. The Court of the Tahsildar of Bori	The Bori Tahsil.
18. The Court of the Tahsildar of Barkhan	The Barkhan Tahsil.
19. The Court of the Tahsildar of Fort Sandeman	The Fort Sandeman Tahsil.
20. The Court of the Tahsildar of Musakhel	The Musakhel Tahsil.
21. The Court of the Tahsildar of Hindubagh	The Hindubagh Tahsil.
22. The Court of the Tahsildar of Killa Saifulla	The Killa Saifulla Tahsil.
23. The Court of the Tahsildar of Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway.	The Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway Tahsil.
24. The Court of the Tahsildar of Nasirabad	The Nasirabad Tahsil.
25. The Court of the Munsiff of Kohlu	The Kohlu Tahsil.
26. The Court of the Munsiff of Sinjawi	The Sinjawi Tahsil.
27. The Court of the Munsiff of Railway Tahsil	The Kohlu Railway and the Nasirabad Railway Tahsils.

III.—COURTS OF THE NAIB TAHSILDARS.

28. The Court of the Naib Tahsildar of Quetta	The Quetta Tahsil.
29. The Court of the Naib Tahsildar of Bori	The Bori Tahsil.
30. The Court of the 1st Naib Tahsildar of Fort Sandeman.	The Fort Sandeman Tahsil.
31. The Court of the 2nd Naib Tahsildar of Fort Sandeman.	The Fort Sandeman Tahsil and the Lower Zhob Sub-Division.
32. The Court of the Naib Tahsildar of Musakhel	Musakhel Tahsil.
33. The Court of the Naib Tahsildar of Hindubagh	The Hindubagh Tahsil.
34. The Court of the Naib Tahsildar of Killa Saifulla	The Killa Saifulla Tahsil.
35. The Court of the Naib Tahsildar of Barkhan	The Barkhan Tahsil.
36. The Court of the Naib Tahsildar of Nasirabad	The Nasirabad Tahsil.

II. The Notifications of the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, Nos. 292-C., 2275, 7460, 5996, 7940 and 7794, dated, respectively, the 19th April 1890, the 13th March 1902, the 19th November 1891, the 6th November 1893, the 17th September 1901, and the 10th November 1902, are hereby cancelled.

APPOINTMENT OF PRESIDING OFFICERS OF CIVIL COURTS OF THE FOURTH AND FIFTH GRADES.

No. 4832.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, sub-section (2) of the Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1896, the Agent to the Governor General is pleased to appoint the persons for the time being holding the offices specified in the first column of the annexed table to be the Presiding Officers of the courts specified opposite those offices in the second column of that table respectively :—

Offices.	Courts.
1. The office of Treasury Officer of Quetta	The court of the Senior Munsiff of Quetta.
2. The office of Tahsildar of Quetta	The court of the Tahsildar of Quetta.
3. The office of Munsiff of Quetta	The court of the Munsiff of Quetta.
4. The office of Tahsildar of Bori	The court of the Tahsildar of Bori.
5. The office of Tahsildar of Barkhan	The court of the Tahsildar of Barkhan.
6. The office of Tahsildar of Musakhel	The court of the Tahsildar of Musakhel.
7. The office of Tahsildar of Fort Sandeman	The court of the Tahsildar of Fort Sandeman.
8. The office of Tahsildar of Hindubagh	The court of the Tahsildar of Hindubagh.
9. The office of Tahsildar of Killa Saifulla	The court of the Tahsildar of Killa Saifulla.
10. The office of Tahsildar in the Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway.	The court of the Tahsildar in the Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway.
11. The office of Tahsildar of Nasirabad	The court of the Tahsildar of Nasirabad.
12. The office of Naib-Tahsildar of Kohlu	The court of the Munsiff of Kohlu.
13. The office of Naib-Tahsildar of Sinjawi	The court of the Munsiff of Sinjawi.
14. The office of Munsiff of Sibi	The court of the Munsiff in the Railway Tahsil.
15. The office of Naib-Tahsildar of Quetta	The court of the Naib-Tahsildar of Quetta.
16. The office of Naib-Tahsildar of Bori	The court of the Naib-Tahsildar of Bori.
17. The office of Naib-Tahsildar of Barkhan	The court of the Naib-Tahsildar of Barkhan.
18. The office of Naib-Tahsildar of Musakhel	The court of the Naib-Tahsildar of Musakhel.
19. The office of first Naib-Tahsildar of Fort Sandeman.	The court of the first Naib-Tahsildar of Fort Sandeman.
20. The office of second Naib-Tahsildar of Fort Sandeman.	The court of the second Naib-Tahsildar of Fort Sandeman and Lower Zhob Sub-division.
21. The office of Naib-Tahsildar of Hindubagh	The court of the Naib-Tahsildar of Hindubagh.
22. The office of Naib-Tahsildar of Killa Saifulla	The court of the Naib-Tahsildar of Killa Saifulla.
23. The office of Naib-Tahsildar of Nasirabad	The court of the Naib-Tahsildar of Nasirabad.

II.—The Notifications of the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, Nos. 293-C. 7461, 5997, 7941, and 2401, dated, respectively, the 19th April 1890, the 19th November 1891, the 6th November 1893, the 17th September 1901, and the 15th March 1902, are hereby cancelled.

POWER TO HEAR APPEALS FROM SUBORDINATE OFFICERS EXERCISING ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

No. 4833.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 93, sub-section (1), of the Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1896, the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan is pleased to invest the officers specified in the first column of the annexed table with the powers conferred on Political Agents by section 67, sub-section (2), of the said Law as far as relates to the hearing of appeals from the decrees or orders of Tahsildars, Munsiffs and Naib Tahsildars exercising jurisdiction in original suits within the local areas specified opposite those officers respectively in the second column of the same table :—

Appointments.	Local areas.
1. The Assistant Political Agent, Loralai .	The Loralai District.
2. The Extra Assistant Commissioner, Musakhel and Barkhan.	The Musakhel and Barkhan Tahsils.
3. The Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sinjawi .	The Sinjawi Tahsil.
4. The Assistant Political Agent of Quetta .	The Quetta District.
5. The Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta .	The Quetta District.
6. The Assistant Political Agent, Kohlu, Nasirabad and Railway District.	The Kohlu, Nasirabad and Railway District.
7. The Extra Assistant Commissioner, Kohlu and Railway sub-division.	The Kohlu and Railway Tahsils.
8. The Extra Assistant Commissioner, Nasirabad and Railway sub-division.	The Nasirabad and Railway Tahsils.
9. The Assistant Political Agent of Zhob .	The Zhob District.
10. The Extra Assistant Commissioner of Upper Zhob.	The Upper Zhob sub-division.
11. The Extra Assistant Commissioner of Lower Zhob.	The Lower Zhob sub-division.
12. The Assistant Political Agent, Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway District.	The Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway District.
13. The Native Assistant, Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway District.	The Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway District.

II. The Notification of the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, No. 2288, dated the 26th April 1897, is hereby cancelled.

APPOINTMENT OF MARRIAGE REGISTRARS.

No. 4834.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872), as applied to the territories administered by Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the said Agent is pleased to appoint—

- (1) the person holding the office of Political Agent, Quetta, for the time being, being a Christian, to be the Marriage Registrar for the Quetta District;
- (2) the person holding the office of Political Agent, Zhob, for the time being, being a Christian, to be the Marriage Registrar for the Zhob District;
- (3) the person holding the office of Political Agent, Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway District for the time being, being a Christian to be the Marriage Registrar for the Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway District;
- (4) the person holding the office of Political Agent, Kohlu, Nasirabad and Railway District, for the time being, being a Christian, to be the Marriage Registrar for the Kohlu, Nasirabad and Railway District.
- (5) the person holding the office of Political Agent, Loralai, for the time being, being a Christian, to be the Marriage Registrar for the Loralai District.

The Notification of the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, No. 4133, dated the 29th August, 1892 is hereby cancelled.

No. 4835.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3746-I. B., dated the 1st October, 1897, with respect to section 8 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872) the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to appoint the person for the time being holding the office of Political Agent, Kalat, being a Christian, to be the Marriage Registrar for the territories of His Highness the Khan of Kalat and those of the Jam of Las Bela.

**FORMING DISTRICTS AND SUB-DISTRICTS, APPOINTING REGISTRARS AND SUB-REGISTRARS
AND AN INSPECTOR-GENERAL.**

No. 4836.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4, 5, 6, 7 and 9 of the Indian Registration Act, 1877 (III of 1877), as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the said Agent is pleased to make the following orders :

1. All the powers and duties conferred and imposed by the Act upon the Inspector-General of Registration shall be exercised and performed in the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent, by the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.
2. The Districts of Quetta, Zhob, Loralai, the Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway and the Kohlu, Nasirabad and Railway District, as constituted for the purposes of revenue administration shall also be districts for the purposes of the Registration Act.
3. Each of these districts is hereby divided into the sub-districts specified below having respectively the limits stated opposite each :—

District.	Sub-District	Limits.
(1) Quetta	Quetta Cantonment	Cantonment limits.
(2) Quetta	Quetta Municipality	Municipal and Railway limits.
(3) Quetta	Quetta Tahsil	All the Quetta Tahsil not included in the above limits.
(4) Zhob	Hindubagh	The Hindubagh Tahsil.
(5) Zhob	Fort Sandeman	The Fort Sandeman Tahsil, and the Lower Zhob sub-division.
(6) Zhob	Killa Saifulla	The Killa Saifulla Tahsil.
(7) Loralai	Bori	The Bori Tahsil.
(8) Loralai	Musakhel	The Musakhel Tahsil.
(9) Loralai	Barkhan	The Barkhan Tahsil.
(10) Loralai	Sinjaw	The Sinjaw Tahsil.
(11) Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway.	Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway .	The Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway limits.
(12) Kohlu, Nasirabad and Railway district.	The Railway	The limits of the North-West Railway between Jacobabad and Spintangi, but outside British Baluchistan.
(13) Kohlu, Nasirabad and Railway district.	Kohlu	The Kohlu Tahsil.
(14) Kohlu, Nasirabad and Railway district.	Nasirabad	The Nasirabad Tahsil.

4. The Political Agents for the time being of the districts mentioned in paragraph 2 of this order are hereby appointed to be *ex-officio* Registrars of the districts of which they are respectively in charge.
5. The offices of the Political Agents are hereby established as the offices of the Registrars.
6. The public officers mentioned below are appointed Sub-Registrars of the sub-districts mentioned opposite their names, and their offices are hereby established as the offices of Sub-Registrars.

Officers.	Sub-Districts
(1) The Cantonment Magistrate	Quetta Cantonment.
(2) The Treasury Officer, Quetta	Quetta Municipality.
(3) The Tahsildar, Quetta	Quetta Tahsil.
(4) The Tahsildar, Hindubagh	The Hindubagh sub-district
(5) The Tahsildar, Killa Saifulla	The Killa Saifulla sub-district
(6) The Tahsildar, Fort Sandeman	The Fort Sandeman sub-district
(7) The Tahsildar, Bori	The Bori sub-district.
(8) The Tahsildar, Musakhel	The Musakhel sub-district.
(9) The Tahsildar, Barkhan	The Barkhan sub-district.
(10) The Naib-Tahsildar, Sinjaw	The Sinjaw sub-district.
(11) The Tahsildar, Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway	The Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway sub-district.
(12) The Tahsildar, Sibi	The Railway sub-district.
(13) The Naib-Tahsildar, Kohlu	The Kohlu sub-district.
(14) The Tahsildar, Nasirabad	The Nasirabad sub-district.

II. The Notification of the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, No. 2004, dated the 4th August, 1892, as subsequently amended by Notifications Nos. 5662, 88-C, 2608, 2563, 2403 and 1450-Z., dated, respectively, the 21st October, 1893, the 19th January, 1895, the 6th May, 1897, the 4th April, 1899, the 15th March, 1902, and the 30th August, 1902, is hereby cancelled.

APPOINTMENT OF COLLECTORS UNDER THE STAMP ACT.

No. 4837.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (9), clause (b), of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the said Agent is pleased to appoint the persons for the time being holding the offices of Political Agents, Quetta, Kohlu, Nasirabad and the Railway District, Zhob, Loralai and the Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway District, to be Collectors for the purpose of the Act.

The Notification of the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, No. 9514, dated the 9th December 1899, is hereby cancelled.

No. 4838.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 1, sub-section (2), of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (XI of 1890), as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the said Agent is pleased to extend the said Act to the following local areas, namely:—

- I. The Quetta District ;
- II. The Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway District ;
- III. The Zhob District ;
- IV. The Loralai District ; and
- V. The Kohlu, Nasirabad and Railway District.

With effect from the date of this notification, section 213 of the Cantonment Code, 1899, shall, except as regards anything done, or any offence committed, or any fine or penalty incurred, or any proceedings commenced, cease to have effect in the Cantonments of Quetta and Loralai.

The Notification of the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, No. 6911 of the 26th July 1901, is hereby cancelled.

By Order

W. S. DAVIS,

First Assistant.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated Quetta, the 16th October 1903.

DIVISION OF BRITISH BALUCHISTAN INTO DISTRICTS AND TAHSILS.

No. 4839.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the British Baluchistan Laws Regulation, 1890, and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to divide British Baluchistan into three districts, namely:—

1. The Pishin District ;
2. The Sibi District ;
3. The Duki District ;

and the above-named districts into Tahsils, namely:—

Districts.	Tahsils.
1. Pishin	(1) Pishin. (2) Chaman.
2. Sibi	(1) Sibi. (2) Shahrig.
3. Duki	Duki.

2. The Notification of the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan, No. 4364, dated the 23rd July 1892, is hereby cancelled.

FIXING CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JURISDICTION OF DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS.

No. 4840.—By direction of the Governor General in Council and in exercise of powers conferred by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, as extended to British

Baluchistan, and by the Baluchistan Civil Justice Regulation, 1896, the Chief-Commissioner is pleased to issue the following orders:—

- (1) Each of the districts specified in Notification No. 4839 of this date shall be a district for the purposes of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, as extended to British Baluchistan, and shall be the area subject to the jurisdiction of the Court of a Deputy Commissioner for the purposes of the British Baluchistan Civil Justice Regulation, 1896.
- (2) The person for the time being appointed by the Governor General in Council to hold the office of Deputy Commissioner in each of these districts shall be a Magistrate of the first class and the District Magistrate for the purposes of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, as extended to British Baluchistan.

3. The Notification of the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan, No. 285-C, dated the 19th April, 1890, is hereby cancelled.

DIVISION OF DISTRICTS INTO SUB-DIVISIONS.

No. 4841.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, as extended to British Baluchistan, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to divide the Districts of Pishin, Sibi, and Duki into the following sub-divisions, namely:—

District.	Sub-Division.
1. The Pishin District	{ 1. The Pishin Sub-Division.
2. The Sibi „	{ 2. The Chaman „
3. The Duki „	{ 1. The Sibi „
	{ 2. The Shahrig „
	The Duki „

2. The Notification of the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan, No. 288-C, dated the 19th April 1890, is hereby cancelled.

APPOINTMENT OF MAGISTRATES.

No. 4842.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, as extended to British Baluchistan, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint the persons for the time being holding the offices specified in the first column of the annexed table to be Magistrates of the classes specified opposite those offices in the second column of that table in the local areas specified opposite to those offices in the third column of that table, respectively:—

I.—Offices.	II.—Classes.	III.—Local areas.
The office of Assistant Commissioner of Pishin.	1st class	The Pishin District.
The office of Extra Assistant Commissioner of Pishin.	„ „	The Pishin District.
The office of Assistant Commissioner, Sibi.	„ „	The Sibi District.
The office of Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi.	„ „	The Sibi District.
The office of Assistant Commissioner, Duki.	„ „	The Duki District.
The office of Extra Assistant Commissioner, Duki.	„ „	The Duki District.
The office of Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Khojak Pass.	2nd class	The Chaman Sub-Division.
The office of Tahsildar, Pishin	„ „	The Pishin Sub-Division.
The office of Tahsildar, Sibi	„ „	The Sibi Sub-Division.
The office of Munsiff, Sibi	„ „	The Sibi and Shahrig Sub-Divisions.
The office of Tahsildar, Shahrig	„ „	The Shahrig Sub-Division.
The office of Tahsildar, Duki	„ „	The Duki Sub-Division.
The office of Naib Tahsildar, Pishin	3rd class	The Pishin Sub-Division.
The office of Naib Tahsildar, Shahrig	„ „	The Shahrig Sub-Division.
The office of Naib Tahsildar, Duki	„ „	The Duki Sub-Division.
The office of Naib Tahsildar, Sibi	„ „	The Sibi Sub-Division.

II. The Notifications of the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan, No. 289-C, and 610 F. C., dated the 19th April and the 30th July, 1890, are hereby cancelled.

No. 4843.—In exercise of the powers conferred on the Local Government by section 13 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, as extended to British Baluchistan, and in supersession of this office Notification No. 1270-Z, dated the 21st September, 1898, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to place the following Magistrates in charge of the sub-divisions named against each:—

Magistrates.	Sub-Divisions.
The Assistant Commissioner and 1st class Magistrate, Sibi.	The Shahrig Sub-Division.
The Extra Assistant Commissioner and 1st class Magistrate, Sibi.	The Sibi Sub-Division.
The Extra Assistant Commissioner and 1st class Magistrate, Pishin.	The Pishin Sub-Division.
The Extra Assistant Commissioner and 1st class Magistrate, Duki.	The Duki Sub-Division.
The Native Assistant and 2nd class Magistrate, Khojak Pass.	The Chaman Sub-Division.

MAGISTRATES OF 1ST CLASS EMPOWERED TO TRY SUMMARILY.

No. 4844.—In exercise of the powers conferred on the Local Government by section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, as extended to British Baluchistan, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to empower the person for the time being holding the office of Assistant Commissioner, Duki, being a Magistrate of the first class, to try in a summary way all or any of the offences mentioned in the aforesaid section.

2. The Chief Commissioner is further pleased to direct that in Notification No. 2274, dated 29th March, 1899, for the words "The office of the Assistant Commissioner, Thal Chotiali, the words "The office of the Assistant Commissioner, Sibi," shall be read.

APPOINTMENT OF PERSONS TO HEAR APPEALS FROM DECISIONS OF MAGISTRATES OF THE SECOND AND THIRD CLASS.

No. 4845.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, as extended to British Baluchistan, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to empower the persons for the time being holding the offices specified in the first column of the annexed table to hear appeals from the decisions of any Magistrate of the second or third class exercising jurisdiction within the local areas specified opposite those offices in the second column of that table, respectively:—

I.—Offices.	II.—Local areas.
1. The office of Assistant Commissioner and 1st class Magistrate, Pishin.	The Pishin District.
2. The office of the Extra Assistant Commissioner and 1st class Magistrate, Pishin.	The Pishin Sub-Division.
3. The office of Assistant Commissioner and 1st class Magistrate, Sibi.	The Sibi District.
4. The office of Assistant Commissioner and 1st class Magistrate, Duki.	The Duki District.
5. The office of Extra-Assistant Commissioner and 1st class Magistrate, Sibi.	The Sibi Sub-Division.
6. The office of Extra Assistant Commissioner and 1st class Magistrate, Duki.	The Duki Sub-Division.

2. The Notification of the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan, No. 3615, dated the 11th July, 1890, is hereby cancelled.

CONSTITUTION OF COURTS, ETC.

No. 4846.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the British Baluchistan Civil Justice Regulation, 1896, and with the previous sanction of the

Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to constitute the under-mentioned Courts and to fix the local limits of the jurisdiction of each such Court, as follows :—

I.—Name of Court.	II.—Local limits of jurisdiction.
I.—COURTS OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS AND EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.	
1. The Court of the Assistant Commissioner of Pishin.	The Pishin District.
2. The Court of the Assistant Commissioner of Sibi.	The Sibi District.
3. The Court of the Assistant Commissioner of Duki.	The Duki District.
4. The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Pishin.	The Pishin Tahsil.
5. The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Sibi.	The Sibi Tahsil.
6. The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Duki.	The Duki Tahsil.

II.—COURTS OF THE TAHSILDARS AND MUNSIFFS.

7. The Court of the Tahsildar of Pishin	The Pishin Tahsil.
8. The Court of the Tahsildar of Sibi	The Sibi Tahsil.
9. The Court of the Tahsildar of Shahrig	The Shahrig Tahsil.
10. The Court of the Tahsildar of Duki	The Duki Tahsil.
11. The Court of the Munsiff of Sibi	The Sibi and Shahrig Tahsils.
12. The Court of the Munsiff of the Khojak Pass	The Chaman Tahsil.

III.—COURTS OF THE NAIB TAHSILDARS.

13. The Court of the Naib Tahsildar of Pishin	The Pishin Tahsil.
14. The Court of the Naib Tahsildar of Sibi	The Sibi Tahsil.
15. The Court of the Naib Tahsildar of Shahrig	The Shahrig Tahsil.
16. The Court of the Naib Tahsildar of Duki	The Duki Tahsil.

II.—The Notifications of the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan, Nos. 285-C, 638-F. C., and 7458, dated, respectively, the 19th April, 1890, the 30th July, 1890, and the 19th November, 1891, are hereby cancelled.

No. 4847.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, sub-section (2), of the British Baluchistan Civil Justice Regulations, 1896, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint the persons for the time being holding the offices specified in the first column of the annexed table to be the presiding officers of the Courts specified opposite those offices in the second column of that table, respectively :—

Offices.	Courts.
The office of the Tahsildar of Pishin	The Court of the Tahsildar of Pishin.
The office of the Tahsildar of Sibi	The Court of the Tahsildar of Sibi.
The office of the Tahsildar of Shahrig	The Court of the Tahsildar of Shahrig.
The office of the Munsiff, Sibi	The Court of the Munsiff, Sibi.
The office of Native Assistant Agent to the Governor General, Khojak Pass.	The Court of the Munsiff of the Khojak Pass.
The office of the Tahsildar of Duki	The Court of the Tahsildar of Duki.
The office of the Naib-Tahsildar of Pishin	The Court of the Naib-Tahsildar of Pishin.
The office of the Naib-Tahsildar of Sibi	The Court of the Naib-Tahsildar of Sibi.
The office of the Naib-Tahsildar of Duki	The Court of the Naib-Tahsildar of Duki.
The office of the Naib-Tahsildar of Shahrig	The Court of the Naib-Tahsildar of Shahrig.

II. The Notifications of the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan, Nos. 287-C, 609-F. C., and 7459, dated, respectively, the 19th April, 1890, the 30th July, 1890, and the 19th November, 1891, are hereby cancelled.

No. 4848.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 93, sub-section (1), of the British Baluchistan Civil Justice Regulation, 1896, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest the officers specified in the first column of the annexed table with the powers conferred on Deputy Commissioners by section 67, sub-section (2), of the said Regulation, as far as regards the hearing of appeals from the decrees or orders of Tahsildars,

Munsiffs and Naib Tahsildars exercising jurisdiction in original suits within the local areas specified opposite those officers respectively in the second column of the same table :—

The Assistant Commissioner of Pishin	The Pishin District.
The Assistant Commissioner of Sibi	The Sibi District.
The Assistant Commissioner of Duki	The Duki District.
The Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin	The Pishin Sub-Division.
The Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi	The Sibi Sub-Division.
The Extra Assistant Commissioner, Duki	The Duki Sub-Division.

The order of the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan, No. 3626, dated the 11th July, 1890, is hereby cancelled.

APPOINTMENT OF MARRIAGE REGISTRARS.

No. 4849.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint the person for the time being holding the office of Deputy Commissioner, Pishin, being a Christian, to be the Marriage Registrar for the District of Pishin; the person for the time being holding the office of Deputy Commissioner, Sibi, being a Christian, to be the Marriage Registrar for the District of Sibi; and the person for the time being holding the office of Deputy Commissioner, Duki, being a Christian, to be the Marriage Registrar for the District of Duki.

The Notification of the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan, No. 88, dated the 6th January, 1892, is hereby cancelled.

No. 4850.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4, 5, 6, and 7 of the Indian Registration Act, 1877 (III of 1877), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following orders :—

1. All the powers and duties conferred and imposed by the Act upon the Inspector-General of Registration shall be exercised and performed in British Baluchistan by the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan for the time being.

2. The Districts of Pishin, Sibi, and Duki, as constituted for the purposes of Revenue Administration, shall also be districts for the purposes of the Registration Act.

3. The Districts of Pishin, Sibi, and Duki are divided into the sub-districts specified below with the limits respectively stated opposite each :—

District.	Sub-District.	Limits.
Pishin	Pishin	Pishin Tahsil.
	Chaman	The Chaman Tahsil.
Sibi	Sibi	Sibi Tahsil.
	Shahrig	Shahrig Tahsil.
Duki	Duki	Duki Tahsil.

4. The Deputy Commissioners for the time being of the Districts of Pishin, Sibi, and Duki are appointed to be Registrars of the Registration Districts of Pishin, Sibi and Duki.

5. The office of the Deputy Commissioner, Pishin, shall be the office of the Registrar of Pishin, the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Sibi, shall be the office of the Registrar of Sibi, and the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Duki, shall be the office of the Registrar of Duki.

6. The public officers mentioned below are appointed Sub-Registrars of the sub districts mentioned opposite their names, and their offices are hereby established as offices of Sub-Registrars :—

The Tahsildar of Pishin	The Pishin Sub-District.
The Native Assistant, Khojak Pass	The Chaman Sub-District.
The Tahsildar of Sibi	The Sibi Sub-District.
The Tahsildar of Shahrig	The Shahrig Sub-District.
The Tahsildar of Duki	The Duki Sub-District.

7. The Munsiff of Sibi for the time being is appointed to be Joint Sub-Registrar of the Sibi Sub-District, and the office of the Tahsildar of Sibi is hereby established as the office of the said Joint Sub-Registrar.

11. The Notifications of the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan, Nos. 2003 and 2411, dated, respectively, the 4th April, 1892, and the 17th March, 1902, are hereby cancelled.

APPOINTMENT OF REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

No. 4851. In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 (VI of 1886), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint—

- (i) the person for the time being holding the office of Deputy Commissioner, Pishin, to be Registrar of Births and Deaths for the Pishin District;
- (ii) the person for the time being holding the office of Deputy Commissioner Sibi, to be Registrar of Births and Deaths in the Sibi District;
- (iii) the person for the time being holding the office of Deputy Commissioner, Duki, to be Registrar of Births and Deaths in the Duki District;
- (iv) every Minister of Religion who is authorised to solemnize marriages under the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872), and every person who has been or may hereafter be, under the said Act, appointed Marriage Registrar or licensed to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within all or any of the districts specified above, to be a Registrar of Births and Deaths in such district or districts in respect of that class or those classes of the community for which he is in the habit of officiating at baptisms and burials.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6, clause (b), of the said Act, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint the Revenue Commissioner in British Baluchistan to be the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages in British Baluchistan.

3. The Notification of the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan, No. 86, dated the 6th January, 1892, is hereby cancelled.

No. 4852.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 1, sub-section (2), of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (XI of 1890), as extended to British Baluchistan, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to extend the said Act to the following local areas, namely:—

1. The Pishin District;
2. The Duku District; and
3. The Sibi District.

II. The Notification of the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan, No. 6905 of the 26th July, 1901, is hereby cancelled.

By Order,

W. S. DAVIS,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal:—

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Engineers. | 5. Press workers. |
| 2. Overseers. | 6. Photo-Mechanical workers. |
| 3. Sub-Overseers. | 7. Mechanical apprentices. |
| 4. Draftsmen. | 8. Metal and wood carvers. |

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,

Principal, Thomason College.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 14th October 1903.

No. 150.—Mr. R. C. Campbell, Superintendent, class IV, Persian Gulf Telegraphs, has been granted by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph Department, privilege leave for three months from 8th May 1903, combined with furlough for five months in continuation thereof.

G. C. WOLFE,

Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

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Act V of 1898. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. As modified up to 1st April, 1903. R₃ 10a. or 5s. 6d. (8a.)
Act I of 1894. The Land Acquisition Act, 1894, with foot-notes brought down to 1st August 1903. 7a. or 8d. (1a.)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

List of Officers in the Finance and Commerce Department corrected to August and September 1903. 4a. or 5d. (1a.) each.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Accounts of the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the official year 1902-03 and the four preceding years. Fifteenth issue 1903. Foolsap. Board. R₁ or 1s. 4d. (6a.)
Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of August 1903. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d.

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"The Farm Manual." By Major A. C. Williams and Major D. J. Meagher. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R₁₀ or 15s. (6a.)

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- Digest of Indian Law Cases, Volume VI. Rs 12 or 18s. (10s.)
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- The Indian Registration Act, 1877 (III of 1877), as modified up to 1st April, 1900, with foot-notes brought down to 1st November, 1902. 11s. (2s.)
- The Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), as modified up to 1st December, 1902. 11s.
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- Act XIX of 1883. The Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883. As modified up to 1st February, 1903. 2s. 6d. (1s.)
- Act XII of 1884. The Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884. As modified up to the 15th December, 1896, and with foot notes brought down to the 1st February, 1903. 2s. (1s.)
- Act IX of 1890. The Indian Railways Act, 1890. As modified up to 1st May, 1896, with foot-notes brought down to 1st January, 1903. 15s. (3s.)
- Act XXXIV of 1850. The State Prisoners Act, 1850. As modified up to 30th April, 1903. 2s. 6d. (1s.)
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- Act XXXV of 1858. The Lunacy (District Courts) Act, 1858. As modified up to 30th April, 1903. 2s. 3d. (1s.)
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- Act I of 1878. The Opium Act, 1878. As modified up to 1st December, 1896, with foot notes brought down to 1st March, 1903. 5s. 6d. (1s.)
- Act III of 1865. The Carriers Act, 1865. As modified up to 31st May, 1903. 3s. (1s.)
- Act IX of 1907. Amending the law relating to Government and other Provident Funds. As modified up to 1st May, 1896, with foot-notes brought down to 1st January, 1903. 1s. 6d. (1s.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

- The Countess of Dufferin's Fund, 28th Annual Report for the year 1902. Super-royal 8vo. Limp cover Rs. 1 or 1s. 6d. (8s.)
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. B 009020 of the 3½ per cent Loan of 1842-43 for ₹100 (One hundred only), originally standing in the name of Hormusjee Rustomjee Kanga and last endorsed to Dorabji Edalji Atia, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of the Proprietor, —DORABJI EDALJI ATIA.

Residence—New Fire Temple, Dhobitalao, Bombay.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes No. 040968 of the 3 per cent. loan of 1896-97 for ₹500, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, and No. 146457 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for ₹500, originally standing in the name of Bipin Behari Mookerjee. The former was endorsed by the Bank of Bengal to Bipin Behari Mookerjee, the proprietor, by whom neither of the notes was ever endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Proprietor—BIPIN BEHARI MOOKERJEE,

Inspector of Police.

SINGHUM ;
The 16th August 1903.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 42 } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1903.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, on which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 6179-S. R., dated Simla, the 7th October 1903.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA DURING THE YEAR 1902-1903.

Ordered, that the Report be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

E. N. BAKER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

**ANNUAL REPORT
ON
THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA
FOR THE YEAR
1902-03.**

No. 100-B. P., dated the 3rd September 1903.

From—H. M. KISCH, Esq., I.C.S., Officiating Director-General of the Post Office of India,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I have the honour to submit the annual report on the post office of India for the official year 1902-03.

2. The administration of the department was in Sir Arthur Fanshawe's hands from the 1st April to the 17th November 1902, and in my charge during the remainder of the year. Charge of the post office.

Principal
events,
inland post.

3. The most important general change in the inland post was the reduction from two annas to one anna of the commission on money orders for sums not exceeding Rs. This reduction was made from the beginning of the year and led at once to a very large increase in the number of money orders sent by the poorer classes in whose interest specially the measure was introduced.

A further advance was made towards postal unity in India by the amalgamation, from the 1st July 1902, of the posts of the Alwar State in Rajputana with the Imperial Indian post office. A large number of new Imperial post offices were at once opened and all the facilities of the Imperial Post were given to the entire State.

Special postal arrangements on an unusually large scale were made in connection with the military manœuvres of December 1902 between Umballa and Delhi, and also for the Coronation Durbar of January 1903. Two base offices and 19 field post offices were provided for the troops engaged in the manœuvres, and a head office and 26 subordinate offices for the Durbar and the camps connected with it.

The further development of plague in different provinces necessarily caused some anxiety, but the difficulties were in all cases met without any serious inconvenience to the postal services for the public. It was necessary during the year to move a head post office and 137 other post offices from buildings infected by plague into tents and other temporary accommodation, and I regret to have to record that 338 postal officials died from the disease. Rewards were given in 59 cases to subordinates who showed special courage in the face of exceptional risks.

During the rains there were, as is usual, many cases of mail interruption owing to breaches of railway lines and landslips. The most disastrous of these cases to the post office was the collapse of a railway bridge between Mangapatnam and Kondapuram, about 205 miles from Madras, when the mail van was submerged and three out of the four mail sorters were drowned. In this case and in all the other cases of interruption, temporary deviations of greater or less duration were made from the ordinary mail route, and in one case it was more than three months before the normal route could be resumed.

The Indian post office continued throughout the year to provide for the postal requirements of the British Contingent in Northern China, and for this purpose maintained two base offices and five field post offices.

A Field Service postal establishment under a Superintendent, Mr. C. W. Wynch, was sent to Somaliland in January 1903 to make the necessary postal arrangements for the Force operating in that country.

In pursuance of the accepted policy under which the work of all the smaller offices is annually reviewed and the remuneration of the postmasters is revised with reference to their responsibilities, increases of pay and allowances were sanctioned for 170 sub-postmasters and 409 branch postmasters.

Postage stamps, envelopes, and post-cards bearing the portrait of the King-Emperor were introduced during the year and sold at post offices from the 9th of August, the day of His Majesty's Coronation.

Principal
events,
foreign post.

4. The following were the principal events of the foreign post :—

The foreign parcel post was extended to Portuguese East Africa, the Dominican Republic, the French post office at Tripoli in Barbary, the German and Austrian offices in Turkey, the Japanese offices in China and Corea, and certain islands in the Pacific recently annexed to New Zealand. The parcel post to Portugal, Madeira, and the Azores, which had been temporarily suspended on account of quarantine restrictions, was resumed during the year, and a direct exchange of parcels was introduced between India and Mauritius, in supersession of the previously existing exchange through the agency of the Ceylon post office. Insurance to destination was made available for parcels for Japan, Mauritius, the Seychelles, Portuguese East Africa, French Guinea, French Guiana, Senegal, the French and Dutch West Indies, the French colonies in Indo-China, the French post office at Tripoli, certain German and Austrian offices in Turkey, and certain Egyptian offices in the Soudan; and the system of insurance of foreign registered letters was extended to Japan, the French post offices in Morocco and at Shanghai, Tripoli and Zanzibar. The money order system was extended to Liberia and to certain additional Japanese offices in China, and direct exchanges of money orders were established with the Transvaal and Trinidad in place of the previously existing services through the medium of the British post office. Mail communication was established between the Indian and Persian postal systems across the Baluchistan-Seistan frontier and arrangements were also made for direct mail communication between the Chinese Province of Yunnan and Burma.

Working of
the P. & O.
Contract.

5. According to the sanctioned time-tables of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, the outward steamers with the European mails were due in Bombay at noon on Saturday of each week. During the year under report, the mail steamers arrived on 24 occasions on Friday and on 28 occasions on Saturday. The contract time was not exceeded on any occasion. The shortest time occupied in transit by the mail from London to Bombay was 13 days 7 hours and 54 minutes, while the average time for the year was 13 days 22 hours and 51 minutes. In the opposite direction, that is, from Bombay to London, the quickest transit was 12 days 23 hours and 7 minutes, while the average time for the year was 14 days 4 hours and 40 minutes.

Section I.—Post Offices and Postal Communications.

(1) Post Offices, Letter-boxes and Village Postmen

6. Appendix I shows the number of post offices, letter-boxes, and village postmen, both Imperial and District Post, in each circle at the close of the year, compared with the corresponding figures at the close of the previous year. There was an increase during the year of 891 in the number of post offices, 2,169 in the number of letter-boxes, and 191 in the number of village postmen. The number of post offices in the charge of school-masters and other persons who are not regular servants of the department rose from 7,925* to 8,754.

(2) Postal Communications.

7. In Appendix I also are shown the distances over which mails were conveyed in each circle by the various agencies employed by this Department. The total figures in comparison with those of the previous year are given in the following statement:—

	NATURE OF POSTAL COMMUNICATIONS.				
	Railway.	Runners and Boats.	Mall Tonga.	Steamer.	TOTAL.
Mileage at close of 1901-1902 . . .	†23,490	87,668	8,130	†17,666	136,954
" " of 1902-1903 . . .	24,267	89,863	8,077	†17,607	139,814
Increase or Decrease . . .	+777	+2,195	—53	—59	+2,860

† Revised figure. ‡ The Bombay-Aden line which was previously omitted has been included this year.

The above figures show the actual mileage of lines traversed in one direction only.

Section II.—Correspondence and Parcels.—Postage Stamps.

(1) Correspondence and Parcels.

8. The estimated number of postal articles of all kinds, exclusive of money orders and parcels, issued for delivery during the year, added to the actual number of parcels, amounted to 589 millions or more than 29½ millions in excess of the number during the preceding year. Statistics showing the different classes of articles delivered in the various postal circles during 1902-03 will be found in Appendix II, and a general summary is given in the following statement:—

Classes of postal articles.	1901-02.	1902-03.	Increase (+) or decrease (—).	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—).
Letters—paid	219,563,062	226,281,933	+6,718,871	+3.05
" unpaid	28,462,364	28,686,236	+223,872	+0.78
" registered	11,299,071	11,831,475	+532,404	+4.71
Total letters	259,324,497	266,799,644	+7,475,147	+2.88
Post-cards	236,367,534	253,758,481	+17,390,947	+7.36
Registered Newspapers	31,550,052	32,558,182	+1,008,130	+3.19
Book and pattern packets	29,712,460	32,768,771	+3,056,311	+10.28
Parcels—registered	2,256,059	2,472,277	+216,218	+9.58
" unregistered	735,245	1,000,061	+264,816	+36.02
Grand total of all postal articles	559,945,847	589,297,416	+29,351,569	+5.24

* The figure in the previous report included offices opened on the 1st April 1902.

There was an increase in the total number of articles issued for delivery under every head. As in previous years, the increase under the head of post-cards was much greater than in any other class of postal article and the total number of post-cards now exceeds the number of paid letters not only in the whole of India, but also in each circle except Madras, Assam, Burma, and Sind and Baluchistan. The total number of parcels, registered and unregistered, rose from 2,991,304 to 3,472,338, showing an increase of 16.08 per cent. as compared with an increase in 1901-02 of 11.65 per cent. These high per-

centages of increase (11·65 and 16·08), the highest in respect of any class of article in each of the two years, were due to the reduction in the scale of inland parcel postage made from the 1st July 1901 and show that the reduction met an actual public requirement. The actual increase in the number of parcels in the year under report, the first complete year since the reduction was greater than the increase in any previous year and also greater than the total increase during the three years immediately preceding the reduction.

Average number of postal articles per head of population. 9. The second table in Appendix I shows, for each postal circle, the numbers of post offices, letter-boxes, and postal articles in relation to area, population, and literate population.

Altogether there were 2·16 postal articles—letters, post-cards, packets, and parcels—per head of the total population and 38·86 postal articles per head of the literate population. The number per head of the general population was highest in Bombay where it was 4·56.

Foreign correspondence. 10. The foreign correspondence received in India for delivery is included in the total figures given in Appendix II, and separate figures showing the correspondence exchanged with the United Kingdom are given here. The number of letters and post-cards received from the United Kingdom was 5,446,218 in 1902-03 as compared with 4,707,466 in the preceding year, while in the number of newspapers, book-packets, and samples from the United Kingdom, there was a slight decrease from 7,933,112 in 1901-02 to 7,730,112 in the year under report. It is difficult to account for this deficiency; but, as has been pointed out in previous years, the outward packet mail is particularly liable to fluctuations owing to variations in the numbers of pamphlets and circulars sent out for distribution in India. The number of letters and post-cards despatched to the United Kingdom during 1902-03 was 4,504,674 as compared with 3,912,481 in the preceding year, and the number of newspapers, book-packets, and samples was 1,484,928 as compared with 1,308,358 during 1901-02. The large increases of 15·69 per cent. and 15·14 per cent. respectively, in the number of letters and post-cards received and despatched are due no doubt mainly to the causes mentioned by Sir Arthur Fanshawe last year, *viz.*, the natural operation of the cheap rates of letter postage and the growing use of pictorial post-cards, of which large numbers are now being sent through the post both to and from India. The increase of 13·50 per cent. in the number of newspapers, book-packets, and samples sent to the United Kingdom is probably due in part to the posting of newspapers and reports relating to the Delhi Durbar and to the fact that cotton and other trade samples were despatched in larger numbers than usually.

As regards the correspondence exchanged with countries other than the United Kingdom, the Union statistics which used to be taken every three years have been discontinued under the terms of the Principal Convention of Washington. The figures for 1902-03 are, therefore, merely a repetition of those based upon the statistics taken in 1896 and do not call for any remark.

Foreign parcels. 11. The total number of parcels sent by the foreign post from India was 180,305 during 1902-03 as compared with 161,484 in the previous year. The total number received during 1902-03 was 201,093 as compared with 169,580 in 1901-02. There was thus an increase of 11·66 per cent. in the number of parcels despatched and of 18·58 per cent. in the number of parcels received. More than 61 per cent. of the whole foreign parcel traffic was with the United Kingdom.

The larger portion of the parcel traffic with the United Kingdom is by the cheaper though longer sea route *via* Gibraltar, but there was an increase also in the traffic by the Brindisi route. The number sent and received by the longer route rose from 64,944 and 112,912 to 71,220 and 136,587, respectively, and the numbers by the Brindisi route from 11,052 and 9,478 to 11,750 and 11,540, respectively.

In the exchanges with countries other than the United Kingdom, there was also a satisfactory development in both directions, the number of parcels received in 1902-03 being 51,648, as compared with 45,473 in the preceding year, while the number despatched from India was 95,793, as compared with 83,923. This increase was due mainly to the continued growth of the parcel post with Ceylon to which our inland postage rates apply but also in some measure to a noticeable development of the traffic with Egypt, Natal, and the Cape Colony. In the exchange with the British Protectorate of East Africa, there was a falling off in the traffic in both directions from 70,447 parcels in 1901-1902 to 7,599 in the year under report. This was apparently due to the return of labourers to India on the completion of their work on the Uganda Railway.

Delivery work of the year. 12. The figures given in Appendix II show that 589,297,416 letters, post-cards, newspapers, packets, and parcels were issued for delivery, and that 15,311,955 money orders were issued for payment, making a grand total for all these classes of articles of 604,609,371 as compared with 573,527,775 in 1901-1902. Of the total number of articles issued for delivery or payment, it is estimated that 591,528,875 or 97·84 per cent. were actually delivered or paid as compared with 561,216,605 or 97·85 per cent. in the previous year. These figures in the case of parcels and money orders are actual

figures, but in the case of the other articles they are estimates founded on an enumeration made twice during the year for a period of a week on each occasion.

13. The total number of letters, postcards, and other articles, excluding money orders, that reached the ten Dead Letter Offices during the year was 4,774,440, as compared with 4,621,260 in the previous year. Details of the distribution of these articles among the several offices and the manner of their disposal will be found in Appendix III. Of the total number of articles, 1,171,432, or 24.54 per cent. were successfully disposed of by being redirected and then delivered to the persons to whom they were addressed, while 2,414,975, or 50.58 per cent. were issued for return to the senders. Out of the latter number, 350,073, or about 10 per cent. in all, came back again to the Dead Letter Offices. The total number which were finally deposited as 'dead' was 1,538,106. This last figure is only 0.3 per cent. of the total number of articles given out for delivery in the year and includes a large number of articles which from their nature were not capable of delivery. As usual, valuable property was in many cases found in letters and other articles posted without addresses or with addresses so incorrect or incomplete that the covers had to be opened in order that the senders might be traced. In articles opened in the five more important Dead Letter Offices there were found cheques, hundies, currency notes, bills of exchange, coins, and other property of the nominal value of Rs. 46,030.

Work of
Dead Letter
Offices.

Postage Stamps.

14. Particulars regarding the issues from treasuries of ordinary postage stamps, postcards, embossed envelopes and stamped wrappers, and also of service postage stamps, postcards, and envelopes will be found in Appendix IV. The total value of the issues of ordinary postage stamps, etc., amounted to over 158 lakhs of rupees, and the total value of service stamps, etc., to more than 29½ lakhs of rupees, there being an increase over the figures of the preceding year of Rs. 6,08,805 in the former and of Rs. 1,268 in the latter.

Sale of post-
age stamps,
etc.

The issues of ordinary stamps were largest in the Bombay circle where they amounted to over 30 lakhs of rupees; Bengal and Madras come next with issues of over 29 lakhs of rupees each, and then the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province with issues of more than 19½ lakhs. The inland single quarter-anna postcard, which is sold for the denominated value of the stamp, continued to command the highest sale, the total issues being over 146 millions in number. The half-anna adhesive stamp had the next largest sale, over 79½ millions being issued during the year. The small half-anna envelope, which also is sold for the denominated value of the stamp, comes next with an issue of over 77 millions. The sales of the three-pies adhesive stamp rose from 25 millions to more than 31 millions, and of the one-anna adhesive stamp from 17 millions to over 20½ millions. On the other hand, there was some falling-off in the sales of adhesive stamps of 2-annas and of the higher denominations from 12-annas up to Rs. 5. Of the special envelopes and wrappers supplied by the department, for which a charge is made on account of stationery, there was an increase in the sales of the small registration envelope and of the one-anna wrapper. In the case, however, of the half-anna wrapper, the half-anna and one-anna square envelopes, the 2½ annas envelopes and large registration envelope, the sales declined.

As regards service stamps, there was an increase in the sales of the stamps and envelopes of all denominations with the exception of the half-anna and one-anna square envelopes and ½-anna, 8-annas, and one-rupee stamps.

Besides the sale of postage stamps, one-anna revenue or receipt stamps to the value of Rs. 47,462 were sold during the year through the agency of the post office. Non-judicial stamps and court-fee stamps are also sold at many post offices, but, except in Burma, the postmaster acts, as regards these stamps, as a private vendor, and the stamps do not form part of the post office balance. In Burma where general stamps are kept by the postmaster in the same way as other stamps, the sales amounted to Rs. 1,00,113.

* On the 9th August 1902, the Coronation Day of His Majesty King Edward VII, new postage stamps, envelopes, and postcards of the denominations mentioned in the margin,* bearing His Majesty's portrait, were introduced and made available for sale at all post offices. New stamps, envelopes and postcards, with the King's portrait, of other denominations have also subsequently been provided; but none of the issues bearing the portrait of the late Queen Empress has been withdrawn from sale.

The sale of British penny postage stamps was first introduced in February 1901 at the three Presidency post offices and at the Simla and Rangoon post offices, as an experimental measure for the purpose of prepaying replies from the United Kingdom and making up broken amounts of British postal orders. The result of the experiment showed that there was an undoubted demand for these stamps, and in July 1902 their sale was extended to all the important offices throughout India.

- * ½-anna stamp.
- * ¼-anna stamp.
- * 1-anna stamp.
- * ½-anna envelope.
- * ¼-anna postcard (single and reply)

Section III.—Insurance and Value-Payable Post.

(1) Insurance.

Insurance
business.

15. During the year under report 383,586 letters and parcels in all were insured for transmission by post for an aggregate amount of nearly 9½ crores of rupees. The following statement shows the business of the last two years :—

	INSURED LETTERS.		INSURED PARCELS.		TOTAL.		
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Insurance fees.
		₹		₹		₹	₹
1901-02 . .	108,085	2,57,92,306	238,386	6,64,05,530	347,071	9,21,97,836	2,47,127
1902-03 . .	120,600	2,79,61,463	262,986	6,68,12,938	383,586	9,47,74,401	2,53,948
Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—) .	+10·96	+8·41	+10·32	+·61	+10·52	+2·79	+2·76

It will be seen that there was an increase under each heading, but the rise in the number of insured articles was much greater than the rise in their value.

The average amount for which each letter was insured was ₹232 as compared with ₹238 in the previous year, and the average amount for which each parcel was insured was ₹254 as compared with ₹279 in the year 1901-02.

Claims for
compensation.

16. The number of claims for compensation in respect of insured articles was 45 as compared with 17 in the previous year. Out of these 45 claims, 38 were admitted, the loss having been caused in 20 cases by fraud or negligence on the part of postal servants, in 14 cases by the loss of vessels at sea and in the remaining 4 cases by highway robberies in British territory. The total amount paid in satisfying these claims was ₹14,872-6-11 out of which ₹5,015-13-2 was recovered, so that the loss to the department was ₹9,856-3-9 representing a percentage of 3·88 on the total amount realised from insurance fees as compared with ₹3,407-1-5 representing a percentage of 1·38 in 1901-02. The amount of insurance fees is rightly far in excess of the amount paid as compensation in the few cases of loss, as special and costly precautions are taken in respect of every insured article.

Of the seven claims which were not admitted, one was finally rejected, while the other six were pending at the close of the year. In the case in which compensation was refused, the post office declined to accept responsibility as the insured parcel in question had been delivered in good condition with all the seals intact and under a clear receipt from the addressee.

(2) Value-Payable Post.

Value-payable
business.

17. The total number of value-payable articles of all kinds sent through the post during the year under report was 3,339,097 as compared with 2,847,173 in the previous year. The total amount declared for recovery was over 4 crores of rupees or nearly 50 lakhs more than in the preceding year, while the amount of commission realised was ₹5,94,511 as compared with ₹6,40,287 in the previous year. There was thus an increase of 17·28 per cent. in the number of articles and of 13·94 per cent. in the value specified for recovery, and a decrease of 7·15 per cent. in the commission. The falling off in the commission was due to the reduction in the commission on money orders not exceeding ₹5 which has already been mentioned in paragraph 3 of this report as the principal event of the year in the inland post. The number of value-payable articles posted during the year at the Calcutta General Post Office and its town sub-offices was 1,099,861 as compared with 938,176 in 1901-02 and the department realised on the delivery of these articles and paid over to the tradesmen of Calcutta a total sum of ₹1,24,75,539.

There was an increase under all classes of value-payable articles. As in the preceding year, the main increase was under the head of unregistered parcels which showed an advance of 42·03 per cent. over the figures of the previous year. The average value of each value-payable article was ₹12-3-3 as compared with ₹12-8-11 in the year 1901-02.

During the year under report 47,948 value-payable articles of the aggregate value of ₹3,78,114 were despatched from India to Ceylon as compared with 41,799 articles of the aggregate value of ₹3,59,986 in the preceding year.

Section IV.—Money Orders.

18. Appendix V(a) shows the entire money order transactions of the department year by year for a period of ten years, separate figures being given for inland and foreign orders. The total number of money orders issued during 1902-03 was 15,863,564 as compared with 14,107,218 in the previous year and the total amount remitted was in round figures 30½ crores, as compared with 29½ crores in 1901-02. Foreign money orders constitute only a small percentage of the entire transactions of the year, their total number being only a little above half a million. General money order business.

19. Appendix V(b) shows the issues and payments of inland money orders according to postal circles for 1902-03 in comparison with the results of the previous year. Nearly 15½ million inland money orders, ordinary and telegraphic, of the aggregate amount of over 27½ crores of rupees were issued during the year, and the commission amounted to nearly 33 lakhs of rupees. There was an increase, over the transactions of the previous year, of 12·74 per cent. in the number of inland money orders issued, and of 3·64 per cent. in their amount. The decrease of R89,789 or 2·65 per cent. in the amount of commission was due to the rate of commission on money orders for sums not exceeding R5 being reduced from two annas to one anna from the 1st April 1902. Inland money orders.

As in previous years, the money order business of the Bengal circle was far in excess of that of any other circle, and the number of orders issued and paid in the three circles comprised in the Lower Provinces was more than one-third of the total transactions for all India. The payments in Bombay, Bihar, and the United Provinces were considerably more than the issues, while the issues in Assam, Bengal, Burma, and the Central Provinces largely exceeded the payments.

The average value of an inland money order was R18-2-8 for 1902-03 as compared with R19-12-0 in the preceding year.

20. The separate figures given for telegraphic money orders show that there was an increase in both the number and amount of orders issued. The postal commission realised on these orders amounted to R2,01,774 as compared with R2,00,584 in the preceding year, while the cost of the telegrams which is paid by the remitters along with the postal commission and credited to the Telegraph Department, amounted to R1,81,016 as compared with R1,76,382 in the previous year. Telegraphic money order business.

As usual, these telegraphic orders were more freely issued from Burma than from other parts of the country; the total remittance by telegraph from that province being 43·55 per cent. of the entire number for the whole of India.

The average value of a telegraphic money order was R107-3-5 as compared with R109-12-0 for the preceding year.

21. The special classes of money order for the payment of revenue, rent, and miscellaneous Government dues are included under inland money orders in Appendix V (b), but separate figures are not shown for these classes of orders. Special money order business.

The revenue money order system is in force in the Lower Provinces, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, and in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province. In the Lower Provinces of Bengal, the transactions which showed a slight falling off in 1901-1902 increased considerably during the year under report. The number of orders rose from 215,546 to 240,811 and their amount from R20,69,094 to R22,31,098. In the Central Provinces there was an increase in the number of revenue money orders from 25,697 to 26,617, but their total value fell from R8,16,809 in the previous year to R7,95,198. This decrease is probably correctly explained by the fact that the figures of 1901-02 were abnormally high owing to their including repayments of arrears and advances connected with the last famine. In the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, the progress reported last year was barely maintained as although the number of orders rose from 18,581 to 18,949, their aggregate value fell from R13,82,551 to R13,56,857. In the United Provinces, there was an increase in both the number and the amount of revenue money orders. The number increased from 211,563 to 244,401 and the amount from R49,27,882 to R51,89,295. (1) Revenue orders.

The rent money order system is in force in the Lower Provinces, the United Provinces, and the Central Provinces. In the Lower Provinces, the progress reported last year was fully sustained. The number of orders issued advanced from 57,837 in 1901-02 to 63,106, the amount of rent remitted being R9,81,484 as compared with R9,19,592 in the preceding year. In the Central Provinces, the total number of rent money orders increased from 1,540 in 1901-02 to 2,260 and their value from R29,655 to R40,287. In the United Provinces, the number of orders rose from 94,423 to 102,345 and their aggregate value from R12,98,188 to R13,45,968. (2) Rent money orders.

The system of remitting other miscellaneous Government dues by money orders is in force in the Lower Provinces, the United Provinces, the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, Madras, and Burma. In the Lower Provinces of Bengal, 112,715 official money orders of the aggregate value of R24,76,285 were issued as compared with 106,671 of the aggregate value of R22,84,369 in the preceding year. In the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, the number of official money orders fell from 8,501 to 6,903 (3) Remittances of miscellaneous Government dues by money orders.

and their value from Rs. 2,15,952 to Rs. 1,69,644. In the United Provinces, 39,622 orders of the aggregate value of Rs. 7,89,425 were issued as compared with 35,400 of the aggregate value of Rs. 6,76,812 in the preceding year. In Madras, the number of official money orders issued was 8,612 for Rs. 1,39,121 against 4,562 for Rs. 80,042 in the previous year. In Burma, 442 orders of a total value of Rs. 23,265 were issued as compared with 272 of the value of Rs. 13,990.

Foreign
money
order
business.

22. Figures relating to the money order exchanges with foreign countries will be found in Appendix V(c) in which payments as well as issues are shown. The appendix comprises sterling money order exchanges which are in force with the United Kingdom, British colonies and other possessions, and foreign countries generally, and rupee money order exchanges which are in force chiefly with countries and places in the Far East and Africa. The money order transactions with the Native States of India which have separate postal arrangements are also included, for the purpose of convenience, in this appendix.

(1) Sterling
money
orders.

There was an increase in the total number of sterling money orders issued by India during year under report, the figures having risen from 91,695 in 1901-02 to 98,896. This was almost entirely due to an increase of more than 7,000 in the number of remittances sent by money order to the United Kingdom. There was also an increase in the number of sterling money orders received for payment in this country, from 67,174 in 1901-02 to 79,581. This was due entirely to a rise in the number of money order remittances from the United Kingdom, Egypt and Natal, and to the introduction of a direct exchange of money orders with the Transvaal which was in operation during nine months of the year. The figures rose in the case of the United Kingdom from 22,495 in 1901-02 to 26,815, in the case of Egypt from 2,491 to 3,076, and in the case of Natal from 13,870 to 15,654 during the year under report. The number of remittances received from the Transvaal during the last nine months of the year was 5,915.

The average amount of a sterling money order was £3 6s. 10d. as compared with £3 10s. 7d. in the preceding year in the case of issues from India, and £6 ros. 6d. as compared with £5 19s. 9d. in the preceding year in the case of payments.

(2) Rupee
money
orders.

In the case of the rupee money order exchanges the chief transactions consist of remittances to India, but there was a falling off during the year in these remittances, the total number of rupee orders received for payment in this country being 185,656 as compared with 196,096 received in 1901-02. There was a falling off of 11,985 in the number of orders received from British East Africa, of 1,921 in the number from Hongkong, of 6,823 in the number from the Straits Settlements, and of 1,284 in the number from Mauritius. On the other hand, the number of money orders received from Ceylon rose from 19,856 to 29,856 representing a percentage increase of 50. On the total number of orders received by 11,621, and from Sarawak by 82. The falling off in the number of orders received was due, in the case of British East Africa, to the return of Indian labourers from that country on the completion of their work on the Uganda Railway, and in the case of Hongkong, to the return from China of a portion of the Indian contingent.

British
postal
orders.

23. During the year under report there was a further increase in the sales of British postal orders, the total number of orders sold being 128,054 as compared with 107,698 in the preceding year, and the total value (including poundage) £80,919 as compared with £68,663 in 1901-02. Out of the total number of British postal orders sold, 58,429 were of £1, 19,97 of 10s. and 12,209 of 5s. each. The net commission realised by the Indian Post Office on the sales of the year was Rs. 5,817.

Section V.—Post Office Savings Banks.

General
results of
the year.

24. In Appendix VI are given in detail, according to postal circles, the savings bank transactions of the year as compared with those of the previous year. The figures show a net increase of 55,660, or 6.4 per cent., in the number of active accounts and of over 18½ lakhs of rupees in the amount deposited and over 10 lakhs in the amount withdrawn, exclusive of transfers. The interest paid exceeded the sum paid in 1901-02 by Rs. 1,89,398 and the total amount standing at the credit of depositors at the close of the year was slightly in excess of 11 crores 42 lakhs, showing an increase of nearly 74 lakhs on the balance at the close of the previous year.

Of the 922,353 active accounts in existence at the end of the year, 44,640 were security deposit accounts with a balance in favour of the depositors of about 51½ lakhs, 6,680 were public accounts with a balance of nearly 37 lakhs, and 202 were regimental and other conjoint accounts with a balance of over 6½ lakhs. Of the remaining 870,831 active accounts with a balance of more than 10 crores 46 lakhs, 110,429 with a balance of 1 crore 90 lakhs were held on behalf of minors by their parents, relatives and guardians, and the rest were accounts opened and held by depositors on their own behalf. It will be seen, therefore, that 94.41 per cent. of all the accounts and 91.65 per cent. of the total balance of 11 crores 42 lakhs represent the savings of private persons, deposited either for their own benefit or for that of their children, minor relatives, and wards. Of the total number of accounts at the close of the year, 90.46 per cent. were held by natives of the country.

25. In Appendix VI will also be found a classification, according to their occupation. Depositors of the persons who held savings bank accounts. During the year under report, as in according to the preceding year, the largest number of accounts were held by the undermentioned occupation, classes of depositors in the following order:—

- (1) persons of no occupation or whose incomes are derived from others or from their own property—classified as "Indefinite" in the statement,
- (2) the professional class, and
- (3) the domestic class.

26. The number of securities purchased through the Post Office was 556 of the nominal value of R3,82,300 as compared with 527 of the nominal value of R3,79,300 in the previous year. The sales of securities were 57 as compared with 45 in the preceding year, and the nominal value of the securities held in the custody of the Comptroller-General at the close of the year on account of depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank was R11,71,000 as compared with R11,04,600 on the 31st March 1902. Of this balance in the hands of the Comptroller-General, R10,96,300 was in 3½ per cent. loans, and the rest, R74,700, in 3 per cent. loans.

27. An estimate of the financial result of the working of the Savings Bank during the year under review is given below, as directed in the Government Resolution No. 2428 of the 13th May 1902:—

RECEIPTS.	Amount.	EXPENDITURE	Amount.
	R		R
Interest at 3½ per cent. per annum, on the balance of the deposits	38,19,937	Interest at 3½ per cent. actually paid to depositors	32,50,562
		Estimated cost of managing the bank	3,79,509
TOTAL	38,49,937	TOTAL	36,30,071

Section VI.—District Post.

28. The District Post was administered as usual during the year under report by the heads of postal circles, subject to the control of the several Local Governments and Administrations. In Appendix VII details are given of the establishments, income, and expenditure of the District Post, and also of the work done under this head, for the years 1901-02 and 1902-03. The total expenditure of the year under report was R11,93,014 as compared with R11,76,342 in the previous year. There was an increase of 59 in the number of post offices, of 329 in the number of letter-boxes, and of 517 miles in the length of mail lines maintained out of District Post Funds, while the number of postmen and village postmen paid from the District Post was reduced by 94. As regards the use made of the District Post there was an increase of 872,301 or 5·12 per cent. in the number of articles of all kinds received for delivery and of 593,915 or 5·01 per cent. in the number of articles posted in District Post letter-boxes and post offices. A large number of District Post establishments were as usual transferred to the Imperial Post, on being found to be self-supporting. The total monthly charges accepted on account of these transfers was R2,873 as compared with R3,531 in 1901-02.

Section VII.—Miscellaneous.

29. The following statement shows the transactions of the Post Office Guarantee Fund. The balance at the credit of the Fund, including the nominal value of Government securities purchased on its behalf, rose from R8,55,054 on the 31st March 1902 to R9,08,752 on the 31st March 1903. The subscriptions realised from postal servants amounted to R30,383, while the amount decreed against the Fund in connection with frauds committed by officials of the Department was R13,141, as compared with R7,914 in the previous year,

and with an average amount of Rs14,934 in the last ten years. A sum of Rs3,150 was added to the Fund during the year on account of interest :—

RECEIPTS.				CHARGES.		
	Government Securities (nominal value).	Cash.			Government Securities (nominal value).	Cash.
	R	R	R		R	R
Balance of 1901-02.	5,26,000	...	3,29,054	Refund on account of excess realisation.	...	213
Interest given by Government on Rs3,00,000 at 4 per cent., from April 1902 to March 1903.	...	...	12,000	Sums decreed against the Fund.	...	13,141
Interest on Govt. securities—	...	...	...	Refunds to subscribers on account of returnable subscriptions.	...	1,304
(1) On 3½ per cent. loans.	...	10,290	...	Rewards for specially courageous service and for information in Post Office robbery cases.	...	2,932
(2) On 3 " " loans.	...	7,860	18,150	Compensation to postal servants for loss of private property.	...	155
Subscriptions from officials—	...	...	...	Cost of purchasing Government securities (3 per cent. loan of 1806-07) of the nominal value of Rs60,000.	...	52,141
(1) of the Imperial Post.	...	27,916	...	Balance on 31st March 1903.	5,86,000*	3,22,752
(2) of the District Post.	...	2,467	30,383		5,86,000	3,92,638
Recoveries against awards made in previous years.	...	...	3,051			
Government Promissory Notes purchased during the year.	60,000	...	...	
	5,86,000	...	3,92,638			

* Market value on 31st March 1903—Rs5,45,278.

Complaints
by the public.

30. The number of complaints made by the public during the year was 28,284 against 26,731 in 1901-02—an increase which is about proportionate to the increase of postal business. The percentage of cases in which the complaints proved to be well-founded was 36·9, and the percentage of entirely groundless complaints was 38·09. In the remaining cases either no definite conclusion was arrived at or the investigation had not been completed by the end of the year. Of the 10,774 groundless complaints, the great majority as usual had their origin in a mistake or misunderstanding on the part of the sender or addressee or in an incorrect advice by the sender. Thus out of 16 consecutive complaints which were made in a newspaper in one of the Presidency towns and which were specially investigated, only one was found to be well-grounded, and another related to the loss of a parcel which had occurred five years before the complaint in the newspaper. The following instances, out of a large number of complaints recorded as having been made through mistake, are taken from the report of the Postmaster-General of Madras :—

"A large native firm in Madras complained that a currency note had been abstracted from a parcel received by them from Darjeeling, and said that the parcel had been opened by one of its trusted assistants. Later on, but not until a post office official called at the firm for enquiry, they stated that the currency note had been found lying amongst some waste paper in their shop."

"A European commissioned medical officer complained that a value-payable parcel posted to his address at Mount Road had not reached him. When the sender was asked to give particulars of the parcel, he said that it had never been posted."

The complaint is not, however, always due to an innocent mistake, as may be seen from the following extract from the report of the Postmaster-General of the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province :—

"A man reported that while he was in British East Africa he made a remittance of Rs100 by money order to his father, but that the person who wrote the money order form for him had made it payable to the wrong person on account of which mistake the money order had been treated as unclaimed. The complainant was unable to produce the post office receipt. Enquiries proved that the complainant had made no such remittance. It was an attempt on his part to get payment of a money order payable to a namesake of his."

"A man charged a branch postmaster with having made away with and destroyed his letters. But when the complainant was interviewed by the officer entrusted with the enquiry he at once withdrew his complaint and tendered an apology."

"A complaint signed by a number of the residents of a village contained charges of extorting illegal gratification against the branch postmaster. Enquiries showed that the signatories to the paper had no cause for complaint and that a resident of the place who owed the branch postmaster a grudge had obtained their signatures by misrepresenting that the paper contained a request for the establishment of a post office at the village."

"A complaint that a branch postmaster had tampered with a man's letters and had made away with some of them was found to be malicious. The complainant's object in making it was to revenge himself upon the branch postmaster who was a second master in a school, a post from which the complainant had been removed."

The number of complaints was also found to have been unduly raised in some cases by complaints being made with the sole object of eliciting news regarding silent relatives, and in other cases by the advice of certain professional letter and petition writers who kept or destroyed money order acknowledgments which were addressed to their care for their illiterate clients and thus secured additional business by being employed to write complaints regarding the supposed miscarriage of the money orders. While, however, a very large number of complaints are every year found to be groundless, the figures given above show that nearly an equal number are due to errors in post office work; and although a small percentage of error is unavoidable, the post office, as has been repeatedly stated, encourages complaints as the best means of discovering defects and suggesting improvements.

31. During the year under report 1,546 complaints were received regarding the special classes of postal articles which are shown in the following statement:—

	Registered articles (other than parcels and insured and V.P. articles.)	Ordinary registered parcels.	Insured letters and insured parcels.	Value-payable registered articles of all kinds.	Total for 1902-03.	Total for 1901-02.
Number of complaints received	647	635	80	184	1,546	1,436

Complaints regarding special classes of articles.

Out of the total of 1,546 complaints, 812 were found to be groundless, that is to say, the enquiry showed either that no loss had occurred, or that the loss had not occurred through the fault of a postal official. In 362 cases no definite conclusion was arrived at by the end of the year, and 372 complaints or 24.06 per cent. of the total were found to be well-grounded. The increase of 110 in the total number of complaints relating to the special classes of articles mentioned in the statement is the natural result of the increase of 819,276 over the total number of those articles in the previous year. The complaints which proved to be well founded are thus classified—113 out of 1,586,062 ordinary registered parcels, 26 out of 383,586 insured articles, 59 out of 1,663,297 value-payable registered articles, and 174 out of 11,351,188 registered articles of other kinds.

32. The number of cases in the several postal circles in which servants of the post office were held to be guilty of offences punishable by law is shown in Appendix VIII, and a summary of the figures is given on the margin. The total includes 53 cases of misappropriation of office cash, 141 money order frauds, 9 savings

	1901-1902.	1902-1903.
Number of legal convictions	206	205
Number of cases departmentally punished	157	187
	363	392

Offences by servants of the Post Office.

bank frauds, and 76 cases of theft from mails or post offices. Most of the remaining offences were committed in respect of letters, parcels, or other postal articles entrusted to the post office for conveyance. Among the offenders convicted or departmentally punished were 109 departmental postmasters and 28 clerks, 94 extraneous agents in charge of post offices, 109 postmen and village postmen, and 12 runners. The defalcations and losses amounted to Rs 34,655-15-4 as compared with Rs 35,513-6-10 in the previous year and Rs 31,831-4-1 in 1900-01. A sum of Rs 19,810-7-4 was recovered from the offenders or their sureties, Rs 3,078-8-6 was decreed against the Guarantee Fund, and Rs 11,766-15-6 remained unadjusted at the close of the year.

33. The offences against the post office committed by persons not belonging to the department included 13 cases of money order frauds involving a sum of Rs 787 and 3 cases of fraudulent withdrawals from the savings bank of sums amounting to Rs 415. In addition to these offences, there were 64 cases of house-breaking or theft of Government money from the mails, besides 32 cases of highway robbery, which are separately dealt with. The total amount stolen was Rs 5,002-10-4, of which Rs 2,093-4-7 were recovered and Rs 300 were decreed against the Guarantee Fund. A sum of Rs 782-1-4 was written off as finally lost and Rs 1,827-4-5 remained unadjusted at the close of the year.

Offences by other persons.

34. The number of highway robberies of the mail fell from 43 in the year 1901-02 to 32 in the year under report. Of these 32 robberies, 24 or 9 less than in the previous year took place in British territory and 8 or 2 less than in the previous year occurred in Native States. The decrease was most marked in Madras, Bengal, Burma, and the Punjab, the number of cases in Madras having fallen from 15 to 11 and there having been no cases in the other three circles as against four, three, and two cases, respectively, in 1901-02.

Highway robberies of the mail.

I am glad to be able to say that no case during the year under report was attended with loss of life, but in 19 instances the mail carriers were more or less seriously wounded by the robbers.

There were only 7 cases in which Government suffered any loss and the total loss amounted to Rs 887-10-0. Of this amount, a sum of Rs 262-10-0 was cash stolen from the

mails and the balance Rs625 represents the compensation that had to be paid for the loss of insured articles.

In eight cases the entire mail was recovered and a part of the mail in fourteen other cases, while in the remaining to cases the entire mail was lost. Prosecutions were instituted in eight cases, in four of which convictions were obtained. Besides the cases of actual robbery mentioned above, there were three unsuccessful attempts to rob the mails, all of which occurred in British territory.

Casualties. 35. Accidents of various kinds occurred during the year in which the lives of postal servants were lost, and mails and postal property damaged or destroyed.

The mail steamer *Camorta* with mails from the Madras coast ports sailed for Rangoon on the 2nd May 1902, but was lost with all hands in the Bay of Bengal having foundered, it is believed, in the cyclone which occurred on the 5th idem. On the 4th July, the steam-launch carrying the Cutch mails sank with all the mails in the Gulf of Cutch. A portion of the mails was recovered, but a postal overseer and two officials of the Morvi Native State who accompanied the mails as an escort were drowned. On the 12th September, the mail train from Madras to Bombay was wrecked owing to a bridge near Mangapatnam station on the Madras Railway having been washed away by a flood. The mail van with other carriages was precipitated into the flood and three sorters were killed and one was severely injured. Some of the mails were recovered from the water.

There were six cases of loss of life on the mail line to Gilgit. On the 25th April 1902, five runners with mails were buried under an avalanche. Two of the runners escaped with serious injuries, but the other three, together with the whole mail, were lost. On the 13th March 1903, there was a similar accident on the same line when three runners lost their lives. In this case the mails were subsequently recovered.

During the rains two village postmen in the Punjab lost their lives on duty in attempting to cross streams which were in flood. In September 1902, an overseer of the North Lakhimpur mail line in Assam was attacked by a wild buffalo and so seriously wounded that he died on the following day; and in the same month a village postman, while returning from his beat through a jungle in the Shimoga district of Madras, was mauled by two bears and died from the injuries he received. The branch postmaster of Katihali, a post office in the Mymensingh district of Eastern Bengal, was murdered and his postman was seriously wounded by dacoits who attacked the post office at night and carried off the small sum of Government money which they found in the office. In the same district the postman of the Surachar post office was murdered in a hut close to the post office.

During the year 23 post offices were destroyed by fire, 3 were washed away by floods, and 3 were blown down by storms.

Post Office staff.

36. Appendix IX, an abstract of which is given in the margin, shows the entire establishment of the Department, both Imperial and District Post, the numbers in the different classes being shown separately for each postal circle. On the 31st March 1903, the numerical strength of the Post Office staff was 75,290 as compared with 72,093 at the close of 1901-02. The increase was most marked in the number of extraneous agents, due to the large number of new offices opened during the year. The staff of the Post Office

POSTAL OFFICIALS.	1901-02.	1902-03.	Percentage of increase.
Chief officers of the Direction, Account offices, and Heads of Circles	25	25	...
Superintendents, Subaltern Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, and Inspectors	513	512	...
Postmasters, including Deputy, Assistant, Sub and Branch postmasters	6,053	6,159	1.75
Extraneous agents, such as schoolmasters and station masters	7,925	8,754	10.46
Clerks	9,177	9,732	6.05
Postmen and other servants	17,769	18,809	6.30
Road establishment	20,174	20,425	1.24
Village postmen	7,944	8,135	2.53
Signallers and other servants employed for telegraph work in combined offices	2,513	2,649	5.41
TOTAL	72,093	75,290	4.43

included 212 pensioned soldiers of the Native Army, of whom 54 were Non-Commissioned Officers and 158 sepoys. The number of women employed in the Post Office was 65, all of whom except 4 were either Europeans or Eurasians.

The total number of servants of the Department who were dismissed during the year was 305. Of this number 228 were postmen and village postmen and 55 belonged to the road establishment.

Use of private presses. 37. The charges incurred during the year on account of printing work done by private presses amounted to Rs8,545 as compared with Rs5,711 in 1901-1902.

Section VIII.—Non-postal branches of the Post Office.

Postal-Telegraph offices.

38. During the year under report 60 combined post and telegraph offices were opened, and 19 previously existing offices were closed. There was, therefore, a net increase of 41 in the total number of combined offices, as compared with a net increase

of 74 during 1901-1902. Of the 60 new combined offices, 59 were opened at places which had previously been without a Government telegraph office and 45 at places where there had previously been neither a Government nor a Railway telegraph office.

The total number of combined offices open on the 31st March last in each postal circle will be found in Appendix X. On that date there were altogether 2,051 Government telegraph offices, of which 245 were under the control of the Telegraph Department and 1,806 were combined post and telegraph offices under the control of this Department.

The total number of signallers employed in these combined offices was 2,551 as compared with 2,494 at the close of 1901-1902, and during the year under report 425 servants of the Post Office qualified as signallers. There were 733 boys employed as messengers at combined offices as compared with 689 at the close of the preceding year.

39. In Appendix X will be found also the traffic statistics of combined offices, Traffic arranged according to postal circles. For the year under report there was an increase statistics of of 14,548 or 0.53 per cent. in the number of messages sent and an increase of 120,141 or combined offices. 4.23 per cent. in the number of messages received, but there was a decrease of R30,649 or 1.24 per cent. in the revenue realised on sent messages as compared with the figures of the previous year. The decrease in revenue is partly accounted for by the transfer to the Telegraph Department of three important combined offices. The total revenue from messages despatched from combined offices amounted to R24,26,329 and exceeded the expenditure on the establishments of the offices by R17,82,643. The total number of messages (excluding free messages) sent was 2,711,595 and the number received was 2,954,316.

40. In addition to the telegrams sent and received during the year by the 1,806 Telegraph combined offices, there were 36,137 telegrams booked at receiving post offices for despatch receiving offices. by post to telegraph offices as compared with 36,018 in the previous year. The revenue realised on these telegrams was R29,470 as compared with R32,859 in 1901-1902.

The number of telegrams received at post offices in the Persian Gulf on account of the Indo-European Telegraph Department was 204 as compared with 314 in the year 1901-1902 and fees to the amount of R1,355-3-0 were realised as compared with R4,205 in the previous year.

41. The gross expenditure on the combined passenger and bullock train services on Carrying the road between Kalka and Simla was R4,29,802 as compared with R3,86,071 in the agency on the Kalka-Simla line. previous year, showing an increase of R43,731. The receipts amounted to R3,84,833 as compared with R3,54,825 in 1901-1902. The charges therefore exceeded the receipts by R44,919 as compared with R31,246 in the previous year. Owing to the construction of the railway to Simla, the contractors who supply the horses and cattle for the line were in several cases anxious to give up their contracts and the efficient maintenance of the service gave considerable trouble. At two of the stages it was necessary for the Department to take over all the horses and the charges thus incurred account for more than half of the increase of expenditure over that of the previous year. The increase in receipts was due to unusually heavy traffic on the line shortly before and after the Coronation Durbar.

42. The Post Office continued to be used during the year under report as an agency Receipt of for receiving salt revenue at certain selected offices in the United Provinces, the Punjab, salt revenue the Central Provinces, and Rajputana; but there were again very few transactions, at post offices. During the whole year, only 84 indents for 16,657½ maunds of salt of the gross value of R44,516 were received for transmission to the salt depôts. As a reduction in the postal commission has been recently sanctioned by Government, it is possible that the agency of the Post Office may now be used to a greater extent.

43. The following table shows the supplies of quinine sent to post offices in the Sale of qui- several postal circles for sale during the year 1902-1903, as compared with the figures of nine at post the previous year. Except in the cases of new offices and offices newly undertaking the offices. sale of quinine, the supplies are only made to replace sales and thus practically represent sales :—

NAMES OF POSTAL CIRCLES.	1901-02.		1902-03.		INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (—)	
	lbs.	grains.	lbs.	grains.	lbs.	grains.
Bengal	1,745	1,725	1,906	470	+160	5,745
Madras	830	2,240	1,156	6,900	+326	4,660
Bombay	*656	5,416½	681	4,071½	+24	5,655
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	*73	1,225	114	2,630	+41	1,405
Punjab and North-West Frontier Province	17	5,382	15	4,385	—2	997
Central Provinces and Berar	337	2,300	522	3,720	+185	1,420
Bihar	76	1,343	105	845	+28	6,502
Eastern Bengal	304	185	308	5,585	+4	5,400
Assam	93	1,911	78	5,892½	—14	3,018½
Rajputana	50	751	29	4,337	—20	3,414
Sind and Baluchistan	65	5,800	87	220	+21	1,420
Burma	129	505	130	5,490	+1	4,925
TOTAL lbs.	*4,379	843½	5,137	2,545½	+758	1,702½
Total packets (5 grains each)		6,130,769		7,192,309		+1,061,540

*Revised figures.

It will be seen that there was a net increase of over 758 lbs., or 1,061,540 packets, and that all but three circles contributed to this result. The improvement was mainly in the Madras, Bengal, and Central Provinces circles. The increase in the Madras circle was due to the drug having been on sale at post offices in the Mysore state during the whole year as against 7½ months in 1901-02.

Postal Insurance Fund.

44. A separate report will be submitted as usual on the administration of the Postal Insurance Fund. During the year under report 1,088 new policies were issued of the aggregate value of R16,40,500 and of these, 913 were Endowment Assurance policies of the aggregate value of R13,80,900. At the close of the year there were 7,110 active policies in existence, 2,661 of which were held by post office servants and 4,449 by servants of other departments. Ninety-seven claims, amounting in all to R1,47,250, were paid during the year on the death of insured persons, and the aggregate sum insured at the end of the year was R1,12,60,700. Seventeen life annuities were purchased from the post office under Article 807 of the *Civil Service Regulations*.

Payment of military pensioners by postal agency.

45. The total number of pensioners of the Native Army whose pensions were paid through the agency of the post office in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province during 1902-03 was 29,328, as compared with 28,521 in 1901-02, and the amount disbursed on this account was R20,81,860-3-0 as compared with R20,62,253-14-11 in the previous year. The commission credited to this Department as remuneration for this special service was R15,613-15-1.

Section IX.—Financial results.

Receipts and expenditure.

46. The following table is a summary of the receipts and charges of the year as shown in the post office accounts and given in Appendix XI:—

	RECEIPTS.		CHARGES.	
	1901-02.	1902-03.	1901-02.	1902-03.
	R	R	R	R
1. Postal service proper	2,02,89,908	2,09,62,173	1,53,93,255	1,62,49,844
2. Non-postal branches—				
(a) Mail cart, parcel van, passenger and goods service	3,55,184	3,84,818	3,55,184	3,84,818
(b) Mail steamer subsidies	...	...	6,25,344	6,23,585
(c) Contributions from Native States	6,000	6,000	...	...
TOTAL	2,06,51,092	2,13,52,991	1,63,73,783	1,72,58,247

Under the head Postal Service proper, the net receipts excluding the amounts due to the British, Colonial, and other Postal Administrations, were R6,72,265 in excess of those of the previous year, against an increase of R8,56,589 in the charges during the year under the same head. On the whole, the receipts exceeded the charges by R40,94,744 as compared with R42,77,309 in the preceding year.

Financial position of the Post Office.

47. Appendix XI shows also, under a distinct head (III), certain receipts and charges which appear in the Finance and Revenue Accounts, but not in the Post Office Accounts.

RECEIPTS, 1902-03.	R	CHARGES, 1902-03.	R
District Post collections	56,108	District Post establishments, including Zemindary dak in Bengal	14,32,137
		Stores from England	7,18,725
		Payments under postal arrangements with Lords of the Treasury	7,80,000
TOTAL	96,108	TOTAL	29,30,862

The entries under this head are reproduced on the margin; and if these totals be added to those given in the preceding paragraph, the entire receipts of the year amount to R2,14,49,099 and the entire charges to R2,01,89,109. It will thus be seen that there was a surplus of

R12,59,990 on the year's transactions, as shown in the Finance and Revenue Accounts. Excluding the charges on account of District Post establishments, which are entirely met by grants from District Post funds, and which, with the exception of R96,108 shown in

the marginal table, are not credited to the Post Office in the Finance and Revenue

	Details.	TOTAL.
	R	R
Add to charges— Railway free service estimated	41,832	
Rent of Government buildings	4,66,287	
Gratuities	5,461	
Leave allowance paid out of India	47,594	
Pension (being the average of five years capitalised at 10·165 years' purchase)	6,87,925	12,49,099
Deduct— Share of Marine subsidies which should strictly have been borne by the Military, Political, and other departments	1,74,935	
Postage on unpaid official correspondence sent from India to the United Kingdom (formerly collected and brought into account)	14,152	1,89,087
Net amount to be added		10,60,012

Accounts, the actual accounts of the year show a surplus of Rs25,96,019. From this surplus must be deducted the net balance of the items shown in the margin, in order to bring out the actual financial result of the year's administration. After making the deduction there was a surplus of Rs15,36,007 as compared with Rs17,95,978 in 1901-02 and Rs22,41,383 in 1900-01. This estimate of the financial

position of the Post Office does not, however, take into account the services rendered by the Department to Government in the management of the Post Office Savings Bank, in carrying official correspondence at exceptionally low postage rates, and in the maintenance of a certain number of unremunerative mail lines and offices which are required for military or administrative purposes.

48. The following figures show the financial result of the amalgamation of the posts in Kashmir with this Department.

The total revenue was Rs1,22,036 in 1902-03 as compared with Rs1,16,295 in 1901-02, and the expenditure was Rs1,67,913 as compared with Rs1,63,950. The net loss was thus Rs45,877.

Section X.—Notice of officers.

49. In closing this report I have the honour, according to the usual practice, to mention the names of the following officers who are still in the Department and whose services during the year came specially to the Director-General's notice. Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson, Postmaster-General of the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, who immediately on his return from furlough personally organised all the special postal arrangements and offices for the Delhi Coronation Durbar and the numerous camps connected with that celebration; Mr. E. A. Doran, Deputy Director-General, whose abilities and untiring devotion to the duties of his office have long been recognised; Mr. C. C. Sheridan, who specially distinguished himself by his work, zeal and tact as Chief Superintendent with the Northern Army in the Delhi Manœuvres, and also as a Superintendent at the Delhi Durbar; Mr. S. P. Alvarez, Postmaster of Chikmagalur in Madras, Mr. Kandasawmy Mudaliar, Inspector of Tirupatur in the same Presidency, Babu Bepin Behari Mukerji, Postmaster of Nagpur, and Mr. H. Glackan, Postmaster of Jubbulpore, four officers whose calmness and courage on the outbreak of plague in their charges were of excellent example; and Pandit Chandika Pershad and Mr. W. St. J. Pusey, Superintendents in the Railway Mail Service, whose skilful sorting arrangements in connection with the Delhi Manœuvres and the Delhi Durbar deserve special commendation.

The Department suffered a heavy loss towards the close of the year by the retirement of Rai Bahadur Daulat Ram, C.I.E., after 41 years of Government service. This distinguished officer maintained to the last his high reputation for energy, powers of organisation, and success in all he undertook, and his retirement at the close of the Delhi Durbar was, I believe, regretted, as a personal loss, by every officer in or out of the Department who had at any time been associated with him.

The Post Office also lost by death the services of two officers of merit and ability, Mr. W. G. J. Smith, Deputy Postmaster of Calcutta, and Khan Bahadur Ghulam Raza, a senior Superintendent, in charge of the Presidency Division, Madras.

On the 16th April 1903, Mr. K. J. Badshah, Postmaster-General of Bengal, severed his connection with the Post Office by reverting to the service of the Bengal Government. The date of Mr. Badshah's reversion takes it, by a few days, out of the events of the year under report; but Mr. Badshah's exceptional services make it right that the recognition by the Department of its obligations to him and its sense of the loss sustained by his departure should be placed on record before another year has passed.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

H. M. KISCH,

Offg. Director-General of the Post Office of India.

SCHEDULE OF PRINCIPAL STEAM SERVICES, 1902-03.

By the British India Steam Navigation Company.

- (1) Direct communication twice a week between Calcutta and Rangoon.
- (2) Weekly communication between Calcutta and Rangoon *via* Chittagong, Akyab, Kyauk-Phyu and Sandoway.
- (3) Weekly direct communication between Madras and Rangoon.
- (4) Weekly communication between Madras and Rangoon *via* the N. E. Coast ports.
- (5) Communication three times a week between Rangoon and Moulmein.
- (6) Weekly communication between Rangoon, Tavoy and Mergui.
- (7) Direct communication twice a week between Bombay and Karachi.
- (8) Weekly communication between Bombay and Karachi *via* the Coast ports.
- (9) Weekly communication between Karachi and Busrah *via* the Persian Gulf ports.
- (10) Daily communication (Sundays excepted) between Tuticorin and Colombo.
- (11) Additional services between any of the ports served by the above-mentioned lines, and between Burma and the Straits.

Under contract with the Post Office for ten years, from 1st May 1894, on an annual subsidy of Rs.5,500

- (12) Fortnightly service from Negapatam to the Straits.

Under contract with the Post Office so long as the service is actually maintained on payment of special additional subsidy at the rate of Rs.6,000 per annum.

By the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company.

- (13) Six-weekly communication between Calcutta and Port Blair, with extensions to Madras and Rangoon.

The consideration is not in the form of subsidy, but of guaranteed rates for the transport of Government stores; the contract is for five years, from 1st July 1901, and is terminable after the five years by a notice of six months.

By the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, Limited.

- (14) A daily service between Myingyan and Pokokku to and fro each way (except on Sundays).
- (15) A daily service between Prome and Thayetmyo to and fro each way (except on Mondays).
- (16) A service twice a week between Thayetmyo and Pokokku to and fro each way.
- (17) A service three times a week between Minbu and Thayetmyo to and fro each way.
- (18) A weekly service between Kindat and Pokokku to and fro each way.
- (19) A weekly service (provided the depth of the water permits) between Kindat and Homalin to and fro each way.

Under contract with the Burma Government for a period of five years from 1st July 1902. The subsidy is Rs.7,000 per mensem towards which the Post Office contributes Rs.2,723.

- (20) A daily service between Katha and Bhamo.

Under contract with the Burma Government from 1st April 1902 to 31st March 1903. The subsidy is Rs.1,500 a month towards which the Post Office contributes Rs.388.

- (21) A service three times a week between Rangoon and Bassein.

Under contract with the Burma Government from 1st January 1896, and to continue in force until six months' notice is given by either party, the subsidy being Rs.1,250 per mensem, towards which the Post Office contributes Rs.250.

- (22) A service twice a week between Bassein and Henzada.

By the Arracan Company, Limited.

- (23) A service three times a week between Akyab and Buthidaung.
- (24) A service twice a week between Akyab and Paletwa.
- (25) A service twice a week between Akyab and Myohung.
- (26) A service twice a week between Akyab and Myebon.
- (27) By Messrs. R. S. Dunlop and McCarren. — A weekly steamer service between Kyauk-Phyu and Myebon and Kyauk-Phyu and Sakanmaw.
- Under contract with the Burma Government for five years from 9th January 1901. Subsidy Rs40,000 a year.
- Under contract with the Burma Government for five years from 1st April 1899. This service was transferred to the Arracan Company, Limited, from the 26th August 1902. Subsidy Rs18,000 a year.

By the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

- (28) Weekly communication on the River Tigris between Busrah and Bagdad.
- Under contract for ten years, from the 1st May 1894, with His Majesty's Secretary of State for India. Subsidy Rs24,000 per annum: steamers to run in connection with line No. 9.

By Messrs. Apcar & Co., Calcutta, and Jardine, Matheson & Co., Hong-Kong.

- (29) Communication at irregular intervals between Calcutta and the Straits and Hong-Kong, the dates of departure being regulated mainly with reference to the Calcutta opium sales.
- No subsidy.

By the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

- (30) Fortnightly communication between Calcutta and Colombo, touching occasionally at Madras.
- (31) Fortnightly communication between Bombay and Colombo.
- Non-contract lines maintained by the Company in connection with the China and Australian mail services. Under Article 21 of the contract between the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company and His Majesty's Postmaster General relating to the conveyance of the East India, China, and Australia mails, mails sent by these non-contract steamers are conveyed without any payment other than the subsidy specified in that contract.

By other Agencies.

- Navigation Company. — Under contract with the Post Office from the 1st May 1898 to the 30th April 1903. Annual subsidy Rs75,000.
- (32) By Rivers Steam Navigation Company. — Daily communication between Rowmari and Dibrugarh on the Brahmaputra River. — towards which the Bengal Government and the Assam Administration contribute Rs40,000.
- (33) By Messrs. Shepherd & Co.'s Steamers. — Daily communication between Bombay and Goa. — Under an arrangement with the Local Government, from 1st October 1902 to 31st May 1903. The monthly subsidy is Rs3,000, towards which the Post Office contributes Rs969-6, and the Goa Government Rs200.
- (34) By R. S. Dunlop. — A weekly service between Kyauk-Phyu and Cheduba. — Under contract with the Burma Government for five years from 1st November 1900. Subsidy Rs18,000 a year.

APPENDICES.

Appendix I.

Statement showing, according to postal circles, (1) the number of post offices, letter-boxes and village postmen, and (2) the distances over which mails were conveyed by Railway, mail carts, runners and steamers at the close of the year 1902-03 and of the preceding year.

[These figures relate to both the Imperial and the District Post.]

POST OFFICES, LETTER-BOXES AND VILLAGE POSTMEN.										DISTANCE OVER WHICH MAILS WERE CONVEYED BY																									
EXISTING ON THE 31ST MARCH 1901.					EXISTING ON THE 31ST MARCH 1902.					RAILWAYS.					MAIL CARTS, HORSES, CAMELS, ETC.					RUBBERS AND BOATS.					STEAMER SERVICES—SEA AND RIVER.					TOTAL.					
Post Offices.		Letter-boxes.		Village Postmen.		Post Offices.		Letter-boxes.		Village Postmen.		Under local control.		Under Inspection—General, Railway Mail Service.		Total.		1901-02.		1901-03.		1901-02.		1901-03.		1901-02.		1901-03.		1901-02.		1901-03.			
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.			
Bengal	1,865	5,101	373	1,921	5,250	362	189	1,851	1,806	1,662	1,707	3,056	12,612	12,632	3,357	3,377	17,940	17,995	17,940	17,995	17,940	17,995	17,940	17,995	17,940	17,995	17,940	17,995	17,940	17,995	17,940	17,995			
Bombay	1,680	5,117	1,287	1,830	5,042	1,390	671	3,026	3,056	2,355	2,355	3,026	10,112	10,623	14,892	14,892	18,463	18,951	18,463	18,951	18,463	18,951	18,463	18,951	18,463	18,951	18,463	18,951	18,463	18,951	18,463	18,951			
Madras	2,830	5,147	1,843	3,051	5,505	1,886	19	4,511	4,715	4,511	4,715	4,560	14,830	14,666	2,077	2,077	22,746	22,513	22,746	22,513	22,746	22,513	22,746	22,513	22,746	22,513	22,746	22,513	22,746	22,513	22,746	22,513	22,746		
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	1,791	3,930	1,517	1,826	4,109	1,550	130	3,667	3,689	3,537	3,559	3,667	11,229	11,333	1,036	1,036	15,806	15,914	15,806	15,914	15,806	15,914	15,806	15,914	15,806	15,914	15,806	15,914	15,806	15,914	15,806	15,914	15,806	15,914	
Punjab and North-West Frontier Province	2,373	3,194	1,511	2,678	3,908	1,536	2,305	2,446	81	81	81	2,446	3,689	3,689	1,865	1,865	15,727	16,561	15,727	16,561	15,727	16,561	15,727	16,561	15,727	16,561	15,727	16,561	15,727	16,561	15,727	16,561	15,727	16,561	
Assam	339	456	313	343	445	322	392	392	501	501	501	392	1,499	1,499	63	63	4,665	4,633	4,665	4,633	4,665	4,633	4,665	4,633	4,665	4,633	4,665	4,633	4,665	4,633	4,665	4,633	4,665	4,633	
Bihar	618	811	140	638	934	141	...	1,328	1,499	1,328	1,499	1,328	1,499	1,328	69	70	6,139	6,233	6,139	6,233	6,139	6,233	6,139	6,233	6,139	6,233	6,139	6,233	6,139	6,233	6,139	6,233	6,139	6,233	
Burma	315	1,311	254	327	1,333	257	1,182	1,182	1,264	1,182	1,264	1,182	1,499	1,499	596	596	11,010	11,143	11,010	11,143	11,010	11,143	11,010	11,143	11,010	11,143	11,010	11,143	11,010	11,143	11,010	11,143	11,010	11,143	
Central Provinces	863	628	385	899	666	415	46	2,004	1,958	1,958	1,958	2,004	2,004	2,004	296	296	8,743	8,743	8,743	8,743	8,743	8,743	8,743	8,743	8,743	8,743	8,743	8,743	8,743	8,743	8,743	8,743	8,743	8,743	
Eastern Bengal	514	1,215	63	525	1,275	61	86	86	86	1,958	1,958	86	86	86	...	...	10,721	11,043	10,721	11,043	10,721	11,043	10,721	11,043	10,721	11,043	10,721	11,043	10,721	11,043	10,721	11,043	10,721	11,043
Rajputana	421	276	192	451	299	221	1,100	1,839	1,927	1,839	1,927	1,839	1,927	1,839	361	379	3,569	3,713	3,569	3,713	3,569	3,713	3,569	3,713	3,569	3,713	3,569	3,713	3,569	3,713	3,569	3,713	3,569	3,713	
Sindh and Beluchistan	236	238	66	247	239	64	1,100	1,100	65	9	9	1,100	1,100	1,100	(a) 2,437	(a) 2,410	6,493	6,996	6,493	6,996	6,493	6,996	6,493	6,996	6,493	6,996	6,493	6,996	6,493	6,996	6,493	6,996	6,493	6,996	
Railway Mail Service	...	98	106
TOTAL	13,845	28,902	7,944	14,736	31,071	8,135	6,180	23,490	24,267	17,866	17,866	23,490	87,668	89,863	8,077	8,077	136,954	139,814	136,954	139,814	136,954	139,814	136,954	139,814	136,954	139,814	136,954	139,814	136,954	139,814	136,954	139,814	136,954	139,814	
Increase or decrease	...	...	...	+ 691	+ 2,169	+ 191	...	...	...	+ 596	+ 596	...	...	+ 2,195	...	— 53	...	+ 2,860	+ 2,860	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Inclusive of Political lines in Baluchistan, viz., 1,466 miles in 1901-02 and 1,359 miles in 1902-03.

Revised figure.

† The Bombay-Aden line, which was previously omitted, has been included this year.

Number of post offices and letter-boxes (including the letter-boxes at post offices) in relation to area and population

NAME OF POSTAL CIRCLES.	ONE POST OFFICE SERVICE—				ONE LETTER-BOX SERVICE—				NUMBER OF POSTAL ARTICLES PER HEAD OF			
	Area in square miles.	Population.	Literature population.	Square miles.	Population.	Literature population.	Square miles.	Population.	Literature population.	Total number of postal articles (excluding money orders).	Population.	Literature population.
Bengal	122,566	43,660,480	2,875,441	64	22,724	1,497	17	6,881	400	97,125,468	2,82	3378
Bombay	130,150	23,477,982	1,663,088	70	12,899	910	16	2,074	190	107,139,829	436	6434
Madras	174,245	44,343,072	2,730,960	57	14,534	895	20	5,131	310	107,959,076	243	3933
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	136,845	51,536,273	1,523,702	75	26,223	834	23	8,677	225	72,643,772	141	4767
Punjab and North-West Frontier Province	220,292	27,473,834	855,404	82	10,259	319	33	4,171	130	79,967,049	291	9347
Assam	59,243	6,126,343	292,286	164	17,861	648	71	7,774	282	53,004,543	167	4598
Bihar	42,298	23,357,275	826,596	66	36,610	1,205	47	14,755	1,418	53,004,543	167	4598
Burma	256,195	10,401,733	242,362	783	32,085	6,801	144	14,755	1,418	20,972,012	200	943
Central Provinces	135,319	14,821,949	455,096	151	16,487	506	86	9,397	288	22,766,827	154	5003
Eastern Bengal	24,973	11,475,640	1,207,806	47	21,858	2,301	86	6,375	671	18,053,819	157	1495
Rajputana	155,592	12,401,512	455,042	346	27,631	1,011	207	16,549	605	16,327,089	131	3581
Sindh and Beluchistan	123,244	3,776,930	110,899	499	15,291	449	253	7,755	297	12,720,918	337	11478
TOTAL (1902-03)	1,597,571	273,002,038	15,532,212	708	18,396	2,088	35	5,660	331	198,899,749	216	3846
TOTAL (1901-02)	1,597,571	273,002,038	15,532,212	115	19,719	1,094	37	6,386	354	159,405,256	205	3691

* Excluding figures of the Indian post offices at Bagdad, Basra, and places in the Persian Gulf.

Appendix III.

Statement showing the number of articles dealt with by the several Dead Letter Offices during the year 1902-03.

NAMES OF DEAD LETTER OFFICES.	RECEIVED FOR DISPOSAL.*					Total.	Total for 1901-02.
	Unregistered letters and postcards.	Registered Newspapers.	Unregistered packets.	Registered letters, post-cards and packets.	Parcels.		
Ajmer	144,162	1,648	1,763	1,040	276	148,889	149,928
Bombay	707,495	21,239	39,680	9,827	6,493	784,734	756,339
Calcutta	799,326	28,999	113,359	10,946	14,567	967,197	947,427
Dinapore	290,465	961	2,903	2,165	343	296,837	317,248
Karachi	60,036	1,120	1,233	1,395	169	63,953	61,355
Lahore	632,309	21,033	17,834	5,871	2,896	679,943	587,532
Lucknow	785,430	10,679	12,232	9,565	1,164	819,070	803,677
Madras	489,261	13,794	40,380	19,522	8,179	571,136	538,372
Nagpur	127,747	1,188	3,734	1,985	315	134,969	132,808
Rangoon	293,672	2,699	6,836	3,165	1,340	307,712	276,576
TOTAL (a)	4,329,903	103,360	239,954	65,481	35,742	4,774,440	4,621,260
Issued for delivery—	(1) To addressees	1,055,020	23,979	82,730	5,847	1,171,436	1,056,164
	Percentage on total at (a)	24'37	23'20	34'48	8'93	24'54	22'86
	(2) To senders	2,119,426	75,354	137,156	53,271	2,414,975	2,399,560
	Percentage on total at (a)	48'95	72'90	57'16	81'35	50'58	51'92
	Total of (1) and (2)	3,174,446	99,333	219,886	59,118	3,586,407	3,455,724
	Percentage on total at (a)	73'32	96'10	91'64	90'28	75'12	74'78
Deposited as dead	1,155,457	4,027	20,068	6,363	2,118	1,188,033	1,165,536
Percentage on total at (a)	26'68	3'90	8'36	9'72	5'93	24'88	25'22
Issued for delivery by Dead Letter Offices.	(1) Total number	3,174,446	99,333	219,886	59,118	3,586,407	3,455,724
	(2) Number delivered	2,829,641	98,830	218,650	56,071	3,236,334	3,089,873
	(3) Number returned undeliverable	344,805	503	1,236	3,047	350,073	365,851
	Percentage delivered	89'14	99'49	99'44	94'85	90'24	89'41
	Percentage returned undeliverable	10'86	'51	'56	5'15	9'76	10'59

* The figures represent the total number of articles of each kind received in each Dead Letter Office from post offices and other Dead Letter Offices, after deducting articles transferred to other Dead Letter Offices.

for 1902-03 and the preceding year.

Postal Service Stamps.														Gross Value.	Discount.
1-rupee Stamps.	2-rupee Stamps.	3-rupee Stamps.	5-rupee Stamps.	1-anna.	1-anna.	2-anna.	4-anna.	8-anna.	1-rupee.	2-rupee.	3-rupee.	5-rupee.			
1901-02	N 107,884	115,534	45,693	26,874	21,565	107,820	92,361	77,982	65,953	68,925	7,802	5,977	11,766	R	R
	V 07,884	2,31,608	1,37,079	1,34,371	643	6,739	11,545	19,490	32,976	68,925	15,604	17,931	58,830	1,52,12,824	2,32,735
	P 8'60	1'52	'90	'00		'05	'08	'13	'22	'45	'10	'12	'39	100	
1902-03	N 262,820	109,950	37,247	19,371	25,913	130,700	106,774	90,524	80,161	79,422	10,394	7,906	14,820		
	V 02,620	2,19,900	1,11,741	96,855	811	8,169	13,347	22,631	40,081	79,422	20,788	23,718	74,145	1,58,21,620	2,41,115
	P 8'30	1'45	'73	'64	...	'05	'09	'15	'26	'52	'14	'16	'49	104'00	

	R
1,58,21,620	
1,13,11,504	
Difference	25,10,035
	R
23,73,476	
2,30,550	
25,10,035	
2,41,115	
2,05,920	
Difference	35,195
35,195	

Stamps.	8-anna Stamps.	1-rupee Stamps.	Gross Value.
57,926	305,507	135,475	R
64,482	1,52,753	1,35,475	29,17,691
9'06	5'24	4'64	100
68,570	291,273	1,25,644	
67,143	1,45,637	1,25,644	29,88,959
9'15	4'99	4'31	102'44

R
29,88,959
29,88,390
569
569

Appendix V(a.)

Statement showing the money order business in the last ten years.

YEAR.	INLAND ORDERS.			FOREIGN (INCLUDING NATIVE STATE) ORDERS.				GRAND TOTAL.			
	Number.	Amount.	Increase per cent. on Number.	Number.	Amount	Increase per cent. on Number.	Increase per cent. on Amount.	Number	Amount.	Increase per cent. on Number.	Increase per cent. on Amount.
		R			R				R		
1893-94	8,754,940	18,35,34,008	+6.27	238,661	1,04,49,412	+6.25	+9.08	8,993,601	19,39,83,420	+6.28	+6.88
1894-95	9,422,105	19,43,09,308	+7.62	254,832	1,15,01,666	+6.77	+10.07	9,676,937	20,58,10,974	+7.60	+6.10
1895-96	10,955,036	20,62,03,368	+6.71	287,319	1,26,28,497	+12.75	+9.80	10,342,355	21,88,31,865	+6.88	+6.33
1896-97	10,947,571	21,97,28,206	+8.87	336,565	1,44,70,740	+17.14	+14.59	11,284,136	23,41,98,946	+9.11	+7.02
1897-98	11,664,350	24,23,37,096	+6.55	355,123	1,59,55,527	+5.51	+10.26	12,019,473	25,82,92,623	+6.52	+10.29
1898-99	11,740,565	24,54,50,445	+6.5	387,291	1,71,83,295	+9.06	+7.69	12,127,856	26,26,33,740	+9.0	+1.68
1899-1900	12,505,059	25,62,50,323	+6.51	447,124	1,92,12,115	+15.53	+11.81	12,952,483	27,51,62,438	+6.80	+4.88
1900-01	12,922,465	26,27,19,976	+3.34	498,248	2,18,08,117	+11.36	+13.51	13,420,713	28,45,28,093	+3.61	+3.29
1901-02	13,581,928	26,84,51,162	+5.10	525,290	2,41,00,707	+5.43	+10.51	14,107,218	29,25,51,869	+5.12	+2.82
1902-03	15,311,955	27,82,17,678	+12.74	556,609	2,48,09,679	+5.96	+2.94	15,868,564	30,30,27,257	+12.48	+3.58

Appendix V (b).
Statement showing for the year 1902-03 inland (ordinary and telegraphic) money order transactions according to postal circles.

Name or Circuit.	ORDINARY ORDERS.				TELEGRAPHIC ORDERS.				TOTAL.		Commissions.				
	Issues.		Payments.		Issues.		Payments.		Issues.			Payments.			
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.		Number.	Amount.		
Bengal	3,618,414	5,47,54,617	3,317,137	5,14,70,368	20,407	22,15,426	24,237	25,76,902	3,638,821	5,69,70,043	3,341,374	5,40,47,370	R	R	6,86,672
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	2,156,099	3,55,00,895	2,865,568	4,91,70,645	7,876	7,10,198	23,356	20,64,530	2,163,975	3,62,11,093	2,888,944	5,12,35,175			4,37,652
Madras	2,149,461	3,36,21,606	2,167,019	3,53,11,195	25,626	26,97,565	67,249	56,00,608	2,175,087	3,63,19,171	2,234,268	4,09,11,803			4,51,285
Bombay	1,520,667	2,55,20,611	1,984,725	3,25,85,287	11,036	15,21,077	15,232	16,65,017	1,531,703	2,70,41,688	1,999,957	3,42,50,304			3,32,229
Punjab and N.-W. Frontier Province	1,506,010	2,66,39,189	1,579,717	3,08,78,294	8,292	8,81,166	13,349	15,25,800	1,514,302	2,75,20,355	1,593,066	3,24,04,094			3,13,755
Beraris	798,468	2,24,93,439	227,439	85,69,167	78,832	80,76,915	21,221	34,96,726	877,300	3,05,70,354	248,660	1,20,65,893			3,37,547
Bihar	886,446	1,29,69,326	1,183,629	1,77,54,084	4,277	4,19,594	6,798	6,03,256	890,723	1,33,89,320	1,190,427	1,83,57,340			1,62,269
Eastern Bengal	743,547	1,23,55,891	738,396	1,14,54,168	6,255	9,75,094	12,441	11,19,775	749,802	1,33,30,985	750,837	1,25,73,943			1,54,894
Central Provinces	693,130	1,39,01,757	323,885	66,28,258	4,744	5,65,210	3,449	4,03,673	697,874	1,44,66,967	327,334	70,31,931			1,65,085
Rajputana	316,322	68,68,563	253,527	65,15,085	2,540	3,48,091	4,304	4,42,994	318,862	72,16,654	257,831	69,58,079			80,432
Assam	464,291	85,31,509	165,181	39,75,610	7,513	6,15,799	3,920	6,40,423	471,804	91,47,308	169,101	46,16,033			1,06,330
Sind and Baluchistan	278,084	56,52,068	116,986	31,02,854	3,618	3,81,672	1,835	2,26,042	281,702	60,33,740	118,821	33,38,896			69,016
Total	15,130,939	25,88,09,471	14,923,209	25,74,25,015	181,016	1,94,08,207	197,391	2,03,65,746	15,311,955	27,82,17,678	15,120,600	27,77,90,761			32,97,166
Total for 1901-02	13,495,546	24,90,90,395	13,211,570	24,79,25,959	176,382	1,93,60,767	193,521	2,04,22,601	13,581,928	26,84,51,162	13,405,091	26,83,48,560			33,86,955
Increase + or decrease —	+ 1,725,393	+ 97,19,076	+ 1,711,639	+ 94,99,056	+ 4,634	+ 47,440	+ 3,870	— 56,855	+ 1,730,027	+ 97,66,516	+ 1,715,509	+ 94,42,201			— 89,789

TOTALS GIVEN ABOVE CONVERTED INTO INDIAN CURRENCY AT THE FIXED RATE OF RS. 15 TO A POUND (A)									
	R	a.	R	a.	R	a.	R	a.	
	91,695	48,54,323	10	98,896	49,54,943	4	+785	+207	+2911
B—FOREIGN RUPEE ORDERS.									
British East Africa	175	9,654	7	190	9,845	12			
Ceylon	7955	2,88,635	11	8,219	2,94,288	0			
German East Africa	19	2,207	0	11	525	4			
Hong-Kong	1,444	1,35,078	11	1,189	91,721	4			
Mauritius	204	10,415	7	224	13,230	8			
North Borneo	9	567	5	9	352	9			
Portuguese Settlements (India)	12,330	4,76,342	0	12,480	4,82,791	12			
Sarawak	2	47	0	5	63	14			
Seychelles	40	1,394	1	60	2,129	6			
Straits Settlements	960	45,495	8	827	32,791	8			
Zanzibar (Br. Protectorate)	149	10,711	13	204	17,695	14			
Total (B)	23,287	9,80,548	15	23,418	9,45,440	11	+056	-358	-1359
C—NATIVE STATE RUPEE ORDERS.									
Chamba	659	20,120	0	845	20,282	0			
Gwalior	21,868	6,21,401	0	24,576	5,84,677	14			
Jhind	5,061	1,20,189	0	6,089	1,33,947	2			
Nabha	5,735	1,94,716	0	5,563	1,55,599	5			
Patiala	24,889	7,45,909	0	26,431	7,04,053	2			
Total (C)	58,212	17,11,335	0	63,504	15,98,539	7	+909	-659	+560
GRAND TOTAL, BEING TOTALS OF (A), (B), AND (C)									
	173,194	75,46,207	9	185,818	74,98,943	6	+729	-063	+457

Appendix VI.

Statement showing the business of the Post Office Savings Bank during the year 1902-03, with a classification of the depositors, arranged according to postal circles.

NAME OF POSTAL CIRCLES.	Number of Banks & Sub-Banks.	NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS.				Opening Balance.	Deposits.	Interest.	TOTAL.	Withdrawals.	Balance.	Average number of depositors per bank.	Average balance in each Bank.	Average balance at credit of each depositor.	CLASSIFICATION OF DEPOSITORS.										TOTAL.
		Opening Balance.	Opened during the year.	Closed during the year.	Balance.										CLASS I—PROFESSIONAL.		Class II, Domestic.	Class III, Commercial.	Class IV, Agricultural.	Class V, Industrial.	Class VI, Invalids.				
															A. Having fixed income.	B. Having variable income.									
Bombay	25	165,075	35,385	24,583	2,84,99,449	1,12,58,723	8,89,819	4,05,18,060	97,00,508	3,09,47,552	191,779	33,748.69	175.96	16,030	8,549	20,114	7,231	1,458	6,958	85,547	175,877				
Bengal	35	189,136	33,747	2,122	2,12,03,451	87,46,854	6,37,421	3,05,86,756	83,55,097	2,22,34,663	161,011	19,191.31	113.00	51,302	13,140	22,446	8,094	3,477	4,601	92,701	196,761				
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	52	102,768	34,660	26,685	1,10,91,200	75,53,077	3,16,113	2,03,20,491	69,62,068	1,53,57,983	110,731	13,639.13	123.06	27,951	7,605	29,700	2,093	2,659	2,335	35,200	108,548				
Punjab and N.W. F. Province	32	82,041	30,343	50,857	1,21,11,465	88,41,440	3,71,559	2,13,26,455	81,81,943	1,30,44,522	146,781	21,023.54	143.57	21,612	7,947	26,628	2,637	963	3,059	27,014	90,857				
Madras	42	133,078	37,498	27,655	84,28,501	64,60,557	2,48,505	1,51,37,973	61,65,400	88,72,563	108,191	6,715.55	61.08	42,617	10,387	19,747	7,958	4,405	6,612	51,165	143,921				
Eastern Bengal	8	41,478	6,596	4,579	48,21,682	19,29,681	1,44,160	68,66,646	19,27,548	49,59,078	138.51	15,825.03	114.24	10,264	3,783	4,712	1,014	255	829	21,638	43,495				
Bihar	11	37,237	8,396	6,305	44,81,659	22,39,394	1,31,581	68,53,154	21,29,982	47,23,182	77.26	9,279.33	120.09	12,837	3,483	3,489	982	1,058	1,037	16,422	39,328				
Central Provinces and Berar	15	26,525	7,811	6,687	35,53,812	19,27,315	1,07,924	55,88,051	17,07,525	38,80,525	77.37	10,839.45	140.09	8,013	1,911	5,428	600	287	928	10,440	27,699				
Burma	35	39,320	13,871	12,369	56,93,457	30,64,335	1,01,689	68,59,381	31,24,060	57,35,321	211.88	19,639.53	91.48	7,207	1,316	18,045	1,199	145	2,656	10,261	40,899				
Sind and Baluchistan	5	21,105	8,001	6,143	35,90,349	20,29,054	1,05,670	57,35,083	20,10,112	37,14,969	135.87	21,982.05	161.78	5,743	1,544	5,300	506	78	1,003	8,789	22,963				
Rajputana	14	14,374	5,804	4,333	21,79,805	12,71,890	67,796	35,12,123	10,97,552	24,21,880	61.08	9,610.63	155.79	4,869	1,066	2,987	389	34	500	5,700	15,545				
Assam	11	16,556	3,705	2,716	21,66,080	10,14,619	65,564	32,45,263	9,32,574	22,13,689	78.28	10,928.96	121.94	5,307	1,777	2,753	450	246	340	6,668	17,535				
TOTAL	293	866,692	234,359	178,723	10,68,21,232	5,66,38,951	32,50,262	16,67,10,745	5,24,95,211	11,12,15,534	130.36	16,145.53	123.89	245,754	62,508	161,345	34,123	15,065	30,918	372,659	921,355				
Total 1901-02	293	815,151	215,605	175,953	10,04,39,569	5,42,02,089	30,61,164	15,17,03,702	5,08,82,469	10,68,21,233	122.88	15,145.50	123.25	232,108	58,130	151,204	32,065	12,387	27,450	352,349	866,093				
Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1902-03	+1	+90,042	+6,778	+3,160	+63,86,663	+24,28,862	+1,88,098	+90,07,042	+16,12,740	+72,94,301	+7.48	+9,987.03	+58	+12,646	+4,378	+10,142	+2,058	+2,668	+3,478	+20,260	+55,660				
Percentage of Increase (+) or decrease (-)	+34	+6.18	+3.89	+6.42	+6.36	+4.84	+6.18	+5.71	+3.16	+6.92	+5.73	+6.17	+6.4	+5.42	+7.51	+6.70	+5.75	+6.21	+12.62	+23.47	+6.42				

* Inclusive of Rs. 31,78,753-6-4 balance of accounts transferred from one post office to another.

Appendix VII.

Statement showing, according to postal circles, the establishments, income, expenditure, and work of the District Post during the year 1902-1903.

NAME OF POSTAL CIRCLES	Number of District Post Offices and Revenue Collecting Offices		Number of District Post Boxes (in addition to Post Offices)		Length in miles of District	Local Post Offices		Grant from Imperial or Provincial revenue.	Expenditure.	ARTICLES RECEIVED FOR DELIVERY BY THE DISTRICT POST.					ARTICLES POSTED IN THE DISTRICT POST TO DESPATCH.							
	No.	No.	No.	No.		Miles.	R			R	Money Orders.	Registered Articles.	Letters including Post-cards.	Packets including Newspapers.	Parcels.	Total.	Money Orders.	Registered Articles.	Letters including Post-cards.	Packets including Newspapers.	Parcels.	Total.
Bengal	181	23	26	26	7 166	2,11,714	(a)	Nil	2,15,215	58,350	27,357	1,687,269	158,364	30,731	1,962,071	114,597	20,700	1,579,377	28,777	2,573	1,746,124	
Bombay	78	612	1 298	1 298	565	Nil	83,168	82,811	80,838	33,564	2,129,082	147,666	16,332	2,707,482	8,190	7,260	1,239,900	21,798	324	1,280,471		
Madras	192	646	734	734	2,410	Nil	1,14,800	1,12,357	94,312	124,242	2,427,782	171,257	31,141	2,848,731	24,061	45,060	1,536,780	61,742	1,782	1,669,423		
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	289	507	710	710	9,249	1,91,000	Nil	1,88,091	251,226	79,044	2,460,282	96,993	24,161	2,911,616	113,846	25,374	1,830,797	36,283	3,324	2,009,624		
Punjab and N.-W. F. Province	504	723	979	979	3,793	1,42,432	11,872	1,54,304	158,634	111,426	3,483,594	70,884	30,552	3,855,090	14,910	39,078	2,689,956	20,700	3,420	2,768,064		
Assam	58	81	57	57	(b) 1,387	50,106	Nil	48,247	18,718	6,564	305,092	43,894	9,296	383,564	11,996	3,352	373,740	14,412	1,032	404,562		
Bihar	79	98	98	98	3,681	82,677	Nil	1,26,060	60,822	14,864	690,672	19,750	8,364	794,472	41,346	9,120	649,908	7,464	816	708,654		
Burma	125	192	783	783	1,908	1,19,640	Nil	1,18,931	11,430	22,296	1,199,306	80,348	24,528	1,337,903	50,702	12,910	830,770	27,744	6,325	928,451		
Central Provinces	193	98	58	58	(c) 4,085	(d) 91,236	12,150	92,134	8,185	22,950	536,600	52,768	11,571	632,074	22,726	10,822	430,314	35,810	1,060	500,732		
Eastern Bengal	26	2	1	1	1,041	(e) 48,846	Nil	45,518	8,802	3,402	316,164	12,690	5,412	346,470	32,598	3,534	297,066	4,260	492	337,050		
Rajputana	11	5	...	...	193	880	3,280	3,942	1,698	1,664	57,662	2,658	138	63,820	786	911	50,250	846	90	52,883
Sind and Baluchistan	12	...	1	1	288	(f) 7,394	5,394	328	751	49,951	4,153	477	55,060	863	1,039	49,385	478	91	51,896			
Total for 1902-03	1,750	2,889	5,045	5,045	35,766	9,38,531	2,30,664	11,93,014	753,343	448,121	15,643,456	861,335	192,703	17,898,961	436,621	179,160	11,558,243	263,344	21,429	12,458,797		
TOTAL FOR 1901-02	1,691	2,985	4,716	4,716	35,249	9,12,038	2,31,763	11,76,342	693,912	448,175	14,915,075	802,043	166,555	17,026,660	443,750	170,602	10,970,867	256,142	23,531	11,864,882		

(a) Includes contributions from Imperial and Provincial revenue.
 (b) These are dry season distances, during which the rates are increased a length.
 (c) Includes contributions from Imperial and Provincial revenue.
 (d) Includes contributions from Imperial and Provincial revenue.
 (e) Includes contributions from Imperial and Provincial revenue.
 (f) Includes contributions from Imperial and Provincial revenue.

Statement showing, according to postal circles, the number of offences punishable by law committed by Post Office servants during the year 1902-03.

NOTE.—The figures in this Appendix shew the cases in which punishment was awarded during the year, as it is only when a case is closed that it can be entered with certainty as having been committed by a Post Office servant. Besides the 399 cases shown above, there were 71 cases in which postal servants were charged with offences but in which no punishment was imposed owing to the cases not being concluded or the death or escape of the offenders.

Statement showing the Post Office staff for the year 1902-03 and the preceding year.

Combined Offices.

Appendix X.

Statement showing, according to postal circles, the traffic statistics of combined (post and telegraph) offices for the year 1902-03.

NAMES OF POSTAL CIRCLES.	Number of combined offices open on 31st March 1903.	Total cost of local Postal Establishments and fixed contingent allowances debitable to the Telegraph Department for working combined offices during the year.	NUMBER OF MESSAGES			Revenue realised during the year on sent Messages (Inland and Foreign).	Rm/Rks.
			Sent Inland and Foreign (excluding "free messages").	Received.	Transit.		
		R a. p.				R a. p.	
1. Madras .	386	1,11,165 13 1	548,229	633,914	300,321	4,92,266 9 8	NOTE.—At the close of the year there were 730 combined offices authorised to accept foreign messages as compared with 691 at the end of the year 1901-1902.
2. Punjab and N.-W. F. Province	224	81,891 14 6	355,457	375 305	85,118	3,42,783 1 9	
3. Bombay .	221	91,342 6 5	355,061	409,883	203,664	3,06,481 10 9	
4. Bengal .	216	60,724 14 3	255,436	275,612	95,593	2,38,621 5 11	
5. United Provinces of Agra and Oudh .	179	60,022 0 0	333,280	360,455	124,712	3,00,632 7 5	
6. Assam .	107	31,383 12 4	73,956	84,908	11,512	58,084 10 2	
7. Burma .	97	62,178 13 4	177,050	186,090	11,156	1,54,881 4 0	
8. Central Provinces .	97	43,067 4 5	169,871	187,184	80,498	1,48,684 4 11	
9. Bihar .	90	29,113 15 9	93,895	117,397	90,874	90,076 2 9	
10. Eastern Bengal .	83	24 858 2 3	105 958	1 0,699	112,194	82,467 5 6	
11. Rajputana .	61	24,726 2 0	119,016	148,507	82,824	1,04,191 9 7	
12. Sind and Baluchistan .	45	23,211 2 9	124,456	64,362	5,204	1,07,159 1 10	
Total for 1902-03 .	1,806	6,43,686 5 1	2,711,595*	2,954,316	1,203,670	24,26,329 10 3	
TOTAL FOR 1901-02	1,765	6,20,545 0 5	2,697,047	2,834,175	1,194,006	24,56,979 8 4	
Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	+ 41	+ 23,141 4 8	+ 14,548	+ 120 141	+ 9,664	—30,649 14 1	
Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—)	+ 2'32	+ 3'72	+ 0'53	+ 4'23	+ 0'80	—1 24	

* Excluding 170,360 free messages.

Appendix

Statement showing the receipts and charges

POST OFFICE RECEIPTS		Amount,	
		L	R
I.—POSTAL SERVICE.			
Cash Receipts.			
Postage on Letters and Parcels, etc.		12,94,413	
Receipts on account of Money Orders		33,94,039	
Ditto ditto British Postal Orders		9,688	
		46,98,140	
DEDUCT—			
Refund of Postage Collections		863	
			46,97,277
<i>Sale of Ordinary Postage Stamps (Gross Value)*</i>			1,33,11,594
<i>Ditto Service ditto</i>			29,88,399
Miscellaneous Receipts (i.e., Sale of waste papers, etc.)—			
Fees for Window Delivery Tickets		12,144	
Other petty receipts		98,518	
		110,662	
DEDUCT—			
Refund of Window Delivery Tickets		36	
Refund of petty receipts		9,833	
		9,869	1,00,793
			2,10,98,063
DEDUCT—			
<i>Amount due to the British Post Office</i>		104,005	
<i>Payments to Colonial and other Foreign Administrations</i>		31,885	1,35,890
			2,00,62,173
TOTAL			

* (i.e.) Gross sales to the public minus value of stamps used for Telegraph message revenue.

of the Post Office during the year 1902-03.

POST OFFICE EXPENDITURE.		Amount.	
I.—POSTAL SERVICE.		R	R
<i>Salaries and Establishment.</i>			
CHIEF OFFICE, CALCUTTA.	Director General's Office, Salaries	90,485	
	Establishment	71,593	
	Comptroller's Office, Salaries	60,792	
	Establishment	4,70,217	
PRESIDENCY AND DISTRICT OFFICES.	Postmasters General, Deputy Postmasters General, and Inspector General, Railway Mail Service, Salaries	2,11,350	
	Presidency Postmasters, Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, and Inspectors, Salaries	8,33,825	
	Establishment	79,86,245	
CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.	Road Establishment	11,48,350	
	Ferry and Boat Establishment	22,673	
	Railway Charges	8,889	
STATIONERY AND PRINTING	Printing Establishment	41,860	
POST OFFICE, MISCELLANEOUS	Aligarh Workshop Establishment	16,077	
Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges—			1,09,68,356
CHIEF OFFICE, CALCUTTA.	Director Gen- eral's Office.	Temporary Establishment	2,154
		Travelling Expenses and Allowances	9,087
		Hill Journey Allowances	11,226
		Grain Compensation Allowances	44
		Office Expenses	11,062
		Coronation Durbar	1,093
	Comptroller's Office .	Temporary Establishment	633
		Travelling Expenses and Allowances	7,180
		Grain Compensation Allowances	40
		Office Expenses	18,046
PRESIDENCY AND DISTRICT OFFICES.	Experimental and Temporary Establishment	44,165	
	Travelling Expenses and Allowances	6,03,075	
	Grain Compensation Allowances	4,388	
	Construction and repair of Post Offices	34,877	
	Office Expenses	13,96,543	
	Coronation Durbar	1,17,456	
CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.	Road Establishment, Temporary	11,910	
	Ferry and Boat Establishment, Temporary	104	
	Ditto Contingencies	1,627	
	Ditto Grain Compensation Allowances	218	
	Contingent Road Charges	1,16,018	
	Grain Compensation Allowances	739	
	Grain Compensation Allowances of Mail Guards, etc.	72	
	Payment to Guaranteed and other Railways	93,150	
	Special Train Hire	1,74,730	
	Payments to State Railways	12,29,109	
STATIONERY AND PRINTING.	Mail Cart, Passenger, Parcel, and Goods Service Charges	7,31,437	
	Deduct—Non-Postal Charges	3,84,818	
		3,46,619	
	Bounty Money	2,715	
	Coronation Durbar	17,168	
	Printing, Miscellaneous	7,87,173	
	Grain Compensation Allowances	5	
	Coronation Durbar	629	
	Aligarh Workshop Contingencies	1,953	
	Other Miscellaneous Charges	23,730	
	Loss by Exchange on Continental Money Orders	1,885	
POST OFFICE, MISCELLANEOUS.			
Discount on sale of ordinary postage stamps			50,75,568
			2,05,920
TOTAL			1,62,49,844

Statement showing the receipts and charges of the

POST OFFICE RECEIPTS.	Amount.	
	R	R
II.—NON-POSTAL BRANCHES.		
<i>Mail Cart, Passenger, Parcel, and Goods Service Receipts</i>	3,84,818	
		3,84,818
Contribution from Native States		6,000
TOTAL REVENUE AS PER POST OFFICE ACCOUNT .		2,13,52,991
III.—RECEIPTS NOT SHOWN IN POST OFFICE ACCOUNTS, BUT CREDITED TO POST OFFICE IN FINANCE AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS.		
District Post Collections, including Zemindary Dāk Receipts in Bengal		96,108
GRAND TOTAL .	{ FOR 1902 03 .	2,14,49,099
	{ FOR 1901 02 .	2,07,55,719

XI—contd.

Post Office during the year 1902-03—contd.

POST OFFICE EXPENDITURE.		Amount.	
		<i>₹</i>	<i>₹</i>
II.—NON-POSTAL BRANCHES.			
CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.	Mail Cart, Passenger, Parcel, and Goods Service . . . . .	...	3,84,818
	Subsidies . . . . .	...	6,23,585
TOTAL .		...	10,08,403
TOTAL EXPENDITURE AS PER POST OFFICE ACCOUNT .		...	1,72,58,247
III.—CHARGES NOT DEALT WITH IN THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT, BUT DEBITED TO POST OFFICE IN FINANCE AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS.			
District Post Establishments, including Zemindary Daks in Bengal . . . . .		...	14,32,137
Stores from England . . . . .		...	7,18,725
Payments under Postal Arrangements with Lords of the Treasury	7,80,000
TOTAL	29,30,862
GRAND TOTAL	{ FOR 1902-03	2,01,89,109
	{ FOR 1901-02	1,91,71,054



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SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 16th October, 1903.

No. 22.—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Mr. Guy Francis Thomas Power, of the Indian Civil Service, of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 15th October, 1903.

No. 547.—The services of Mr. C. C. Watson, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties as Assistant Commissioner in Merwara.

The 16th October, 1903.

No. 550.—Mr. E. B. Alexander has been permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 19th September 1903.

MEDICAL.

The 15th October, 1903.

No. 1174.—The services of Lieutenant G. E. Charles, M.B., Indian Medical Service, Officiating Professor of Anatomy, Lahore Medical College, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

JUDICIAL.

The 15th October, 1903.

No. 1775.—The services of Major W. C. C. Leslie, Cantonment Magistrate, Poona and Kirkee, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces, for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 16th October, 1903.

No. 454.—The services of the Reverend R. G. Jamieson, probationary Chaplain of the Church of Scotland (Bengal Establishment), are placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

H. H. RISLEY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

LAND-SURVEYS.

Simla, the 15th October, 1903.

No. 1631—151-2.—Major P. J. Gordon, I.A., Officiating Superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India, and Superintendent, Forest Surveys, Bengal Presidency, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for nine months under Articles 233, 260 and 308 (b), Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st November 1903, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

During Major Gordon's absence or until further orders. Captain C. W. H. Symonds, I.A., Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India, will officiate as Superintendent, Forest Surveys, Bengal Presidency.

J. O. MILLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th October, 1903.

No. 2447-E.C.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Ch. Bastin to take charge of the Belgian Consulate at Calcutta.

The 15th October, 1903.

No. 1600-G.—Mr. L. Tipping, English Assistant Master, is appointed to officiate as Vice-Principal of the Mayo College in Ajmer, with effect from the 4th September, 1903, and during such time as Mr. H. Sherring may officiate as Principal, or until further orders.

The 16th October, 1903.

No. 1619-G.—Captain H. Harrison, an Assistant Political Agent of the 2nd grade in Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Resident at Baroda in charge of the Amreli Mahals, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Major E. F. Marriott, and during the absence on leave of Captain E. O'Brien, or until further orders.

(Notification No. 1218-G, dated the 23rd July, 1903, is cancelled.)

No. 1622-G.—Major M. A. Tighe, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, is appointed, on return from special leave, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class, and is posted as Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali, and Political Agent, Sinjawi and Railway District.

No. 1624-G.—Major J. F. Whyte, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-two days, with effect from the 2nd October, 1903, and is also granted furlough for ten months, under Articles 233 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations in continuation of the privilege leave.

No. 1625-G.—Major C. F. Minchin, D.S.O., an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, is posted as His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General, and Agent to the Government of India in Khorasan and Seistan.

Appointment of presiding officers of Civil Courts of the First, Second and Third Grades.

No. 3072-F.B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, sub-section (1) of the Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1895, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 273-E.A., dated the 12th February, 1897, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the persons for the time being holding the offices specified in the first column of the annexed table to be the presiding officers of the Courts specified opposite those offices in the second column of that table respectively :

Offices.	Courts.
1. The office of the Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan.	The Court of the Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan.
2. The office of the Political Agent in Quetta . . .	The Court of the Political Agent in Quetta.
3. The office of the Political Agent in Zhob . . .	The Court of the Political Agent in Zhob.
4. The office of the Political Agent in the Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway.	The Court of the Political Agent in the Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway.
5. The office of the Political Agent in the Kohlu, Nasirabad and Railway District.	The Court of the Political Agent in the Kohlu, Nasirabad and Railway District.
6. The office of the Political Agent in Loralai . . .	The Court of the Political Agent in Loralai . . .
7. The office of the Assistant Political Agent in Quetta.	The Court of the Assistant Political Agent in Quetta.
8. The office of the Assistant Political Agent in Zhob.	The Court of the Assistant Political Agent in Zhob.
9. The office of the Assistant Political Agent in Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway.	The Court of the Assistant Political Agent in Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway.
10. The office of the Assistant Political Agent in Kohlu, Nasirabad and Railway District.	The Court of the Assistant Political Agent in Kohlu, Nasirabad and Railway District.
11. The office of the Assistant Political Agent in Loralai	The Court of the Assistant Political Agent in Loralai.

Offices.	Courts.
12. The office of the Cantonment Magistrate vested with the powers of the Assistant Political Agent in the Cantonment of Quetta.	The Court of the Cantonment Magistrate vested with the powers of the Assistant Political Agent in the Cantonment of Quetta.
13. The office of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Quetta.	The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Quetta.
14. The office of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Upper Zhob.	The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Upper Zhob.
15. The office of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Lower Zhob.	The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Lower Zhob.
16. The office of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Kohlu and Railway Sub-Division.	The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Kohlu and Railway Sub-Division.
17. The office of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Nasirabad and Railway Sub-Division.	The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Nasirabad and Railway Sub-Division.
18. The office of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Musakhel and Barkhan.	The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Musakhel and Barkhan.
19. The office of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Sinjawi.	The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Sinjawi.
20. The office of the Native Assistant, Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway.	The Court of the Native Assistant, Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway.

No. 3073-F.B.—The notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 155-E., dated the 26th January, 1892, is hereby cancelled.

Appointment of the Political Agent, Loralai, to be an Income-tax Collector.

No. 3074-F.B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 40 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1886 (II of 1886), the Governor General in Council is pleased to invest the Political Agent, Loralai, for the time being, with the powers of a Collector under the said Act, for the purpose of granting certificates in respect of interest on Government securities in Forms B, C, and D, prescribed in rule 9 of the notification issued by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 2763, dated the 6th June, 1890, when such securities are held by persons residing outside of British India.

II. The Governor General in Council is also pleased to direct that the words "The Political Agent, Kalat, Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway District" shall be substituted for the words "The Political Agent, Kalat and Bolan Pass"; and the words "The Political Agent, Kohlu, Nasirabad and Railway District" shall be substituted for the words "The Political Agent [Sinjawi] and Railway District," in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 4135-I., dated the 16th September, 1887.

No. 3075-F.B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 (VI of 1886), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint—

- (1) the person holding the office of Political Agent, Quetta, for the time being, to be Registrar of Births and Deaths for the Quetta District;
- (2) the person holding the office of Political Agent, Zhob, for the time being, to be Registrar of Births and Deaths for the Zhob District;
- (3) the person holding the office of Political Agent, Kalat, the Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway District, for the time being, to be Registrar of Births and Deaths for the Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway District;
- (4) the person holding the office of Political Agent, Kohlu, Nasirabad and Railway District, for the time being, to be Registrar of Births and Deaths for the Kohlu, Nasirabad and Railway District;
- (5) the person holding the office of Political Agent, Loralai District, for the time being, to be Registrar of Births and Deaths for the Loralai District; and
- (6) every Minister of Religion who is authorised to solemnize marriages under the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872), and every person who has been, or may hereafter be, under the said Act, appointed Marriage Registrar or licensed to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians, within any or all of the Districts specified above, to be a Registrar of Births and Deaths in such district or districts in respect of that class or those classes of the community for which he is in the habit of officiating at baptisms and burials.

II. For the purposes of section 24, sub-section (2) of the said Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint

the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages in British Baluchistan to be Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the Districts above specified.

III. The notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 152-E, dated the 26th January, 1892, is hereby cancelled.

No. 3076-F.B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, XXI of 1879 the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the following officers, being European British subjects, to be Justices of the Peace within the territories of His Highness the Khan of Kalat and the Jam of Las Bela and the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent, and to direct that the Chief Court of the Punjab shall be the Court to which the said Justices of the Peace shall commit European British subjects for trial, namely:

The Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.

The Political Agents—

- (a) Quetta;
- (b) Zhob;
- (c) Kalat, Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway;
- (d) Loralai;
- (e) Kohlu, Nasirabad and Railway.

The notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 813-E., dated the 19th April, 1890, is hereby cancelled.

Appointment of presiding officers of Civil Courts of the First, Second and Third Grades.

No. 3077-F.B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, sub-section (2) of the British Baluchistan Civil Justice Regulation, 1896, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 272-E. A, dated the 12th February, 1897, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the persons for the time being holding the offices specified in the first column of the annexed table to be the presiding officers of the Courts specified opposite those offices in the second column of that table, respectively:

The office of Judicial Commissioner . . .	The Court of the Judicial Commissioner.
The office of Deputy Commissioner, Pishin . . .	The Court of the Deputy Commissioner, Pishin.
The office of Deputy Commissioner, Sibi . . .	The Court of the Deputy Commissioner, Sibi.
The office of Deputy Commissioner, Duki . . .	The Court of the Deputy Commissioner, Duki.
The office of Assistant Commissioner of Pishin . . .	The Court of the Assistant Commissioner of Pishin.
The office of Assistant Commissioner of Sibi . . .	The Court of the Assistant Commissioner of Sibi.
The office of Assistant Commissioner of Duki . . .	The Court of the Assistant Commissioner of Duki.
The office of Extra Assistant Commissioner of Pishin . . .	The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Pishin.
The office of Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi . . .	The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Sibi.
The office of Extra Assistant Commissioner, Duki . . .	The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Duki.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 16th October, 1903.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 1023.—The Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has much gratification in announcing that His Majesty the King-Emperor of India has been graciously pleased to approve of the appointment of distinguished officers of the Indian Army as Honorary Colonels

of native regiments. The rules governing the appointment of these officers will be as follows :

- I.—Field Marshals and General Officers, whether on the Active, Unemployed, Supernumerary or Retired List, will be eligible for appointment.
- II.—An Honorary Colonel may be appointed to all regiments of cavalry and battalions of infantry in the Indian Army.
- III.—To be eligible for this distinction officers must have had some previous distinguished association with the regiments to which they are appointed Honorary Colonel.
- IV.—His Majesty the King and other members of the Royal Family who are now Honorary Colonels of certain regiments will be appointed Colonel's-in-Chief of such regiments, should any Field Marshal or General Officer be appointed Honorary Colonel.

(G. G. O. No. 712 of 1903 is cancelled.)

ARMY STAFF.

No. 1024.—Major-General J. S. Collins, Commanding Nerbudda District, officiating Inspector General of Volunteers, is confirmed in that appointment, *vice* Major-General W. Hill, C.B., deceased. Dated 8th September 1903.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 1025.—Messrs. Lionel Leigh Smith and Arthur Edgar Leighton have been appointed by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, to be Chemists to the Cordite Factory, Wellington, with effect from the 19th July and 3rd August 1903, respectively.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1026.—The following direct appointment is made, with effect from the 11th February 1903:

1st Military Railway Company.

Pande Khan to be Jemadar (on probation).

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 1027.—The following extract is published for general information :

" London Gazette," dated the 25th September 1903, page 5916.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 25th September, 1903.

* * * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

Surgeon-Colonel John Richardson, retired Indian Medical Service, to be Honorary Physician to His Majesty, *vice* Surgeon General W. R. Rice, C.S.I., deceased. Dated 26th September 1903.

* * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 1028.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the undermentioned Major is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, whilst serving as a regimental commandant, Indian Army :

Richard Money Maxwell, Commandant, 82nd Punjabis,—28th September 1903.

No. 1029.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

13th October 1903.

William James Knowles Dobbin, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Charles Fulford Grantham, 33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry.

*Lieutenants to be Captains.**10th October 1903.*

- Harold Adrian Holdich, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
 Thomas Rose Caradoc Price, 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force).
 Marmaduke Henry Littledale Gale, 8th Lancers.
 Charles de Joncourt Luxmoore, 99th Deccan Infantry.
 Charles Alban Grevis Shoubridge, 112th Infantry.
 Francis Taylor Duhan, 19th Punjabis.
 Norman Ruthven Anderson, 130th Baluchis.
 Spencer Burton Watson, 64th Pioneers.
 Robert Wynne Henderson, 17th Cavalry.
 Denzil Ibbetson Michael Macaulay, 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse).
 Harry Norman Young, 82nd Punjabis.
 Harry Ernest Browne, 47th Sikhs.
 Thomas Sands Cox, 16th Cavalry.
 Lionel Stuart Logan, 80th Carnatic Infantry.
 Allan Gilbert Mayhew Hogg, 114th Mahrattas.
 Claude Edward Bateman-Champain, 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
 Cecil William Carey, Queen's Own Corps of Guides.
 George Augustus Howks, 61st Pioneers.
 William Horsburgh Lane, 94th Russell's Infantry.
 Charles Eugene Barnes Robinson, 117th Mahrattas.
 Montague Claude Nangle, 92nd Punjabis.
 Percival Ernest Knapp, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).
 William Archibald Small Walker, 46th Punjabis.
 Hugh Walter Davies, 74th Punjabis.
 Everard Graham Stanley Trotter, 102nd Prince of Wales' Own Grenadiers.
 Edward Richard Wetherall, 94th Russell's Infantry.

*Second-Lieutenant to be Lieutenant.**8th September 1903.*

- Rawdon James Macnabb, 38th Central India Horse.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bombay Command.

No. 1030.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant Andrew Lyon Mercado to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Captain;

First class Assistant Surgeon (supernumerary Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant) Joseph Benson Farrell is absorbed in the grade of Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant,—

with effect from the 16th September 1903, *vice* Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Captain, Henry Dumrie Walker, retired.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Madras Command.

No. 1031.—The undermentioned native military pupil, having passed his final examination, is admitted into the service as a third class Hospital Assistant, with effect from the 30th June 1903:

No. 1366, Samuel Jesudason.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1032.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments :

26th Light Cavalry.

Jemadar Muhammad Murad to be Ressaidar and Dafadar Amir Husain to be Jemadar, *vice* Saiyid Abdur Rahman, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 13th August 1903.

27th Light Cavalry.

Kot-Dafadar Sultan Surkhru Khan, from the Queen's Own Corps of Guides Cavalry, to be Jemadar, *vice* Abdul Jalil, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st August 1903.

Kot-Dafadar Bhagwan Sahai, from the 5th Cavalry, to be Jemadar, *vice* Vittal Rao, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st June 1903.

7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.

Subadar Adhar Singh, *Bahadur*, to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Sitla-bakhsh Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Mahesh Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Gajraj Singh, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from 1st September 1903.

53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Havildar Boi Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Nyjabath Khan, transferred to the 62nd Punjabis, with effect from the 1st August 1903.

Colour-Havildar Shad Muhammad to be Jemadar, *vice* Boi Khan, seconded with the Northern Waziristan Militia, with effect from the 1st August 1903.

89th Punjabis.

Havildar-Major Sobha Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jahan Khan, discharged, with effect from the 21st July 1903.

Havildar Harpal Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Kunwar Singh, pensioned, with effect from the 5th August 1903.

1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles.

In Military Department notification No. 921 of 1903, for "24th August 1903," read "24th July 1903."

RETIREMENTS.

No. 1033.—Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel Francis Barry, Indian Medical Service, Bengal, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 10th December 1903.

REWARDS.

GOOD-CONDUCT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE.

No. 1034.—The grant of the Good-Conduct Medal, with gratuity, to the Corps of Submarine Mining Lascars, including serangs and tindals, referred to in paragraph 7 of G. G. O. No. 1 of 1903, is cancelled, and the Corps is allotted in lieu thereof, a meritorious service medal, with gratuity, under paragraph 6 *ibid*.

SPECIAL.

No. 1035.—With reference to Article 280, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, the undermentioned officers, having been absent from military duty for ten years, are transferred to the supernumerary list, with effect from the dates specified :

Captain C. J. Windham, Indian Army, officiating Political Agent, 4th class, Central India. Dated 30th July 1903.

Captain C. T. Ducat, Indian Army, officiating Political Agent, 4th class, Rajputana. Dated 4th August 1903.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.**APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.***Behar Light Horse.*

No. 1036.—Second-Lieutenant Edward Golding Barton to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 13th June 1903, *vice* Smith, resigned.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1037.—Lieutenant Hervey Alan Wood to be Captain, with effect from the 30th June 1903, *vice* Captain (Honorary Major) Huddleston, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Second-Lieutenant Morrice Albert Halliday to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 19th December 1902, *vice* Fraser, deceased.

Second-Lieutenant Robert Humphry Sears to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 30th June 1903, *vice* Wood, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant Charles Thomas Foreman to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 14th August 1903, *vice* McDonald, resigned.

Bengal and North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1038.—Arthur Hyde Wollaston, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 1st September 1903.

Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 1039.—Captain Patrick Robert Cadell to be Major, to complete the establishment.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES.**APPOINTMENTS.**

No. 1040.—Brevet-Colonel C. C. Ellis, Royal Engineers, officiating Chief Engineer, is appointed Chief Engineer, with effect from the 1st October 1903, *vice* Colonel H. W. Duperier, Royal Engineers, appointed Director-General of Military Works.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.**FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.**

No. 54.—Mr. C. E. Palmer, Examiner, Marine Accounts, is granted one month and twenty-eight days' privilege leave in combination with furlough for nine months, under Articles 233 and 308 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 28th September 1903.

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**RAILWAYS.****NOTIFICATIONS.**

Simla, the 12th October, 1903.

No. 371.—Mr. W. Leach, Locomotive Foreman, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is granted the honorary rank of Assistant Locomotive Superintendent.

No. 372.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 338 Railways, dated 10th September 1903, Mr. C. F. White, District Locomotive Superintendent in Class II, Grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is, on return from leave, appointed to officiate as Deputy Locomotive Superintendent, North-Western Railway, in Class I, Grade 3 of that establishment, until further orders.

No. 374.—Mr. J. L. P. Hogan, Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, sub. *pro tem*, State Railways, and Engineer-in-Chief of the Allahabad-Fyzabad Railway, is appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Nagda-Muttra survey.

No. 375.—Mr. C. Pratt, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is, on return from leave, posted to the establishment under the Director of Railway Construction, for employment on the Nagda-Muttra survey.

No. 376.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 133, clause (1), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Madras Railway Company shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the Bikkavolu and Dowlaisheram Unions under the Rajahmundry Taluq Board in the Godavari district, a house-tax under the provisions of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884 (Madras Act V of 1884), in respect of the railway buildings situated within the limits of the said Unions.

The 14th October, 1903.

No. 377.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council, having sanctioned a survey being undertaken for a branch on the 5' 6" gauge from Muttra on the Agra-Delhi Chord Railway to Aligarh, is pleased to place the same under the control of the Director of Railway Construction.

2. The project will be known as the Muttra-Aligarh Branch railway survey.

No. 378.—In continuation of Public Works Department Notification No. 358, dated the 30th September 1903, it is hereby notified for general information that His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the construction by the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway Company, as a part of their system, of the following further lines of railway:

(i) from Muradabad station on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway to Ramnagar, a distance of about 47 miles, and

(ii) from Lalkua station on the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway to Kashipur, a distance of about 45 miles.

No. 379.—It is hereby notified for general information that His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned an estimate, amounting to Rs. 50,01,439, for the construction, by the agency of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company, of a railway on the metre gauge from Mansi to Baptiali, with a branch from Sihursa to Murliganj, a total length of 78.62 miles, as an integral part of the Tirhoot State Railway.

No. 380.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions of Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to State Railways, with effect from the dates specified:

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
				1903.
Gardiner, Captain A. J. E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Temporary.	3rd August.
Garrett, Lieutenant A. H. R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, <i>supernumerary</i> .	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, <i>supernumerary</i> .	Permanent.	8th August.
Hopkins, Lieutenant L. E. R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Temporary.	14th August.
Woodside, J.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	Permanent.	23rd September.
Couchman, F. D.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	Permanent.	23rd September.
Cowie, Lieutenant H. E. S., D.S.O., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Temporary.	30th September.
Hepper, Captain H. A. L. R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Permanent.	1st October.
Pavry, F. C.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Permanent.	1st October.
Lawton, H.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Permanent.	1st October.
Margary, T. L.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Permanent.	1st October.
Izat, J.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Permanent.	1st October.

No. 381.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India has sanctioned an estimate amounting to Rs. 15,99,516 for the construction on the metre gauge, by the agency of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company, of an extension of the Tirhoot State Railway from Sakri Station to Jainagar, a distance of 30.47 miles.

The 16th October, 1903.

No. 386.—Mr. W. D Barrow, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is, on return from leave, appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta.

A. BRERETON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
IRRIGATION ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 12th October, 1903.

No. 373—Mr. A. A. F. Davis, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Article 650 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 28th October 1903.

The 15th October, 1903.

No. 382.—Mr. E. Du Cane Smithe, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, with effect from the 5th October 1903.

While so employed Mr. Du Cane Smithe will hold the rank of Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary.

No. 383.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 382, dated 14th October 1903, Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. S. Abbott, D.S.O., R.E., Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, *temporary rank*, Punjab, reverted to Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, *temporary rank*, with effect from the 5th October 1903.

No. 384.—Mr. H. C. Granville, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary rank, Punjab, reverted to Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, with effect from the 5th October 1903, but is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, from the same date, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Abbott on special duty.

No. 385.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Government of India are pleased to appoint Mr. C. B. Pooley to the Engineer Establishment of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, and post him to Bombay.

SIDNEY PRESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Simla, the 15th October, 1903.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 10th October 1903, is published for general information :

Residence of Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern.	Bombay City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	61	56
		Dholera Port	"	"	"
		Ahmedabad City	B., B. & C. I. & B. G. J. P.	8	4
		Ahmedabad District	"	2	"
		Broach Port	B., B. & C. I.	48	45
		Broach District	"	140	91
		Panoh Mahala District	"	111	99
		Kaira District	"	180	81
		Palanpur State	B., B. & C. I.	"	"
		Rewakantha "	"	94	37
		Bulsar Port	"	"	"
		Surat District	"	58	38
		Bandra Port	"	"	"
		Utari "	"	"	"
		Vesava "	"	"	"
		Kelva "	"	"	"
		Trombay "	"	"	"
		Tarapur "	"	"	"
		Manori "	"	"	"
		Mahim "	B., B. & C. I.	"	"
		Dhanu "	"	"	"
		Bhiwadi "	"	10	5
		Agachi "	"	"	"
		Shirgaon "	B., B. & C. I.	"	"
	Central.	Bassein "	G. I. P.	21	16
		Kalyan "	"	2	2
		Thana "	"	"	"
		Umbergaon Port	"	"	"
		Kon Port	"	3	3
		Thana District	" & B., B. & C. I.	"	"
		Ahmednagar District	Dhond and Manmad (G. I. P.)	1319	931
		Khandesh "	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	290	215
		Nasik "	G. I. P. & N. G.	465	281
		Poona City	"	15	14
		Poona District	S. M. & G. I. P.	263	219
		Satara "	S. M.	890	577
		Sholapur Town	"	5	5
		Sholapur District	G. I. P., S. M. & Bara	1281	962
	Southern.	Alibag Port	"	"	"
		Paavai "	"	"	"
		Kshoi "	"	"	"
		Kohs "	"	2	1
		Revdanda "	"	8	"
		Kolaba District	G. I. P.	"	"
		Ratnagiri Port	"	"	"
		Vizodrug "	"	4	2
		Bajapur "	"	"	"
		Vengurla "	"	"	"
		Dabhal "	"	"	"
		Joigad "	"	"	"
		Doogad "	"	3	1
	Sind.	Ratnagiri District	"	1867	1436
		Belgaum "	S. M.	100	76
		Hubli Town	"	2902	2098
		Dharwar District	"	"	"
		Karwar Port	"	"	"
		Akola "	"	"	"
		Kunta "	"	30	17
		Kanara District	S. M.	"	"
		Savantvadi State	"	794	698
		Bijapur District		S. M. & G. I. P.	"	"
		Karachi Town and Port		"	8	7
		Karachi District		N. W.	"	"
		Hyderabad Town		" & J. B.	13	9
		Thar and Parkar District		J. B.	"	"
		Larkhana "		N. W.	"	"
		Sukkar District	"	"	"
		Khairpur State		"	16	19
		Akakot "		"	19	5
	Political charges.	Aundh "	"	"	"
		Tuna Port	"	15	12
		Mandvi "	"	21	16
		Cutch State	"	"	"
		Savanur "	"	"	"
		Bhor "	"	"	"
		Porbandar Port	"	52	20
		Bhavnagar Town and Port	"	224	175
		Mongrol Port	"	"	"
		Jodia Port	"	11	4
		Jafrabad Port	"	"	"
		Vawania "	"	"	"
		Kathiawar State	B., B. & C. I., Morvi & B. G. J. P.	188	132
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	S. M.	3077	2253
		Sachin State	B., B. & C. I.	"	"
		Dharampur "	"	"	"
		Brivardhan Port	"	"	"
		Murud "	"	"	"
		Barimandla "	"	"	"
		Nandgaon "	"	"	"
		Janjira "	"	"	"
		Janjira State	"	"	"
		Velan Port	"	4	2
		Kodinar Port	"	3	3
		Billimora "	B., B. & C. I.	"	"
		Baroda City	"	238	158
		Baroda State	"	"	"
		Jath "	"	180	411
		Bitapur "	"	"	"
		Surat "	"	"	"
		Aden "	"	"	"
TOTAL				14678	10083

Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.	
Madras Presidency.		Salem Town	Madras			
		Salem District		(c) 64	(c) 48	
		Bellary Cantonment	S. M.		(a) 79	(a) 64
		Bellary District	" & Madras			
		Coimbatore Town	Madras		(b) 35	(b) 31
		Coimbatore District	Madras, S. I. & Nilgiri		(g) 57	18
		Nilgiris			9	1
		North Arcot	S. I. & Madras			
		South Arcot District				
		Ouddalore Port				
		Tinnevely District	S. I.			
		Malabar	Madras			
		Cuddapah	S. I. & Madras			
		Mangalore Port			9	4
		Ernala				
		South Canara District			(f) 1	(f) 1
		Madras City	Madras and S. I.			
		Chingleput	S. I. & Madras			
		Kurnool			(e) 6	4
		Godavari	Morvi & Madras			
		Tanjore	Madras & S. I.			
		Anantapur	" S. I. & S. M.		(h) 31	(h) 24
TOTAL				268	185	
Bengal	Calcutta		E. I., E. B. S. & B. N.	17	17	
	Patna	Champan District		B. & N. W.		
		Chapra Town			53	37
		Saran District		E. I.		
		Gaya District		B. & N. W.		
		Darbhanga Town			3	2
		Darbhanga District			16	10
	Chota Nagpur	Shahabad District				
		Patna City		E. I.		
		Patna District			59	26
		Palamau District				
TOTAL				148	102	
Allahabad		Allahabad City	E. I.	6	5	
		Allahabad District		11	9	
		Cawnpore City	E. I., O. & R., B. & C. I., & G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	41	24	
		Cawnpore District				
		Fatehpur	E. I.			
		Banda District	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)			
		Jhansi City	G. I. P.			
		Jhansi District				
United Provinces.	Benares	Hamirpur				
		Benares Cantonment	B. & N. W. & O. & R.			
		Benares City				
		Benares District	B. & N. W. & E. I.			
		Ballia	B. & N. W.	7	9	
		Jaunpur City	O. & R.			
	Fyzabad	Jaunpur District		27	16	
		Ghazipur	E. I. & B. & N. W.			
		Mirzapur City	E. I.			
		Mirzapur District				
		Gonda	B. & N. W.			
		Partabgarh	O. & R.			
	Gorakhpur	Sultanpur				
		Ajodhya	O. & R. & B. & N. W.			
		Fyzabad City	O. & R.			
		Fyzabad District	O. & R.			
		Bara Banki Town	B. & N. W. & O. & R.			
		Bara Banki District	"	5	3	
Meerut	Asamgarh City					
	Asamgarh District	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	15	17		
	Gorakhpur City	B. & N. W.				
	Gorakhpur District		3	1		
	Basti District	B. & N. W.				
Lucknow	Meerut City	N. W.	3	2		
	Meerut Cantonment					
	Meerut District	N. W., O. & R. & E. I.				
	Muzaffarnagar City	N. W.				
	Muzaffarnagar District	N. W.				
	Aligarh	E. I. & O. & R.				
Lucknow	Saharanpur	O. & R. & N. W.				
	Hardwar Union	O. & R.	2			
	Roorkee Town					
	Bulandshahr District					
Lucknow	Unao	O. & R.				
	Lucknow City	O. & R., B. & N. W. & R. K.	3	3		
	Lucknow District					
	Hardoi	O. & R.				
	Rae Bareilly	O. & R.				
	Sitapur	R. K.	15	17		

(a) Including 5 imported seizures and 4 imported deaths.

(b) " 8 " " " 2 " " "

(c) " 6 " " " 3 " " "

(d) " 1 " seizure.

(f) Imported.

(g) Including 2 imported seizures.

(h) " 2 " seizures and 2 imported deaths.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Agra	Etawah City ...	E. I. ...	...	...
		Etawah District ...	" ...	...	...
		Fatehgarh ...	" ...	...	...
		Farrukhabad Town ...	B. B. & C. I. ...	...	...
		Farrukhabad District ...	" ...	...	...
		Mainpuri ...	" ...	...	...
		Agra City ...	B. B. & C. I., G. I. P., B. & N. W. & E. I.	...	...
		Agra District ...	" ...	...	...
	Bohlikhand	Barilly City ...	R. & K. ...	...	...
		Barilly District ...	R. & K. & O. & R. ...	...	...
	Kumaon	Shahjahanpur District ...	" ...	...	...
		Bijnor ...	" ...	...	...
	Kumaon	Naini Tal ...	E. & K. ...	...	...
		" ...	"
	Total			141	120
PUNJAB.	Jullundur	Jullundur District ...	N. W. ...	(A) 13	...
		Hoshiarpur ...	" ...	(A) 62	(h) 14
		Ferozepur ...	N. W. & B. B. & C. I. ...	...	...
	Lahore	Kangra ...	" ...	...	...
		Amritsar City ...	N. W. ...	...	...
		Amritsar District ...	N. W. ...	(h) 5	(h)
	Lahore	Gurdaspur ...	N. W. ...	...	...
		Lahore ...	N. W. ...	...	...
		Kawalpindi ...	N. W. ...	(h) 333	(h) 276
	Rawalpindi	Gujrat ...	N. W. ...	(i) 5	(i) 3
		Gujranwala ...	N. W. ...	8	5
		Shakot ...	N. W. ...	33	18
	Rawalpindi	Shahpur ...	N. W. ...	...	...
		Jhelum ...	N. W. ...	(h) 29	(h) 17
		Jhang ...	N. W. ...	...	...
	Multan	Multan ...	N. W. ...	...	...
		Montgomery ...	N. W. ...	...	...
		Minawali ...	N. W. ...	...	...
	Delhi	Gurgaon ...	B. B. & C. I. ...	...	...
		Delhi ...	E. I. O. & R. B. B. & C. I., N. W.	1	2
		Hissar ...	B. B. & C. I. ...	7	5
	Delhi	Karnal ...	E. I. ...	3	5
		Ludhiana ...	N. W. ...	148	60
		Umballa District ...	N. W. & E. I. ...	(h) 27	(h) 15
	Delhi	Rohtak ...	S. P. ...	...	...
		Patiala City ...	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.)	...	...
		Patiala State ...	N. W., E. I., B. B. & C. I., & J. B.	9	3
	Delhi	Kapurthala State ...	N. W. ...	...	...
		" ...	"
		" ...	"
	Total			683	425
CENTRAL PROVINCES. (including Berar.)	Nerbudda	Nimar District ...	G. I. P. & B. B. & C. I. ...	(d) 6	(d) 3
		Hoshangabad District ...	" ...	(b) 187	(b) 143
		Narsingpur Town ...	" ...	(g) 30	(g) 28
	Nagpur	Narsingpur District ...	" ...	...	...
		Chindwara ...	" ...	...	...
		Botul ...	" ...	...	...
	Nagpur	Nagpur City ...	B. N. & G. I. P. ...	(c) 46	(c) 33
		Nagpur District ...	" ...	(e) 163	(e) 151
		Wardha ...	G. I. P. ...	(c) 22	(c) 11
	Nagpur	Chanda ...	" ...	18	18
		Bhandara ...	H. N. ...	15	(f) 14
	Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore Town ...	" ...	...	...
		Jubbulpore District ...	E. I. & G. I. P. ...	(f) 87	(f) 60
		Damoh ...	" ...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	Saugor Cantonment ...	" ...	...	...
		Saugor Town ...	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) ...	...	...
		Saugor District ...	" ...	...	...
	Ohhatinggarh	Mandla ...	" ...	...	...
		Balaghat ...	" ...	...	...
		Bilaspur ...	B. N. ...	...	(d) 1
ASSAM	Assam Valley	Akola District ...	G. I. P. ...	(l) 212	(l) 178
		Buldana ...	" ...	(k) 28	(k) 24
		Vun ...	" ...	...	...
	Assam Valley	Basim ...	" ...	177	123
		Amraoti ...	G. I. P. ...	304	371
		Ellichpur ...	" ...	9	2
	Assam Valley	Yeotmal ...	" ...	...	...
		" ...	"
		" ...	"
	Total			1373	1161
COORG	Assam Valley	Dibrugarh Town (Lakhimpur District) ...	D. S. ...	...	...
		" ...	"
COORG	Assam Valley	" ...	" ...	2	1
		" ...	" ...	2	1
MYSORE STATE.	Bangalore	Bangalore City ...	S. M. & Madras ...	32	23
		Bangalore Civil and Military Station ...	" ...	54	31
		Bangalore District ...	" ...	133	93
	Mysore	Mysore City ...	" ...	220	170
		Mysore District ...	" ...	94	60
		Kolar ...	Madras and S. M. ...	87	24
	Mysore	Kolar Gold Fields ...	" ...	4	8
		Tumkur District ...	S. M. ...	58	50
		Shimoga ...	" ...	111	92
	Mysore	Chitaldrug ...	" ...	42	37
		Kadur ...	" ...	9	4
		Hassan ...	" ...	72	36
	Total			866	627

- (a) Including 3 imported seizures and 1 imported death.
 (b) " 18 " " 15 " deaths.
 (c) " 2 " " 1 " death.
 (d) Imported.
 (e) Including 3 " " 3 " deaths.
 (f) Including 1 " death.
 (g) Including 10 " seizures " 10 " deaths.
 (h) Including 1 " seizure " 1 " death.
 (i) For week ending 3rd October 1903.
 (j) Including 6 imported seizures and 3 imported deaths.
 (k) Figures for 2 weeks.
 (l) Including 4 imported seizures and 1 imported death.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
HYDRABAD STATE.	...	Aurangabad District	N. G. S.	65	65
		Bir	G. I. P. & Barsi	408	408
		Hyderabad "	N. G. S. ... ..	...	...
		Indur "	G. I. P. & Barsi	163	165
		Usmanabad "	S. M.	167	128
		Lingragur "	G. I. P.	2	1
		Parbhani " ... ..	...	...	...
		Baichur " ... ..	...	...	...
		Gulbarga " ... ..	...	60	79
		Total ... ..	...	945	841
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Indore City	B., B. & C. I.	1172	1149
		Indore State... ..	" "	225	206
		Gwalior " ... ..	... ..	15	10
		Bhopal City ... ..	... ..	3	3
		Bhopal State ... ..	... ..	76	76
		Mhow Cantonment	B., B. & C. I. (Rajputana-Malwa)	286	218
		Nimach Cantonment ... ..	... ..	58(e)	42(e)
		Indore Residency ... ..	... ..	7	6
		Rutlam City	B., B. & C. I. ... ..	...	...
		Rutlam State ... ..	... ..	9(e)	6(e)
		Dewas Town ... ..	... ..	4	4
		Dewas State ... ..	... ..	8	8
		Sailana " ... ..	... ..	11(e)	8(e)
		Jhabua " ... ..	... ..	1(e)	(e)
		Total ... ..	...	1870	1731
RAJPUTANA	...	Ajmer District ... ..	... ..	57(e)	9(e)
		Mewar State ... ..	... ..	21(e)	12(e)
		Chitor (Udaipur State) ... ..	... ..	...	...
		Tonk State ... ..	... ..	31(e)	24(e)
		Marwar State	B., B. & C. I.	10(e)	7(e)
		Jaipur " ... ..	" " ... ..	...	...
		Kishengarh Town ... ..	... ..	...	...
		Total ... ..	...	119	52
KASHMIR...	...	Hamirpur-Sidhan (Akhnur Tahsil) ... ..	... ..	...	...
		Jammu City ... ..	... ..	15	6
		Jammu Province ... ..	... ..	...	...
		Total ... ..	...	15	6
N.-W. F. PROVINCE.	...	Abbottabad Town ... ..	... ..	...	...
		Hazara District ... ..	... ..	...	...
		Total ... ..	...	...	...
BALUCHIS-TAN.	...	Sonmiani	N. W. ... ..	...	...
		Hirok ... ..	... ..	...	...
		Total ... ..	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL				21403	16204

(c) From 20th September to 5th October 1903.
(e) For week ending 3rd October 1903.

H. H. RISLEY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 15th October 1903, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.

The weather during the week under review has changed considerably over the Indian area. At the commencement of the week the weather was under the influence of the storm which was passing through the United Provinces and heavy widespread rain was falling, while by the close of the week monsoon conditions had apparently disappeared and the north-easterly to easterly winds of the cold season were seemingly setting in over the greater part of the country.

The storm which had entered the United Provinces at the close of last week was central about 30 miles north of Jhansi on the 9th and the principal falls of rain reported on that day were 4·71" at Jhansi, 3·30" at Agra and 2·90" at Bareilly. On the following morning, the 10th, the storm was drifting slowly eastward and the centre lay near Cawnpore. The principal rainfalls were 7·02" at Mainpuri, 6·55" at Bareilly, 3·20" at Bahraich and 2·79" at Cawnpore. During the 11th and 12th the storm practically filled up and the falls of rain on these two days within the storm area were light and unimportant. During the 13th, 14th and 15th normal conditions of pressure and of weather were established and any rainfall was light and unimportant, except in Burma, where general showers were received.

The rainfall table shows that during the week under review actually or practically no rain was received over the north-west dry area, Gujarat, the west Satpuras, the Deccan and the Waltair subdivision in the north of the east coast. Over the whole of the remainder of the country more or less rain fell, the average actual fall ranging from 0·11" in the Lahore subdivision, 0·12" in the Ludhiana subdivision and 0·14" in the Burdwan subdivision to 7·47" in the Bahraich subdivision, 5·55" in the Cawnpore subdivision, 3·85" in the Jhansi subdivision and 3·02" in the Darbhanga subdivision. The week's rainfall was about normal over Burma, Assam and Bengal, in large excess in parts of the east Himalayas, the west Gangetic plain and of the Central India plateau and more or less in defect elsewhere—more particularly over the Peninsula.

The total rainfall of the whole monsoon season is in defect of the normal in the Lahore subdivision (—38%) in excess of the normal over the Peninsula—more especially South India (Mysore +46 %) and the Deccan (Hyderabad + 52%) and normal elsewhere.

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 15TH OCTOBER 1903.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 1ST MAY 1903 TO 15TH OCTOBER 1903.			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE VARIATION.	
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
		Inches.	Inches.		Inches.	Inches.			
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon) . . .	...	1'22	2'16	— 0'94	145'61	142'13	+ 3'48	+ 2	+ 3
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo) . . .	...	1'42	0'08	+ 0'44	55'02	56'00	— 1'88	— 3	— 4
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay) . . .	...	1'47	1'24	+ 0'23	23'84	27'77	— 3'93	— 14	— 10
4. Delta of Bengal . . .	{ Naravanganj .	1'04	1'40	— 0'36	77'27	75'49	+ 1'78	+ 2	+ 3
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar)	{ Calcutta .	1'14	1'73	— 0'59	47'75	55'90	— 8'15	— 15	— 14
	...	1'25	1'50	— 0'25	116'70	116'25	+ 0'45	0	+ 1
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, East.	{ Dinajpur .	0'34	0'09	— 0'65	79'88	89'44	— 9'56	— 11	— 10
	{ Darbhanga .	3'02	0'86	+ 2'16	54'56	48'09	+ 6'47	+ 13	+ 9
	{ Bahraich .	7'47	0'11	+ 7'36	51'87	44'71	+ 7'16	+ 16	+ 0
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East	{ Burdwan .	0'14	1'07	— 0'93	48'29	50'50	— 2'21	— 4	— 3
	{ Patna .	1'15	0'67	+ 0'48	35'10	42'16	— 7'06	— 17	— 18
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, West.	{ Simla .	0'47	0'15	+ 0'32	44'89	47'00	— 3'01	— 6	— 7
	{ Ludhiana .	0'12	0'00	+ 0'06	32'64	30'52	+ 3'88	— 11	— 11
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	{ Cawnpore .	5'55	0'14	+ 5'41	34'01	31'92	+ 2'09	+ 7	+ 10
	{ Lahore .	0'11	0'01	+ 0'10	12'81	20'60	— 7'79	— 38	— 38
10. N. W. Dry Area (Bikaner) . . .	...	0	0'01	— 0'01	9'42	8'05	+ 1'37	+ 17	+ 17
11. Baluchistan (Quetta) . . .	...	0	0'02	— 0'02	0'81	1'37	— 0'56	— 41	— 40
12. East Coast, North . . .	{ Waltair .	0'05	2'71	— 2'66	34'09	29'86	+ 4'23	+ 14	+ 25
	{ Cuttack .	1'24	2'47	— 1'23	56'65	54'62	+ 2'03	+ 4	+ 6
13. East Satpuras . . .	{ Ranchi .	0'35	0'09	— 0'34	43'76	52'13	— 8'37	— 16	— 16
	{ Raipur .	0'15	0'39	— 0'24	50'05	49'03	+ 1'02	+ 4	+ 4
	{ Jabulpore .	0'59	0'30	+ 0'29	62'74	57'14	+ 5'60	+ 10	+ 9
14. Central India Plateau . . .	{ Jhansi .	3'85	0'23	+ 3'62	41'29	41'70	— 0'41	— 1	— 10
	{ Jaipur .	0'20	0'01	+ 0'19	21'59	21'27	+ 0'32	+ 2	+ 1
	{ Indore .	0'28	0'10	+ 0'18	42'62	40'37	+ 2'25	+ 6	+ 5
15. West Coast . . .	{ Calicut .	0'37	2'68	— 2'31	92'17	83'21	+ 8'96	+ 11	+ 14
	{ Bombay .	0'82	1'09	— 0'27	107'21	95'45	+ 11'76	+ 12	+ 13
16. Gujarat . . .	{ Ahmedabad .	0	0'07	— 0'07	33'20	37'38	— 4'09	— 11	— 11
	{ Rajkot .	0	0'03	— 0'03	20'67	20'38	+ 0'29	+ 1	+ 2
17. West Satpuras (Akola)	...	0'03	0'35	— 0'32	36'87	31'66	+ 5'21	+ 16	+ 18
18. Deccan . . .	{ Bellary .	0'10	1'14	— 1'04	26'80	20'93	+ 5'96	+ 28	+ 35
	{ Bijapur .	0'05	0'75	— 0'70	31'65	26'61	+ 5'04	+ 19	+ 22
	{ Hyderabad .	0	0'76	— 0'76	40'57	26'63	+ 13'94	+ 52	+ 57
19. South India . . .	{ Mysore .	1'01	1'73	— 0'72	33'86	23'21	+ 10'65	+ 46	+ 53
	{ Madura .	0'77	1'89	— 1'12	22'71	17'97	+ 4'74	+ 26	+ 36
20. East Coast, South (Madras)	...	0'42	1'88	— 1'46	23'55	18'02	+ 5'53	+ 31	+ 43

W. L. DALLAS,

for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India
and Director General of Indian Observatories

J. O. MILLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA

The 13th October, 1903.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday,
10th October 1903.

Madras.—The rainfall was good in the Circars, in parts of the Deccan and the West Coast and light to fair elsewhere. Water for irrigation is generally sufficient. Ploughing, sowing, transplanting and weeding are in progress. Standing crops are in good condition, but some damage has been caused by heavy rains in parts of Godavari, Cuddapah and South Canara and from insects in parts of Bellary and Cuddapah. In Kistna loss of cattle and crops has occurred owing to high floods. Pasture is sufficient and fodder is generally procurable. The condition of cattle is good. Prices have fallen or are stationary.

Bombay.—Good rain fell during the week in parts of Ratnagiri and Colaba; slight in parts of Thana, the Deccan and the Carnatic and very slight in parts of the Panch Mahals and Surat. The rainfall was generally sufficient, but more rain is needed in parts of Ahmedabad and Khandesh. The standing autumn crops have been slightly damaged by insects or locusts in parts of Sindh, Gujarat, Khandesh, Nasik and Baroda; by rats in parts of Karachi and Sholapur; and by excessive rain in parts of Thana, Nasik, Sholapur and Bijapur and are generally in good condition elsewhere. Weeding continues in parts of Surat, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Rajkot and Wadhwan. The harvesting of autumn crops is generally in progress, but is retarded in parts of Ratnagiri owing to excessive rain. Cotton has been slightly damaged by locusts in parts of Broach, by excessive rain and by rats in parts of Sholapur and is generally in good condition in parts of Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Satara and the Carnatic. Preparation of lands for spring cultivation is progressing in parts of Sindh, the Panch Mahals, Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, Satara and the Carnatic. Sowing of spring crops have commenced in parts of Larkana, Surat, Khandesh, Sholapur and Dharwar and continues in parts of the Upper Sindh Frontier, Broach, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona and Belgaum, but is retarded in parts of Bijapur owing to excessive rain. The fodder-supply is sufficient. Agricultural stock is in good condition and sufficient, except in parts of Sholapur and Bijapur. The water-supply is adequate. Prices have fallen in seven districts, have risen in three and are stationary elsewhere.

Bengal.—Rain fell during the week throughout the province and the fall was generally adequate and favourable. Floods are reported from Murshidabad and Balasore, but no serious damage is apprehended. Harvesting of autumn crops continues. The standing winter rice crop is doing well. Preparation of lands for spring crops is in progress. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in five districts, has fallen in twelve and is stationary in the rest.

United Provinces.—Heavy rain has been general throughout the provinces, except in parts of the Meerut and Rohilkhand Divisions and Garhwal. Eighteen inches were recorded in Shahjehanpur, 13 in Mainpuri and Hardoi, 12 in Farrukhabad, 11 in Etah, Sitapur and Fyzabad and 10 inches in Agra and Budaun. The heavy rain has done considerable damage to the standing crops, especially in Aligarh and the Central Doab and the North Central districts and has retarded the ploughing and sowing of spring crops in twenty-seven districts. Prospects are good in those districts where the rainfall has not been excessive. Locusts have done some damage in Agra. Markets are full and prices are stationary.

Punjab.—Rain has fallen in Delhi and in parts of Umballa. Agricultural operations, picking of cotton and cutting of other autumn crops have commenced. Sowings of spring crops continue. The prospects of standing crops are generally good throughout, except in parts of Delhi where unirrigated crops are reported to be below the average. Locusts

appeared in Hissar and Multan and did some damage to the standing crops. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient in all districts. The price of wheat is rising slightly in Umballa, but is falling in Hissar, Jullunder and Rawalpindi. The prices of other food-grains are generally falling.

North-West Frontier Province.—No rain fell during the week. The prospects of standing crops are generally average, but the abnormal heat and dry weather of the last four weeks has injuriously affected the outturn of the late sown unirrigated crops. Water is diminishing in rivers, but is sufficient in canals. Fodder and stocks of food-grains are sufficient. Prices are falling in Peshawar, but rising in Dera Ismail Khan.

Burma.—The rainfall was general and sufficient. Transplanting of wet-weather paddy is approaching completion in Upper Burma. The reaping of hill-side paddy has commenced in Akyab and is completed in Myitkyina. The reaping of early wet-weather paddy has begun in Shwebo and is finished in the Sagaing township of Kyaukse. The reaping of early sesamum and *juar* is completed in Magwe. The cultivation of dry weather crops is progressing in Hanthawaddy. A large area has been destroyed by floods in the Taikkyi township in Thayetmyo. The standing crops continue in poor condition, owing to deficient rain in the Thabeitkyin sub-division of the Ruby Mines district. The crops are slightly better, owing to the recent rain, and former scarcity of rice has been relieved by shipments from Mandalay. In Shwebo much land still remains uncultivated. The crop prospects have everywhere much improved in Upper Burma with a continuance of rain. The price of paddy has fallen considerably in Tharrawady, Toungoo, Pakokku and Magwe, and still more in Prome and Henzada. Elsewhere it is stationary.

Central Provinces.—Rain has fallen in all districts except in Nimar. Some damage has been caused to the crops by excessive rain in Saugor, Damoh, Jubbulpore, Mandla, Seoni, Narsinghpur and Raipur; by grass-hoppers in Nimar and Raipur; and by insects in Betul. The harvesting and threshing of crops and the preparation of land for spring sowings have been further delayed owing to continuous and excessive rain in the Jubbulpore division and Balaghat, but a partial break elsewhere has been beneficial to the crops. Prices are fairly steady. The numbers on relief were as follows:—Gratuitous relief—Bhandara, adults, 221; children, 16; total, 237. Poor-houses—Raipur, adults, 1; children, 16; total, 17; total on all forms of relief, 254. **BERAR.**—The average rainfall during the week was 89 cents. The weather has been cool and occasionally cloudy. Crops are generally in fair condition, but have been damaged in some localities by continuous rain. Preparation of land for spring crops continues. The commencement of spring sowings are reported from all districts except Ellichpur. Weeding is in progress. Fodder and water are sufficient. The price of *juar* has fallen in parts of the Akola and Buldana districts; elsewhere prices are almost stationary.

Assam.—General rain fell in all districts. The weather is abnormally warm in some districts. The transplanting of late and the reaping of early rice are finished in all districts except in Cachar and Darrang. Plucking and manufacture of tea and sowing of pulse are in progress. Land is being prepared for mustard. The outturn of early rice is good, except in Kamrup, and of jute good in Sylhet and Goalpara and fair in Kamrup and the Garo Hills. The prospects of tea and sugarcane are fair to good, except in Kamrup, where the prospects of sugarcane are reported to be poor. Late rice is reported to be damaged by insects in parts of Kamrup, Darrang and Lakhimpur. Prices:—Common rice—Silchar, 15; Sylhet and Tezpur, 13; Gauhati, 12; Dhubri, Nowgong and Sibsagar, 11; and Dibrugarh 10 seers per rupee.

Mysore.—Thirty-seven cents of rain fell in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. The rainfall was good throughout the province. General prospects are good. Prices are slightly fluctuating. Cattle are healthy except in parts of Mysore, Hassan and Shimoga. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Coorg.—Rainfall 61 cents. Cardamom-picking continues. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder are ample.

Hyderabad.—The rainfall during the week was 5 inches and 90 cents. The standing crops have suffered and spring sowings have been suspended in parts owing to excessive rain. The autumn harvest continues. Early rice is good. Prices :—Wheat, 10; rice, 9½ and *juar*, 33 seers per *halli* rupee.

Rajputana.—The rainfall was good in Bharatpur, Karauli and Dholpur. Slight in Kotah, Jhalawar, Jaipur, Alwar and Ajmer-Merwara. Preparation of land for winter crops has commenced in parts and the harvesting of autumn crops is in progress. The harvest prospects are generally good, but some damage has been caused by locusts in most states and by excessive rain and wind in Bharatpur and Dholpur. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are rising in Jaisalmer, Merwar and Dholpur and are fluctuating elsewhere.

Central India.—The rainfall was partial in Malwa and Bhopawar; it was general elsewhere and sufficient everywhere. Agricultural operations are in progress everywhere except in Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand where they were stopped by heavy rains. Crops are good in Gwalior and Bhopal; fair in Malwa and Indore; average in Bundelkhand; indifferent in Baghelkhand and Bhopal; and slightly damaged by vermin and rain in parts of Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand, Malwa, Bhopawar and Indore. Agricultural stock and pasturage are generally good. Prices are steady in Gwalior, Bundelkhand and Malwa; normal in Bhopal, Baghelkhand and Indore; and are rising in Bhopawar.

Kashmir.—The weather is bright and clear. Prices are stationary. **JAMMU:**—There has been no rain. The condition of the standing crops is good. Fodder is sufficient. Lands are being prepared for the spring crops. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat is selling from 13 to 26 seers and maize from 14 to 32 seers per rupee.

Nepal.—Rainfall 1.75 inches. The weather has been cloudy and wet. Upland rice is still being harvested. Lowland rice is in good condition. The price of rice is 5½ seers for the rupee.

J. O. MILLER, .
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

No. 48—112-2.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

Simla, the 14th October, 1903.

R E S O L U T I O N.

The General Report of the Geological Survey of India for the year 1902-03 has been prepared by Mr. Holland, the present Director, but Mr. C. L. Griesbach was in charge of the Department until his retirement in February last. The report gives a concise account of the economic and scientific work carried out during the year.

2. In the field of economic enquiry definite and satisfactory results have been yielded by the investigations into the occurrence of coal in parts of the Punjab, and near Shillong in Assam, of chromite in Baluchistan, and of iron-ore in the Dhar Forest. Evidence has also been obtained of the extension of the geological features favourable to the occurrence of petroleum in Burma.

3. Less definite results have followed the continuance of the reconnaissance of the auriferous areas in Chota Nagpur referred to in the previous year's report. While the investigations have shown that gold is widely distributed in reefs and alluvial deposits, no definite evidence has been obtained of its local concentration in paying quantities. It is stated that the operations have not exhausted the possibilities of the area; and the publication of the results will enable those interested to judge of the chance of finding valuable deposits, but there appears to be no necessity for the further prosecution of these explorations on the part of the Government.

4. On the scientific side of the Department satisfactory progress has been made in the important work of mapping previously unsurveyed ground in the Vizagapatam hill tracts of Madras, in the Northern Shan States of Burma, in the Khasia and Jaintia hills of Assam, and in the Dhar Forest, Central India. Little seems to have been done in the matter of descriptive palæontological work in India during the year, but the Government of India observe with satisfaction that Mr. Vredenburg during the recess was able to devote some time to useful work of this description; and they hope that officers of the Department will utilise the advantages which the large collection of minerals, rocks and fossils at the Museum in Calcutta afford, to supplement their ordinary survey work by scientific study of the valuable material that has been accumulated.

5. The Geological Department may be expected during the future to take an active part in the development of the country, as the exploitation of its mineral wealth is now proceeding at a constantly increasing rate. The prosecution of inquiries of definite economic interest is work of pressing importance, and the success of the Department will be largely judged by the assistance it is able to give in indicating the most promising openings for the utilisation of the natural resources of the country. But its work in this direction can, and should be, combined with research work of a more purely scientific character; and the Government of India have no doubt that under its present direction the Department, while

applying itself with increased energy to the practical problems that must be dealt with, will maintain the high scientific reputation which its researches in the past have gained for it.

ORDERED that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the Director of the Geological Survey of India, and to Local Governments and Administrations, and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. O. MILLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Delhi-Umballa-Katwa	244	231	162	162	31,286	31,600	4,07,435	3,75,500	...	9,435	8,43,637	8,48,000	4,363
Tarapur	256	292	22	22	5,580	5,500	72,159	70,500	4,301	...	1,67,940	1,72,000	4,054
South Bebar	114	123	79	79	14,445	8,500	1,28,410	1,45,000	...	3,416	2,50,126	2,58,000	1,874
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samashta)	80	85	425	425	25,858	32,000	3,56,389	4,91,000	1,04,611	...	8,63,883	11,13,000	2,40,417
Rajpura-Bhatinda	152	149	107	107	15,035	14,600	2,10,156	1,18,000	...	8,756	2,11,500	5,39,000	93,789
Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	101	89	79	79	7,401	9,400	1,02,332	1,18,000	15,668	...	1,86,355	1,93,000	6,045
The Nizam's Guaranteed State	244	261	334	334	65,037	60,700	9,62,920	8,25,000	...	1,37,920	21,14,227	20,42,000	...
Tepti Valley	78	105	155	155	8,676	11,000	1,20,213	1,15,000	...	5,213	3,15,742	3,14,000	...
Petlad Cambay	61	71	33	33	1,761	2,600	97,785	20,900	...	885	71,220	69,000	...
Nagda-Ujjain	60	82	34	34	1,502	1,900	24,737	20,500	...	4,237	51,535	60,100	...
Elina-Goonar-Raran	29	35	148	148	4,356	3,200	43,129	53,500	10,371	...	1,08,697	1,30,000	30,303
Bhopal-Ujjain	71	92	114	114	6,581	7,200	97,497	90,800	...	5,697	2,03,169	2,23,000	...
Kolar-Goldfields	409	404	10	10	4,404	3,300	67,206	52,300	...	14,906	1,22,890	1,03,000	...
Sohlikhand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec)	114	143	66	66	10,724	9,500	1,25,087	1,22,000	...	3,087	2,89,388	2,79,000	10,388
Sagauli Razaul	45	45	18	18	399	500	6,315	5,100	...	1,215	16,269	17,300	1,031
Noakhali (Ben'al)	...	...	...	...	...	900	...	11,400	11,400	...	...	(b) 15,300	15,300
Nymensingh Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	81	74	53	53	5,468	4,200	48,153	53,100	4,547	...	92,043	95,800	3,757
Bengal-Doors	177	143	36	36	2,819	11,200	87,087	1,16,000	25,913	...	1,28,122	1,69,000	40,878
Bengal-Doors extensions	79	64	78	78	2,880	7,900	69,242	89,500	20,055	...	1,31,702	1,02,000	36,238
Dibru-Sadiya	211	202	78	78	18,120	17,900	2,47,312	2,76,000	45,658	...	4,37,481	5,18,000	80,519
Shoranur-Cochin	76	76	65	65	4,866	6,200	57,702	91,500	33,795	...	(c) 64,679	1,00,000	1,25,321
Ahmedabad-Paranjli	51	56	55	55	2,292	3,000	38,340	30,900	15,900	7,440	94,150	76,400	...
Ahmedabad-Dholka	...	...	...	...	...	1,100	...	15,900	15,900	...	...	15,400	35,400
The Gaekwar's railway	57	63	122	135	5,204	7,400	84,105	85,300	1,192	...	1,92,958	2,10,000	17,042
Kolhapur	70	83	29	29	1,042	1,800	27,509	28,300	791	...	74,053	61,300	...
Yavatpur-Mysore From. sec. (incl'dg. M. Nanjangud)	74	72	6	6	6,337	4,600	73,219	61,900	...	11,319	1,38,128	1,39,000	872
Birur-Shimoga	30	32	38	38	68	900	15,480	13,300	...	2,180	34,346	30,600	...
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley	88	108	392	392	3,153	27,200	431,710	368,000	...	63,700	11,81,584	11,40,000	41,584
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagadh-Porbandar	65	82	334	314	2,051	25,900	2,50,519	3,00,000	43,481	...	6,67,014	8,14,300	1,46,986
Jetalsar-Rajkot	49	60	46	46	2,050	3,300	33,444	3,300	4,550	...	78,422	86,500	8,375
Jamnagar	42	45	54	54	2,520	3,300	37,673	35,800	...	1,873	79,341	80,000	659
Dh. Angadra	28	30	21	21	43	400	7,391	8,900	1,519	...	16,440	25,500	7,000
Jodhpur-Bikaner	49	50	69	700	25,837	24,600	4,20,719	4,01,000	40,221	...	9,64,345	10,07,000	1,02,655
Udaipur-Chitor	54	56	67	67	2,479	2,700	50,076	40,900	...	9,176	1,08,729	88,000	...
Darjeeling-Himalayan	324	326	51	51	12,087	13,000	1,99,555	1,68,000	...	1,555	4,41,263	4,82,000	40,737
Cooch Behar	70	69	34	34	1,500	2,300	31,257	29,500	...	2,257	50,925	57,000	75
The Gaekwar's Dabhol	41	52	70	88	2,164	2,700	41,710	44,600	2,834	...	1,11,813	1,42,000	30,187
Rajppla	10	21	37	37	579	600	6,821	8,100	721	...	22,294	23,000	706
Morvi	50	56	94	94	4,307	53,000	71,611	74,300	2,659	...	1,06,193	1,64,000	...
Lassi	60	101	22	22	1,205	1,100	2,043	20,500	4,457	...	75,507	72,500	2,193
Total	97	106	4,336	4,403	3,60,940	3,90,000	51,31,793	52,38,000	1,06,271	...	1,15,38,655	1,23,22,000	78,345
GRAND TOTAL	233	256	25,446	26,346	55,58,167	61,12,600	7,32,96,990	7,81,56,400	48,59,410	...	16,42,15,330	17,48,76,000	1,06,60,670

(a) From 1st June to 4th October 1902.

(c) From 2nd June to 4th October 1902.

SIMULA, the 15th October, 1903.

A. R. JACOBSON,
Offg. Under Secretary to the Government of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 17th March, 1903.

From the 4th April next till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 28th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901 :—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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W. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

II A

COMPTROLLER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. 1568.—Preliminary Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India for the first five months of 1903-1904 as compared with the corresponding period of 1902-1903.

INDIA									
WHOLE YEAR.					APRIL TO AUGUST.				
Preliminary Accounts, 1902-1903.	Budget, 1903-1904.	1903-1904.			1902-1903.	1903-1904.	Increase.	Decrease.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
RECEIPTS.									
Revenue.									
Principal Heads of Revenue.									
Land Revenue (including that due to Irrigation).									
Opium	28,90,65,000	29,92,72,000	6,57,37,000	7,43,00,000	8,81,15,000	9,56,75,000	75,61,000	...	...
Salt	6,75,87,000	6,75,87,000	...	...	2,74,45,000	3,14,83,000	40,38,000	...	...
Stamps	9,25,14,000	9,25,14,000	...	...	4,01,27,000	3,35,50,000	...	...	65,77,000
Excise	5,21,03,000	5,21,03,000	...	...	2,38,17,000	2,37,59,000	4,42,000	...	...
Customs	6,61,83,000	6,61,83,000	...	...	2,02,06,000	3,54,16,000	42,10,000	...	...
Other Heads	5,96,13,000	5,96,13,000	...	...	2,42,36,000	2,29,08,000	...	...	13,28,000
	9,53,30,000	9,31,92,000	...	...	3,22,48,000	3,20,71,000	4,23,000	...	...
	72,23,95,000	70,74,70,000	...	...	26,16,94,000	27,04,63,000	87,69,000	...	...
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS									
Interest	1,05,53,000	1,05,09,000	...	...	52,91,000	53,51,000	60,000	...	...
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	4,01,92,000	4,02,22,000	...	...	1,66,85,000	1,82,95,000	16,10,000	...	...
Receipts by Civil Departments	1,90,18,000	1,98,25,000	...	...	72,10,000	79,84,000	7,74,000	...	...
Miscellaneous	65,90,000	83,59,000	...	...	23,17,000	26,20,000	3,12,000	...	...
Railways	30,27,05,000	30,49,36,000	...	...	12,55,74,000	13,24,02,000	68,28,000	...	...
Irrigation (excluding Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	2,90,97,000	2,93,04,000	...	...	1,40,08,000	1,43,05,000	3,57,000	...	...
Other Public Works	66,10,000	67,41,000	...	...	26,17,000	27,51,000	1,34,000	...	...
Receipts by Military Department	93,87,000	81,45,000	...	...	35,85,000	32,67,000	...	...	3,18,000
	1,14,66,07,000	1,13,54,91,000	...	...	43,89,81,000	45,73,07,000	1,83,26,000	...	...
TOTAL REVENUE									
Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.									
Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debt, Deposits, and Advances.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Permanent Debt (net incurred)	1,36,27,000	1,86,50,000	...	...	1,43,84,000	1,96,92,000	53,08,000	...	...
Temporary do. (do.)	48,44,000	89,31,000	...	...	38,17,000	46,89,000	8,72,000	...	...
Unfunded do. (do.)	81,70,000	48,88,000	...	...	43,12,000	31,07,000	...	...	...
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	98,90,000	1,00,27,000	...	...	31,00,000	50,36,000	19,36,000	...	16,51,000
Do. do. by Provincial Governments	85,49,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Capital Account of Local Boards (net Receipts)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remittances (net)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secretary of State's bills drawn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4,50,80,000	4,24,96,000	...	...	2,56,13,000	3,51,85,000	95,72,000	...	...
	1,19,16,87,000	1,17,79,87,000	...	...	46,45,94,000	49,24,94,000	2,78,98,000	...	...
TOTAL RECEIPTS									
Opening Balance	17,82,05,000	17,74,99,000	...	...	17,82,05,000	18,12,96,000	30,31,000	...	...
	1,36,98,92,000	1,35,54,86,000	...	...	64,27,99,000	67,37,98,000	3,09,29,000	...	...
GRAND TOTAL									

ENGLAND.

WHOLE YEAR.					APRIL TO AUGUST.				
Preliminary Accounts, 1902-1903.	Budget, 1903-1904.	1903-1904.			1902-1903.	1903-1904.	Increase.	Decrease.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
...
157,300	30,000	53,800	50,700	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,900	11,100	4,200	2,700	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,000	1,800	700	600	...	...	...	...	...	...
89,500	83,100	52,900	41,500	...	...	...	...	...	...
18,100	4,200	18,000	7,300	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
27,900	27,900	10,900	9,900	...	...	...	...	...	...
203,000	497,900	133,900	154,300	...	...	...	...	...	...
694,800	656,000	274,400	267,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
131,200	1,400,000	266,200	920,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	26,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
523,800	1,599,000	1,290,100	835,800	...	...	...	...	...	...
18,297,000	17,000,000	5,737,200	7,968,600	...	...	...	...	...	...
18,892,000	19,595,000	7,393,500	9,784,400	...	...	...	...	...	...
19,586,800	20,181,000	8,241,800	9,991,400	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,693,100	5,686,500	6,691,800	5,767,500	...	...	...	...	...	...
26,779,900	25,867,500	14,933,600	15,758,900	...	...	...	...	...	...

[illegible]

O. T. BARROW,
Offg. Comptroller-General.

The 23rd October 1902.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 22nd October 1903.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 3377 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 17th October 1903 :—

- No. 425 of 1903.—Robert William Thompson, civil engineer, at present municipal engineer of Lucknow in Oudh. *A self-acting sluice to be fixed in drains and sewers to enable them to flush themselves with their own sullage.*
- No. 426 of 1903.—Peter Ross, lieutenant and assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, and offg. executive engineer, "Signals", North Western Railway, Lahore, Punjab. *A method of interlocking points and signals of a road side station on railways with the train telegraph or tablet wires, to be called "combined point and signal lock and electric switch."*
- No. 427 of 1903.—John George Robinson, engineer, of Boothdale, Fairfield, near Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England. *Improvements in apparatus for picking up water for feeding locomotive engines and tenders whilst they are running.*
- No. 428 of 1903.—Edward William Lancaster, civil engineer, of Orchard street, Westminster, London, England. *Improvements in baths.*
- No. 429 of 1903.—George Jones Atkins, metallurgical chemist, of the Laboratory, Ruskin road, Tottenham, in the county of Middlesex, England. *Improvements in or connected with the poles or electrodes of electrolytic apparatus and the like.*
- No. 430 of 1903.—Francis Hodgkinson, engineer, of 810, Walnut street, Edgewood park, Pennsylvania, United States of America. *Improvements in fluid pressure turbines.*
- No. 431 of 1903.—James Keith, civil engineer, of Dunottar, Shoot-up-Hill, in the borough of Hampstead, in the county of London, England. *Improvements in apparatus for moistening air and saturating the same with vapours.*
- No. 432 of 1903.—William Leach, engineer, of 14 a Star Court, Soho, London, W.C., England. *An improved railroad spike.*
- No. 433 of 1903.—Willis Herbert Jordan, mechanic, of 136, Windsor street, Cambridge, in the county of Middlesex, commonwealth of Massachusetts, United States of America. *An improved coin-freed weighing and strength-testing apparatus.*
- No. 434 of 1903.—Emil Passburg, engineer, of Bruckenallee 33, Berlin, in the Empire of Germany. *Method for drying tea-leaves in vacuo.*
- No. 435 of 1903.—Frank Conrad, electrical engineer, of 1301, Walnut street, Edgewood park, Pennsylvania, United States of America. *Improvements in alternating current watt meters.*
- No. 436 of 1903.—Frederick Gale, engineer, of Lancefield, in the state of Victoria, commonwealth of Australia, John Keats Gordon, newspaper proprietor, also of Lancefield, aforesaid, and Thomas Arnold Parks, farmer, of Romsby, in the state of Victoria, aforesaid. *Improvements in and relating to the discharge of toy or game projectiles from guns.*
- No. 437 of 1903.—Alfred John Gange, engineer, 32, Ripon street, in the town of Calcutta. *An improved lock for securing the doors of railway or other wagons and other such similar purposes.*
- No. 438 of 1903.—Frank Thomas, chief engineer, Buckingham Mill Company, Limited, Madras. *Scrapers for cleaning the outside heating surfaces of boilers from soot, when under steam.*

No. 3378 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 67 of 1903.—Henry Ambrose Hunt, meteorologist, of Warren road, Marrickville, in the state of New South Wales, commonwealth of Australia. *A registering anemometer.* (Specification filed 8 October 1903.)

No. 96 of 1903.—James Wilson, engineer, of Ferrier Works, North street, and John Stenhouse Kemp-Welch, engineer, of Bell Lane Iron Works, both of Wandsworth, in the county of Surrey, England. *Improvements in apparatus for preventing smoke in furnaces.* (Specification filed 8 October 1903.)

No. 123 of 1903.—The International Belanger Spinning Ring Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the state of Main and having a place of business at 50, State street, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America. *Improvements in ring spinning or twisting machines.* (Specification filed 12 October 1903.)

No. 158 of 1903.—The Atmospheric Products Company, manufacturing chemists, a corporation organized under the laws of the state of New York, having its principal place of business at Niagara Falls, in the county of Niagara, state of New York, United States of America. *Improvements in process and apparatus for subjecting gases to high tension electrical discharges.* (Specification filed 14 October 1903.)

No. 159 of 1903.—Carl Christian Leopold Gether Budde, engineer, of 87, Gl. Kongevej, Copenhagen, in the kingdom of Denmark. *An improved method of sterilizing articles of food.* (Specification filed 15 October 1903.)

No. 309 of 1903.—Henry Edgar D'Esterre, planter, of Agrapatnas in Ceylon, and Robert Cochran Dickson, engineer, of Colombo, in Ceylon. *Improvement in the method of tea manufacture.* (Specification filed 10 October 1903.)

No. 331 of 1903.—Wallace Fairweather, chartered patent agent, of 62, Saint Vincent street, Glasgow, Scotland. *Rotary take-ups for sewing machines.* (Specification filed 10 October 1903.)

No. 355 of 1903.—James Felix Beard, machinist and engineer, of Carmen station, state of Coahuila, Mexico, and Roger Hayne, dry goods commission merchant, of St. Louis, United States of America. *Improvements in machines for removing or separating the fibre contained in vegetable leaves.* (Specification filed 10 October 1903.)

No. 3379 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 268 of 1895.—Rudolph Weiss. *Improvements in or relating to circular looms.* (From 30 October 1903 to 30 October 1904.)

No. 431 of 1896.—Maung Chit Pé. *An improved vertical rice pounding or cleaning machine.* (From 22 October 1903 to 22 October 1904.)

No. 60 of 1899.—Charles Daniel Theobald. *A simplex lock block (or train key) apparatus for regulating traffic on single or double lines of railways.* (From 27 November 1903 to 27 November 1904.)

No. 3380 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 391 of 1898.—Messrs. Kundan Lall & Sons. *Abstract for keeping the railway line in its proper position, to be called the "Railway sleeper bracket."* (Specification filed 6 July 1899.)

No. 150 of 1899.—Joseph Henry Johnson. *An improved process for galvanising metals.* (Specification filed 13 July 1899.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

- 4 (a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of Rs 50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 300 of 1897.—Peter Donaldson. *Contrivance for drying and burning excreta or other like waste and noxious products, to be called "Donaldson's Destructor."* (Specification filed 8 July 1898.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

- 4 (b) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of Rs 50 for the above invention.

No. 340 of 1895.—Alexander Gordon and the Trustees, Executors and Agency Company, Limited. *Improvements in diving apparatus.* (Specification filed 9 July 1896.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

- 4 (d) After the expiration of the sixth year and before the expiration of the seventh year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of Rs 50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable at Calcutta to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

J. MACFARLANE,
Secretary under the Inventions and
Designs Act, 1888.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.*Claimants who have attained their majority.*

It is hereby notified that claims from the undermentioned individuals on account of the patrimony due to them should be submitted to the Pay Examiner, Madras, through the Staff Officer of the station at which each claimant may be residing:—

Names of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers deceased.	Claimants.
Brooks, John, Sergeant, Infantry Veteran Company	{ Caroline Brooks (daughter). Dennis Brooks (son).
Brandon, John, Gunner, European Artillery Veteran Company	{ * John Brandon (son). Charles Brandon (son).
Clarkson, Samuel, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer	Ann Clarkson (daughter).
Carroll, J., Sergeant, 2nd European Light Infantry	{ Elizabeth Carroll (daughter). Joseph Carroll (son) Agnes Carroll (daughter).
Cosser, J., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	John Cosser (son)
Crawley, Sergeant	George Wellington Crawley (son).
Doyle, J., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Madras Artillery	James Doyle (son).
Danford, S., Gunner, 3rd Battalion, Madras Artillery	Amelia <i>alias</i> Emma Danford (daughter).
Furlong, J., Corporal	John Furlong (son).
Flynn, J., Corporal	{ James Flynn (son) William Flynn (son) Joseph Flynn (son).
Grimstone, R., Sergeant, 3rd Madras European Regiment	{ Perguira Grimstone (daughter). Richard Grimstone (son).
Hawkins, Richard, Private, European Infantry Veteran Company	{ Jeremiah Mitchell Foster Hawkins (son) George Hawkins (son)
Hunsley, W., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	Charles Hunsley (son)
Hutchins, James, Gunner, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	George Henry Hutchins (son)
Healey, P., Hospital Sergeant	{ Edward Healey (son). Frank Healey (son)
Keleker, I. T., Bombardier, 3rd Battalion, Artillery	Mary Keleker (daughter)
Knowles, W. S., Half-pay Bugler, D. Company, 1st Battalion, Madras Artillery.	Andrew James Knowles (son).
McDonald, B., 2nd Corporal, Sappers and Miners	James McDonald (son)
McGuire, Michael, Staff Barrack Sergeant, B. Company, 4th Battalion, Artillery	Andrew McGuire (son).
McManus, J., Foreman, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer Corps	{ Ethel McManus (daughter). John William McManus (son). Agnes Maude McManus (daughter)
Murphy, Private, 3rd Madras European Regiment	James Murphy (son).
Nicholson, Shoeing Smith	Arabella Hannah Nicholson (daughter).
Rothe, Corporal, 2nd European Light Infantry	Catherine Rothe (daughter).
Scully, E., Sub-Overseer	{ Eleanor Scully (daughter). John Scully (son).
Smith, Michael, Color Sergeant, 1st Madras Fusiliers	Mary Ann Smith (daughter).
Smithes, R., Sergeant, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	Henry Smithes (son).
Sheepard, Sergeant, 23rd Brigade, Royal Artillery	{ John Sheepard (son). Ellen Sheepard (daughter).
Wallace, J., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Artillery	{ John Wallace (son). Thomas Wallace (son).
Wiggins, R., Gunner Madras Artillery	John M. Wiggins (son).

* Claim received, but claimant has not yet appeared to receive payment.

G. W. S. FRYER, Major,
Pay Examiner, M.C.

PAY EXAMINER'S OFFICE, MADRAS;
The 2nd October 1903.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enforced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th October 1903.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1866-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS							4 PER CENT. LOANS					4½ PER CENT. LOANS	GRAND TOTAL.				
		of 1843-43.	of 1854-55.	of 1865.	of 1879.	of 1883-94.	of 1900-01.	TOTAL.	of 1837-31.	of 1835-36.	of 1843-43.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.			TOTAL.	of 1870.	TRANSFER Loan of 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	Total.
Balance of 30th September 1903.	1,17,31,500	1,69,75,600	1,01,85,400	2,46,14,700	1,25,15,000	100	21,43,600	16,64,35,400	134	5,000	...	15,500	40,900	5,700	73,934	5,000	99,900	34,500	17,82,75,354
Amount of transferred to.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount encased at Madras up to 8th October 1903	...	...	6,400	2,700	...	...	...	9,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,200
Amount encased at Bombay up to 10th October 1903	2,000	1,000	16,900	16,000	...	...	...	3,1900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,900
Amount encased at Calcutta between 1st and 15th October 1903	...	40,000	...	1,35,500	3-0	...	...	1,84,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,84,800
Balance—	1,17,33,500	1,70,25,600	11,03,08,700	2,47,68,900	1,25,16,500	100	21,43,600	16,66,61,200	6,934	6,000	...	15,500	40,800	5,700	73,934	5,000	99,900	34,500	17,83,05,194
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	83,900	12,50,400	800	400	...	...	13,65,500	...	...	...	12,000	...	500	12,500	...	...	...	13,178,000
Balance on 15th October 1903	1,17,33,500	1,69,41,700	10,89,28,300	2,47,68,100	1,25,15,990	100	21,43,600	16,52,07,700	6,934	5,000	...	15,500	40,800	5,200	61,434	5,000	99,900	34,500	17,77,17,134

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th August 1903, enclosed from India 11,208 lakhs, re-transferred from London 10,741 lakhs.

Notes.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th August 1903, enforced from India			11,205 lakhs, re-transferred	from	London
" 10th Aug. 1903	" 31st "	"	2	ditto	14
" 1st Sept.	" 15th Sept.	"	6	ditto	25
" 1st Oct.	" 15th Oct.	"	1	ditto	7
" 1st Oct.	" 15th Oct.	"	2	ditto	14
			11,219	"	10,561 lakhs
			10,563	"	
Balance against India			418	lakhs.	

**PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 17th October 1903**

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 17th October 1903.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the
15th October 1903.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.				
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900.	Gold in transit to England.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta . . .	88,50,000	13,08,32,850	13,96,82,850	3,05,24,278	7,95,53,790	...	...	11,00,78,068
Allahabad . . .	...	1,78,76,720	1,78,76,720	88,89,077	26,70,488	...	...	1,15,59,565
Lahore . . .	...	2,83,56,545	2,83,56,545	66,35,452	7,95,855	...	...	74,31,307
Bombay . . .	87,54,585	9,80,59,730	10,74,14,315	2,52,24,025	5,00,49,000	...	75,00,000	8,27,73,034
Karachi . . .	...	1,22,41,710	1,22,41,710	21,96,230	14,09,940	...	...	36,06,170
Madras . . .	13,52,095	3,01,32,910	4,04,85,005	64,67,815	1,22,28,690	...	...	1,86,96,505
Calicut . . .	...	24,24,755	24,24,755	12,79,465	30,300	...	...	13,09,765
Rangoun . . .	...	1,47,76,885	1,47,76,885	2,66,95,895	6,18,870	...	...	2,73,14,765
	1,89,56,680	34,43,02,115	36,32,58,795					
<i>Deduct—</i> Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			4,89,670					
TOTAL R . . .			36,27,69,125	10,79,12,237	14,73,56,942	...	75,00,000	26,27,69,179
<i>Deduct—</i> Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another								Nil.
							NET TOTAL R . . .	26,27,69,179
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R10,20,81,500 held under Section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882								9,99,09,946
							GRAND TOTAL R . . .	36,27,69,125

O. T. BARROW,

Offg. Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 19th October 1903.

No. 25.—No. 1328, Military Hospital Assistant P. A. Chengalroyan, (Madras), is granted leave on medical certificate for four months.

B. FRANKLIN, Surgeon-General,
Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

The 19th October 1903.

No. 26.—Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant James Johnstone, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, (Bengal), attached to the Medical Store Depôt, Punjab Command, Mian Mir, is granted privilege leave for ninety days, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

JOHN T. W. LESLIE, M.B., Major, I.M.S.,
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

SURVEY OF INDIA.**NOTIFICATION.**

Calcutta, the 12th October 1903.

No. 296.—Mr. R. E. Saubolle, Probationary Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, is granted leave on medical certificate for 24 days, under Article 336, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 20th August 1903.

ST. G. GORE, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATION.**

Simla, the 15th October 1903.

No. 30.—Mr. E. A. Leach, Deputy Director, is granted privilege leave for three months under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations in combination with furlough for nine months under Articles 233 and 308 (b), with effect from the forenoon of the 7th of October 1903.

F. G. MACLEAN,
Director General of Telegraphs.

**THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.****NOTIFICATIONS.**

Dated Quetta, the 14th October 1903.

No. 5125.—Under the provisions of Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, K. S. Shaikh Abdul Rahman, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Personal Native Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the forenoon of the 14th October 1903.

No. 5126.—Consequent on the grant of three months' privilege leave to K. S. Shaikh Abdul Rahman, M. Muhammad Gul Khan, Head Clerk to His Britannic Majesty's Consul for Seistan and Kain, is, on transfer, appointed to officiate as Native Assistant and Personal Native Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, with effect from the forenoon of the 14th October 1903.

By order,
W. S. DAVIS,
First Assistant.

THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.**NOTIFICATIONS.**

Quetta, the 13th October 1903.

No. 5100.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4 of the Glanders and Farcy Act (XIII of) 1899, as applied to the territories administered by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan and in continuation of this office Notification No. 7094, dated the 19th September 1899, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to appoint the officers mentioned in the first column of the annexed table to be Inspectors under the Act and to exercise and perform, within the areas

specified opposite their names, the powers conferred and the duties imposed on such officers by the said Act.

TABLE.

The Superintendent, Army Remount Department, Baluchistan Circle.	{ (1) The Sub-division of Quetta. (2) The Cantonment of Quetta. (3) The Municipality of Quetta.		
The Veterinary Officer of the Army Remount Department, Baluchistan Circle.	}	Ditto	ditto.

By Order.

DENYS DE S. BRAY,
Third Assistant.

The 15th October 1903.

No. 5174.—Consequent on the appointment of L. Udho Dass, Native Assistant to the Political Agent, Kalat, for the Sarawan country to be as sub. *pro tem.* Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 6th grade, Ladha Ram, Nanda, Head Clerk to the Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Peshin, is appointed to be sub. *pro tem.* Native Assistant to the Political Agent, Kalat, for the Sarawan country, with effect from the 17th October 1903 or such subsequent date as he may assume charge of the appointment.

No. 5192.—In consultation with His Highness the Khan of Kalat, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General is pleased to appoint Muhammad Yusaf Khan, a provisional Tahsildar of the 1st grade, at present on Foreign Service as Mustaufi in the Kalat State, to be Native Assistant to the Political Agent, Kalat, for the Jhallawan country and Assistant Political Adviser to His Highness the Khan of Kalat, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties.

No. 5196.—Consequent on the appointment of Muhammad Yusuf Khan as Native Assistant to the Political Agent, Kalat, for the Jhallawan country, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General is pleased to sanction the transfer to Foreign Service of Amar Singh, a Tahsildar of the 2nd grade and Tahsildar at Bori, for employment as Mustaufi to His Highness the Khan of Kalat, with effect from the 17th October 1903, or such subsequent date as he may hand over charge of his present appointment.

While thus employed Amar Singh will remain seconded on the list of Tahsildars.

By Order,

W. S. DAVIS,
First Assistant.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Quetta, the 13th October 1903.

No. 5101.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Glanders and Farcy Act (XIII of) 1899, as extended to British Baluchistan, and in continuation of this office Notification No. 7095, dated the 19th September 1899, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint the officers mentioned in the first column of the annexed table to be Inspectors under the Act, and to exercise and perform, within the areas specified opposite their names, the powers conferred and the duties imposed on such officers by the said Act.

TABLE.

The Superintendent, Army Remount Department, Baluchistan Circle.	{ (1) The Tahsil of Pishin. (2) The Military station of Chaman.		
The Veterinary Officer of the Army Remount Department, Baluchistan Circle.	}	Ditto	ditto.

By Order,

DENYS DE S. BRAY,
Third Assistant.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 19th October 1903.

No. 49.—Mr. Har Swarup, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests of Ajmer Merwara, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the date of his relief by Mr. Nand Mal, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, whose services have been temporarily placed by the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara.

On return from leave Mr. Har Swarup will revert to his substantive employment under the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

No. 1251—96.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 365—96, dated the 3rd April 1903, it is hereby notified that Lieutenant-Colonel E. R. Penrose, I.A., resumed charge of the Office of Cantonment Magistrate, Deoli, on the afternoon of the 21st September 1903.

By order,

A. B. MINCHIN, Captain,
First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana
and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.**NOTIFICATION.**

Lahore, the 14th October 1903.

No. 26.—Mr. H. H. Spalding, Officiating District Locomotive Superintendent in class II, grade 4, temporary rank, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, is granted, under Articles 233 246, 260 and 310 of the Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for six months, *vis.*, privilege leave for three months and special leave for the remaining period, with effect from the 24th November 1903, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it

S. FINNEY,
Manager, North Western Railway.

MURSHIDABAD BRANCH, EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.**NOTIFICATION.**

Krishnagar, the 17th October 1903.

No. 4.—Lieutenant C. F. Birney, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, Murshidabad Branch, Eastern Bengal State Railway, passed on the 15th October 1903 the professional standard examination required by paragraphs 169 to 171, Chapter II, Volume I, of the Public Works Department Code.

J. E. GABBETT,
Officiating Engineer-in-Chief.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.**NOTIFICATIONS.****FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.**

Bombay, the 16th October 1903.

No. 29.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on Medical Certificate, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—

Engineer W. O. Kerr, R.I.M., for six months.

No. 30.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—

Lieutenant T. H. H. Hand, R.I.M., for one year.

F. H. ELDERTON,
for Director, Royal Indian Marine.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that on 29th July 1903, the undermentioned treasure weighing about 3½ Viraganidais and valued at R12-5 was found by one Chockalingam, a Sudra boy of 12 years, son of Pachaimuthu Padayachi of Veppathur, Kumbakonam Taluk, in a wet field called Nathakatlai belonging to Saminatha Vathiar, Pattadar No. 15 of the Veppathur village.

Name of property.	No.	Weight in Viraganidais.	Estimated value.
			R a. p.
Small gold coins	10	1 and ¾	4 8 0
Gold saradu	1	1 " ¾	7 4 0
Gold wires	3 }	1½	0 9 0
Gold plate	1 }		
2 Brass plates with holes . . . . .		...	0 0 0
Iron Karandagani . . . . .		...	0 0 0
Seppani . . . . .		...	0 0 0
TOTAL			12 5 0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by Agent before the Collector of Tanjore at his office on the 5th March 1904, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

H. D. TAYLOR,
Acting Collector.

TANJORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Dated the 3rd October 1903.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking six pounds and upwards at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for cash only at the following rates, *vis.* :—

	Government officers.	General public.	Postage extra
	R	R	Annas.
1-pound tin	10	12	8
½ " "	5	6	6
¼ " "	2-8	3	4

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1903, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin, R16, or post-free, R16-8
½ " R8, " R8-6
¼ " R4, " R4-6

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

**THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND
CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 13th October 1903.

No. 211.—Mr. R. I. R. Glancy, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed Settlement Officer and placed in charge of the Settlement and re-assessment operations in the Bannu District, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st of October 1903.

No. 212.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 27 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, the Chief Commissioner confers upon Mr. R. I. R. Glancy all the powers of a Collector under the said Act (with the exception of Chapter VI thereof), such powers to be exercised within the local limits of the Bannu District, and the Chief Commissioner further directs that in the exercise of these powers he shall not be subject to the control of the Collector.

No. 213.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 105 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887, the Chief Commissioner confers upon Mr. R. I. R. Glancy, all the powers of a Collector under the said Act, such powers to be exercised within the local limits of the Bannu District, and the Chief Commissioner further directs that in the exercise of these powers he shall not be subject to the control of the Collector.

No. 214.—Bhai Hotu Singh, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Bannu, is appointed Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, Bannu District, with effect from the 1st of October 1903.

No. 215.—Mr. R. I. R. Glancy, Assistant Commissioner, on vacating charge of the office of Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, was attached to the Hazara Settlement for training from the 1st to the 30th September 1903, both days inclusive.

No. 217.—On relinquishing charge of the office of Deputy Commissioner, Bannu Mr. F. P. Rennie, I.C.S., is appointed District Judge of the Districts of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, with effect from the forenoon of the 9th October 1903.

By order,

F. W. JOHNSTON,

Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. Frontier Province.

The 16th October 1903.

No. 220.—Khan Habibullah Khan, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner for employment in the North-West Frontier Province, reported his arrival at Peshawar on the forenoon of the 24th September 1903, and was subsequently posted to the Bannu District as Revenue Assistant where he assumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 7th October 1903.

By order,

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. Frontier Province.

The 16th October 1903.

No. 223.—Lieutenant E. C. Hepper, I.M.S., made over charge of the duties of Superintendent, Bannu Jail, to Captain H. J. K. Bamfield, I.M.S., on the forenoon of the 7th October 1903.

No. 224.—Captain H. J. K. Bamfield, I.M.S., assumed charge of the Civil Medical duties of the Bannu District, on the forenoon of the 7th of October 1903, relieving Lieutenant E. C. Hepper, I.M.S.

By order,

H. BOLTON,

Asst Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. Frontier Province.

The 17th October 1903.

No. 225.—In Notification No. 632-N., dated 7th August 1902, publishing rules regulating the appointment of members of the Provincial Service of the North-West Frontier Province after the word "Tahsildars" in the 1st line of rule 11 insert the words "or Munsiffs."

POWERS.

The 25th September 1903.

No. 194-A.—Under the provisions of Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Mr. L. M. Crump, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed a Magistrate of the 1st class in the Peshawar District.

No. 194-B.—Under the provisions of Section 58 (1) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, No. VII of 1901, Mr. L. M. Crump, Assistant Commissioner, is invested with the powers of a Munsif of the 1st class, with respect to cases generally, within the limits of the Civil District of Peshawar.

2. The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Mr. Crump shall be deemed, for the purposes of the said Regulation, to be a Munsif.

No. 194-C.—In accordance with the provisions of Section 40 of Act II of 1886, Mr. L. M. Crump, Assistant Commissioner, is hereby appointed, within the limits of the districts to which he may from time to time be posted, to exercise the powers conferred and to perform the duties imposed, by sections 25, 26, 28 and 32 of the said Act upon a Collector.

The 7th October 1903.

No. 203-A.—Under the provisions of Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Khan Habibullah Khan, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, is appointed a Magistrate of the 1st Class in the Bannu District.

No. 203-B.—Under the provisions of Section 58 (1) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, No. VII of 1901, Khan Habibullah Khan, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, is invested with the powers of a Munsif of the 1st Class, with respect to cases generally, within the limits of the Civil District of Bannu.

2. The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Khan Habibullah Khan shall be deemed, for the purposes of the said Regulation, to be a Munsif.

No. 203-C.—In accordance with the provisions of Section 40 of Act II of 1886, Khan Habibullah Khan, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, is hereby appointed, within the limits of the districts to which he may from time to time be posted, to exercise the powers conferred, and to perform the duties imposed, by Sections 25, 26, 28 and 32 of the said Act upon a Collector.

No. 203-D.—Under the provisions of Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Mr. J. Wilson Johnston, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed a Magistrate of the 1st class in the Dera Ismail Khan District.

No. 203-E.—Mr. J. Wilson Johnston, Assistant Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, is invested with the power to try summarily the offences specified in Section 260 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

No. 203-F.—Under the powers conferred by Section 54 of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, No. VII of 1901, Mr. J. Wilson Johnston, Assistant Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, is appointed a Subordinate Judge, and, under the provisions of Section 56 (1) of the said Regulation, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Judge of the 2nd class (as defined in Punjab Government Notification No. 730-S., dated 15th October 1884), with respect to cases generally, within the limits of the Civil District of Dera Ismail Khan, which the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 57 (1) of the said Regulation, is pleased to define as the local limits of the Subordinate Judgeship of the Dera Ismail Khan District.

2. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Mr. Wilson Johnston shall be deemed, for the purposes of the said Regulation, to be a Subordinate Judge.

No. 203-G.—In exercise of the powers vested in him under Section 40 of Act II of 1886, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner is pleased

to invest Mr. J. Wilson Johnston, Assistant Commissioner, in charge of the Dera Ismail Khan Sub-Division of the Dera Ismail Khan District, with all the powers of the Collector under the said Act, except those specified in Sections 9 (2), 12, 18 (1) (b), 31 and 36.

This notification supersedes all previous notifications concerning the powers of the above-named officer under the Income Tax Act, and it will remain in force until it ceases to be a 1st class Magistrate, or to hold charge of the Sub-Division, or until it is expressly cancelled.

By order,

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. F. Province.

The 9th October 1903.

No. 206-A.—Captain D. B. Blakeway, Deputy Commissioner, Bannu, is invested under Section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, with power to try as a Magistrate all offences not punishable with death.

No. 206-B.—Under the provisions of Section 50 of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, No. VII of 1901, Mr. F. P. Rennie, is appointed to be District Judge of the Civil Districts of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan.

By order,

F. W. JOHNSTON,

Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. F. Province.

The 13th October, 1903.

No. 210-A.—Under the provisions of Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Lieutenant E. H. S. James, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed a Magistrate of the 1st class in the Dera Ismail Khan District.

No. 210-B.—Under the provisions of Section 58 (1) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, No. VII of 1901, Lieutenant E. H. S. James, Assistant Commissioner, is invested with the powers of a Munsif of the 1st class with respect to cases generally, within the limits of the Civil District of Dera Ismail Khan.

2. The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Lieutenant James shall be deemed, for the purposes of the said Regulation, to be a Munsif.

By order,

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. F. Province.

APPOINTMENT.

The 13th October 1903.

No. 216.—On return from the leave granted to him in Notification Nos. 13 and 165, dated respectively, the 30th January and 29th July 1903, Captain D. B. Blakeway, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed Deputy Commissioner of the Bannu District, and assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 9th October 1903, relieving Mr. F. P. Rennie.

By order,

F. W. JOHNSTON,

Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. F. Province,

The 16th October 1903.

No. 218.—Mr. J. Wilson Johnston, I.C.S., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner for employment in the North-West Frontier Province, is posted to the Dera Ismail Khan District as Assistant Commissioner, and assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 7th October 1903.

No. 222.—Mr. L. M. Crump, I.C.S., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General, North-West Frontier Province, is posted to the Peshawar District as Assistant Commissioner, and assumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 25th September 1903.

LEAVE.

The 16th October 1903.

No. 219.—Mr. S. S. Waterfield, U.C.S., Political Agent, Kurram, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 3 months under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 20th October 1903, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The 17th October 1903.

No. 226.—Mr. F. W. Johnston, I.C.S., Political Agent, Wana, on vacating his appointment as Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General, North-West Frontier Province, is granted special blockade privilege leave for one month under the Government of India, Foreign Department, telegram No. 1177-F., dated 4th May 1902, privilege leave for two months under Article 260, Civil Service Regulations, and special leave on urgent private affairs in continuation thereof for three months under Articles 233 and 316 of the same regulations, with effect from the 14th October 1903 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

RESUMPTION OF CHARGE.

The 16th October 1903.

No. 221.—On return from the privilege leave of absence granted to him in Notification No. 172, dated the 7th August 1903, Sahibzada Abdul Qaiyum, Khan Bahadur, Extra Assistant Commissioner, resumed charge of the office of Assistant Political Officer, Khyber, on the forenoon of the 29th September 1903.

The 17th October 1903.

No. 227.—⁽¹⁾On relinquishing the post of Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, Mr. A. H. Grant, I.C.S., resumed charge of the duties of Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, on the forenoon of the 14th October 1903, relieving Mr. F. W. Johnston.

By order,

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. F. Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Irrigation Operations of Fasl kharif of 1903 up to 30th September 1903.

CANALS.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING SEPTEMBER 1903.				LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE).		RAINFALL.			CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE).				REMARKS.
	Depth in Canal at Regulating gauge.		Gross consumption, cubic feet per second.		Zilla.	Acres.	Number of years on which average is struck.	Average.	During month.	NAME.	Area irrigated during September 1903.	Area irrigated to end of September 1903.	Area irrigated to end of September 1902.	
	Authorised maximum gauge.	Actual through-out.	Authorised full supply.	Actual average through-out.										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		14	15
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.														
Swat River Canal	6'10	57	865	759	Peshawar	65,800	17	1'04"	1'8"	Sugarcane	...	4,373	3,998	Canal ran throughout the month.
										Rice	...	281	416	
										Cotton	...	2,387	2,256	
Escapege	...	...	...	23						Indigo	...	...	7	
										Maize	1,483	47,071	45,986	
										Jowar and Char	77	2,544	2,355	
										Miscellaneous	92	9,144	7,881	
TOTAL	...	...	865	782		65,800	...	...	...		1,652	65,800	62,899	

J. BENTON,
Secretary for Irrigation, N.-W. Frontier Province.

Lahore, the 12th October 1903.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 7th October 1903.

No. 70.—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, new encamping ground at Kohat.

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose:—

Specification of Land.

DISTRICT.	Pargana.	Mauzah.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected.
Kohat .	Kohat .	Garhi Mawaz Khan.	18'36	To the South of the Kohat City and Cantonments.	North. Railway line and Jarwanda Circular Road.	
					South. Lands of Rasul, Shah-nawaz etc.	
					East. Trunk Road to Bannu.	
					West. Lands of Zaid Gul, etc and Circular Road.	
Kohat .	Kohat .	Miri .	1'74	To the South of the Kohat City and Cantonments.	North. Lands of Rasul Shahnawaz, etc.	
					South. Lands of Sultan Mohammed, etc.	
					East. Trunk Road to Bannu.	
					West. Lands of Zaid Gul, etc.	

This declaration is made under the provision of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act; the Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

G. K. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Secy. to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and
Chief Commissioner, N.-W. Frontier Province,
P. W. Department.

REVENUE AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

. NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 15th October 1903.

No. 1680-G.—Under Section 101-A of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887 (added by the Punjab Riverian Boundaries Act, 1899) the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier

Province, is pleased to order a permanent boundary to be fixed for the villages on the Indus (mentioned in the attached list) between the Peshawar and Hazara Districts.

WEST BANK.			EAST BANK.		
District.	Tahsil.	Village.	Village.	Tahsil.	District.
Peshawar.	Sawahi.	Bara.	Mahat	Hanpur.	Hazara.
		Kalara.	Do.		
		Bara.	Dal.		
		Topi.	Do.		
		Zaroban.	Jammun.		
		Batakara.	Do.		
		Do.	Bhai.		
		Do.	Jattu.		
		....	Issa.	
		Palluthian.	Khatu.		
		Galla.	Ghazi.		
		Bhewar.	Subrah.		
		Zarobai.	Kazipur.		
		Aspai.	Sheikh Chuhar.		
		Manara.	Mirpur.		
	Nowshera.	Zarobai.	Do.	Attock.	Rawalpindi.
		Do.	Dheri.		
		Batabara.	Hasanpur.		
		Zarobai.	Do.		
		Batakara.	Kazipur.		
		Zarobai.	Do.		
		Do.	Aldojabbi.		
		Tannu.	Garhi Mutarin.		
		Do.	Khura Khel.		
		Bazar.	Do.		
		Jabbar.	Do.		
		Do.	Tarbaiti.		
		Allah Dher.	Jabbar.		
		Jahangira.	Do.		
		Khairabad.	Rumian.		
		Darwazi.	Do.		
		Khairabad.	Dhakner.		
		Darwazi.	Do.		
		Khairabad.	Jabba.		
		Mandin.	Do.		
		Jabbi.	Dher.		
		Do.	Barotha.		
		Do.	Bagh Nilah.		
		Thoha Awanpura.	Do.		
		Kama.	Do.		
		Mamakhel.	Sojanda Bata.		
		Shawanqi.	Do.		
		Shahuqi.	Do.		

No. 1681-G.—Under Section 101-A. of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887 (added by the Punjab Riverian Boundaries Act, 1899) the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, is pleased to order a permanent boundary to be fixed for the villages on the Indus (mentioned in the attached list) between the Peshawar District and the Attock Tahsil of the Rawalpindi District

WEST BANK.			EAST BANK.		
District.	Tahsil.	Village.	Village.	Tahsil.	District.
Rawalpindi.	Attock.	Zarobai.	Jalalia	Samabi.	Peshawar.
		Gar Manara.	Do.		
		Do.	Momenpur.		
		Do.	Yasin.		
		Do.	Asghar.		
		Rama Dheri.	Do.		
		Hind.	Salim Khan.		
		Do.	Adilzai.		
		Do.	Ababaker.		
		Do.	Harun.		
		Do.	Malla.		
		Do.	Kamalpur Alam.		
		Harian.	Do. do		
		Do.	Painda.		
		Do.	Vesa.		
		Nabi.	Sirka.		
		Harian.	Do.		
		Biba.	Do.		
		Nabi.	Shadikhan.		
		Biba.	Mallah.		
		Do.	Pumali.		
		Tann.	Pumali.		

M. F. O'DWYER,
Revenue and Financial Secretary
to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. F. Province.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. B 009020 of the 3½ per cent Loan of 1842-43 for ₹100 (One hundred only), originally standing in the name of Hormusjee Rustomjee Kanga and last endorsed to Dorabji Edalji Atia, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of the Proprietor,—DORABJI EDALJI ATIA.

Residence—New Fire Temple, Dhobitalao, Bombay.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes No. 040968 of the 3 per cent. loan of 1896-97 for ₹500, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, and No 146457 of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 for ₹500, originally standing in the name of Bipin Behari Mookerjee. The former was endorsed by the Bank of Bengal to Bipin Behari Mookerjee, the proprietor, by whom neither of the notes was ever endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Proprietor—BIPIN BEHARI MOOKERJEE,

Inspector of Police.

SINGBHUM ;

The 16th August 1903.

NOTICE.

By resolution of the General Meeting of Shareholders, held on the 30th of June 1903, sanctioned by Royal Decree No. 50, dated July 31st, 1903, our Board of Managers has been dissolved and Mr. C. W. Freese, former member of this Board, has been appointed sole Director of our Company.

The "Commissarissen" of the
HOLLAND-BOMBAY TRADING COMPANY, LD.,
Tegelberg, Prest.

G M BOISSEVAIN, Secretary.

Amsterdam, August 1903.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 43 } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1903.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE FIRST HALF OF
SEPTEMBER 1903 OF:**

RICE
WHEAT AND FLOUR
BARLEY
JAWAR AND BAJRA
RAGI
KANGNI

MAIZE
GRAM AND PULSE
GHI
SUGAR
SALT
TOBACCO

TURMERIC
GRASS AND STRAW
JAWAR STALKS
BHUSA
SHEEP, GOATS, AND BULLOCKS

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF SEPTEMBER

DISTRICTS	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR	
	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902
Burma* —												
<i>Tenasserim</i> —												
Mergui . . . . .	...	...	...	29'91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy . . . . .	...	...	32'32	27'59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst . . . . .	...	...	35'56	28'32	55'65	55'65	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (deltic)</i> —												
Bangoon . . . . .	...	...	29'19	31'05	29'09	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thongwa . . . . .	...	...	31'68	28'36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein . . . . .	...	...	44'14	27'95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (inland)</i> —												
Henzada . . . . .	...	...	32'99	27'47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo . . . . .	...	...	34'97	24'81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Upper Burma</i> —												
Mandalay . . . . .	...	...	38'55	33'86	31'84	31'07	...	...	...	...	...	12'96
Bamo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakokku . . . . .	...	...	46'38	30'49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Arakan</i> —												
Kyaukpada . . . . .	...	...	40	36'36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam —												
<i>Brahmaputra</i> —												
Goalpara	18'75	17'5	27'5	31'25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati . . . . .	...	38'12	30	37'5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal* —												
<i>Eastern</i> —												
Chittagong . . . . .	...	...	32'5	33'75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca . . . . .	...	...	27'5	38'75	21'25	32'5	...	...	21'25	20	...	...
<i>Deltic</i> —												
Midnapur . . . . .	...	...	36'87	32'5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta . . . . .	...	...	42'5	37'5	32'5	35	...	...	23'75	23'75	23'75	23'75
<i>Central</i> —												
Bardwan . . . . .	...	...	40	35'62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna . . . . .	...	...	25	35'31	20'56	25'31	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Northern</i> —												
Rangpur . . . . .	...	...	30	40	35	37'5	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Orissa</i> —												
Cuttack . . . . .	...	...	25	28'12	30	33'31	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Bihar, south</i> —												
Patna . . . . .	...	...	29'37	32'5	24'37	28'12	...	...	16'25	20	16'25	24'37
<i>Bihar, north</i> —												
Bhagalpur . . . . .	...	...	31'82	36'56	28'75	38'75	...	...	20'94	20'31	...	...
Muzaffarpur . . . . .	...	...	29'58	33'28	25	27'5	...	...	17'5	20	...	...
United Provinces:												
(a) AGRA—												
<i>Eastern</i> —												
Benares	18'33	20'36	32'6	33'33	25'47	27'5	28'65	34'27	18'33	20'26	19'54	...
<i>Central</i> —												
Cawnpore	22'24	31'61	34'79	35'57	24'63	26'67	28'07	29'63	17'76	20	...	...
Jhansi	20	23'75	41'48	40'99	28'59	29'9	...	...	18'18	23'75	12'5	23'35
<i>Western</i> —												
Mearut . . . . .	...	...	36'46	36'35	24'17	24'23	29'06	29'58	18'18	17'34	22'24	...
Agra	19'06	19'06	47'03	50	25	26'67	29'06	31'35	16'98	22'19	16'63	25
<i>Submontane, west</i> —												
Shahjahanpur . . . . .	...	17'5	...	35'1	23'38	24'22	...	...	14'53	16'56	...	23'19
(b) OUDH—												
<i>Southern</i> —												
Lucknow	20	...	34'48	36'98	24'22	25'78	30	33'33	15'99	18'65	17'55	20'58
<i>Northern</i> —												
Fyzabad	20	20	40	41'87	25'21	27'34	...	...	17'81	19'37	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

BAJRA		RAGI		MAISE		GRAM		ARHAR DAL		GNI		DISTRICTS
1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	
...	Burma—
...	Tenasserim—
...	Mergui
...	40.76	40.76	50	50	...	...	Tavoy
...	Moulmein and Amherst
...	24.62	25.4	27.59	30.77	...	...	Pegu (deltaic)—
...	32.16	35.90	...	...	...	...	Bangoon
...	Thongwa
...	Bassein
...	38.1	38.1	48.12	49.23	...	...	Pegu (inland)—
...	Honsala
...	Toungoo
...	17.98	14.85	28.32	24.21	45.39	47.76	...	...	Upper Burma—
...	Mandalay
...	25	20	41.29	39.75	...	...	Bamo
...	Pakokku
...	Arakan—
...	40	40	50	57.14	...	...	Kyaukpada
...	Akyab
...	Assam—
...	Brahmaputra—
...	Goalpara
...	Gauhati
...	Bengal—
...	31.25	35	45	45	330	325	Eastern—
...	27.5	40	25	40	400	400	Chittagong
...	Dacca
...	26.25 to 31.25	25	40	40	350	300	Deltaic—
26.25	25	...	...	23.75	22.5	27.5	25	42.5	40	390	390	Midnapur
...	25	25	37.5	31.87	810	320	Calcutta
...	26.56	26.56	42.97	42.12	520	530	Central—
...	Hardwar
...	Punjab
...	23.75	31.25	26.25	25	35	40	300	360	Northern—
...	Rangpur
...	18.75	23.44	24.37	25	337.5	337.5	Orissa—
...	Cuttack
...	...	19.37	...	16.25	17.19	20.62	19.87	18.12	18.12	{ 300 to 310 }	{ 300 }	Bihar, south—
...	Patna
...	17.5	19.06	22.5	22.5	31.72	31.25	320	320	Bihar, north—
...	...	15.94	16.56	17.5	17.34	19.06	20	27.5	29.53	304.69	290.91	Bhagalpur
...	Muzaffarpur
...	United Provinces:
...	(a) Agra—
...	20	18.7	33.18	27.66	335.20	298.33	Eastern—
...	Benares
...	19.58	21.04	...	...	320	278.28	Central—
17.24	12.29	...	18.18	22.24	...	...	315.62	248.59	Cawnpore
...	Jhansi
21.04	15.99	...	20	22.97	29.58	26.67	320	266.67	Western—
16.98	25	...	...	...	22.19	20	21.61	38.07	36.35	304.74	250.91	Meerut
...	22.19	...	...	...	16.56	19.74	19.53	...	20	320	{ 280 and 290 }	Agra
...	Submontane, west—
...	Shahjahanpur
...	(b) OUDH—
17.55	21.61	...	...	17.19	19.06	18.59	19.06	...	20.52	330	290	Southern—
...	Lucknow
...	17.5	17.5	...	...	340	310	Northern—
...	Fyzabad

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

[illegible]

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF SEPTEMBER—continued

DISTRICTS	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR	
	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	12.5	12.5	...	...	30.78	33.33	...	...	24.06	26.56	18.18	23.10
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	20	20	40	44.37	23.12	23.59	27.5	28.59	14.84	17.34	15.31	20
Central—												
Lahore	22.86	24.48	44.43	45.73	22.19	23.40	26.15	26.51	16.15	17.71	16.87	16.56
South-eastern—												
Delhi . . . . .	...	22.19	40	38.12	24.27	25.52	31.3	30.78	17.03	19.01	18.54	20
Submontane—												
Amritsar	20	20	40	36.35	21.77	22.24	24.63	25	...	...	...	17.4
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	20	22.19	45.08	54.32	25.26	26.50	28.07	29.06	18.06	20.94	20	14.37
Western—												
Multan	20	18.18	30.78	30.78	26.67	28.54	33.33	31.74	20	21.09	21.04	16.61
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi . . . . .	...	...	41.77	36.25	30.62	30.31	...	...	...	26.25	...	22.81
Shikarpur . . . . .	...	...	38.44	...	26.56	27.19	...	...	...	23.75	14.69	...
Quetta . . . . .	...	...	...	...	28.75 to 30	33.75 to 35.62	57.5	57.5	22.5 to 23.75	31.09	21.25	26.35 to 27.5
Bombay—												
Deccan and Karnatak—												
Dharwar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.63	...
Sholapur . . . . .	...	...	...	41.82	...	39.06	...	...	...	...	10	...
Poona . . . . .	...	...	39.79	...	38.59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh and N.E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	33.33	...	...	...	...	...	23.02
Dhulia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—(a)												
Western—												
Nagpur . . . . .	...	...	39	34	29	31	40	40	...	...	20.62	23
Central—												
Jubbulpore . . . . .	...	...	36.25	34.75	25.75	27.5	30.75	33.25	...	...	16	...
Eastern—												
Raipur . . . . .	...	...	28	31	23.5	30	29	33	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Basim . . . . .	...	...	...	...	33.93	42.86	...	...	...	...	15.38	19.71
Akola . . . . .	...	...	75	75	41.67	50	50	50	...	...	20.83	18.96
Ellichpur . . . . .	...	...	61.54	66.67	36.36	47	44.44	52.33	...	...	21.62	24.24
Amratoti . . . . .	...	...	47.5	47.5	36.25	40	40	45	...	...	20	18.75
Madras—												
South-central—												
Coimbatore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.7	20.2
Salem . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bellary . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.1	25.3
Ouddapah	20.5	23.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.7	22.7
Karnul . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	21.3	22.7	35.5	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	21.7	22.4	33.6	37.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.7	19.4
Mysore—												
Mysore	22.69	22.8	40.22	39.37	39.19	58.62	49.93	52	...	...	14.62	18.25
Bangalore	19.59	20.44	42.09	42.09	35.02	41.19	56.95	56.95	...	...	...	24.20

(a) The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of cleaned rice or chemical

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

RAJRA		RAGI		MAHAR		GRAM		ABHAR DÁL		GRI		Districts
1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	
												Rajputana—
22.19	28.59	...	...	18.18	28.59	25	27.5	...	...	305	266.56	Eastern— Ajmer
												Panjab—
28.18	21.09	...	...	12.97	18.12	16.72	19.06	40	40	815	295	Southern— Ferozpur
19.84	24.43	...	...	18.02	19.06	16.67	20.42	36.35	36.35	329.12	293.02	Central— Lahore
19.48	21.04	...	...	16.07	18.18	19.06	22.19	30.78	30.78	365	290.88	South-eastern— Delhi
...	...	...	...	...	...	18.99	19.01	...	...	...	320	Submontane— Amritsar
23.29	21.56	...	...	20	16.67	17.6	23.12	30.78	36.25	266.67	280	Northern— Rawalpindi
23.49	21.09	...	...	23.49	22.19	21.04	35.36	...	...	320	290.88	Western— Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
17.5	25	...	...	...	...	24.69	20.25	...	37.5	...	300	Karachi
...	20	...	...	...	...	21.25	23.75	...	...	297.5	300	Shikarpur
...	...	...	...	21.25	26.25	...	...	40	40	320 to 340	335 to 345	Quetta
												Bombay—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Deccan and Karnatak—
...	31.56	...	...	...	...	...	27.45	...	...	...	...	Dharwar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
18.7	21.67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	258.33	Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	27.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces—
...	...	...	...	...	...	22	26	43	31	383.25	350	Western— Nagpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	18	22.87	30.76	33.25	290	255	Central— Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	22.5	29	32	37	300	280	Eastern— Raipur
												Berar—
25	29.17	...	...	...	...	27.08	31.25	43.75	39.58	342.85	304.76	Basim
25	26.67	...	...	...	...	25.81	32	44.11	47	290.91	320	Akola
22.5	22.5	...	...	...	...	27.5	31.25	35.75	37.5	320	300	Ellichpur
												Amravati
												Madras—
19.9	16.6	...	...	...	...	35.3	35.1	...	...	326	325.7	South, central—
...	...	14.6	16.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	299.6	325.3	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Salem
18.2	19.8	...	...	...	...	28.4	33.6	...	25.2	317.4	330.9	Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	279.6	296.1	Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
...	...	15.6	17.9	...	...	...	...	28	23.8	...	...	East Coast, central— Nellore
...	...	...	...	...	...	29.7	29.4	...	...	329.2	345.6	East Coast, south—
...	...	16.6	17.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
23.7	23.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	29.9	...	...	Southern— Madras
												Mysore—
...	...	15.66	17.44	...	...	18.38	15	70.8	62.06	309.75	313.47	Mysore
...	...	14.96	21.1	...	...	18.71	15.67	60.4	43.4	351.43	360	Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF SEPTEMBER—continued

Districts	SUGAR, RAW (Qdr)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF		TURNERIE		GRASS		STRAW	
	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902
Rajputana—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Ajmer	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	3'38	3'38
Panjab—												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Ferozpur	40	40	...	...	80	80	76'25	100	3'28	2'5	4'06	5
<i>Central—</i>												
Lahore	43'23	42'08	...	...	57'18	53'33	66'56	76'15	7'5	10	6'67	6'46
<i>South-eastern—</i>												
Delhi . . . . .	..	42'08	...	...	61'56	100	66'67	80	6'67	3'91	2'96	4'43
<i>Submontane—</i>												
Amritsar . . . . .	...	39'01	...	...	...	...	66'67	...	...	...	5'83	6'15
<i>Northern—</i>												
Rawalpindi	44'43	40	...	...	...	40	68'75	80	2'5	3'38	7'71	6'67
<i>Western—</i>												
Multan	43'23	53'33	...	...	80	80	66'67	80	4'01	4'48	5	6'2
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi . . . . .	..	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikarpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
<i>Deccan and Karnatak—</i>												
Dharwar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Khandesh and N.E. Deccan—</i>												
Ahmadnagar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Gujarat—</i>												
Surat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
<i>Western—</i>												
Nagpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Central—</i>												
Jubbulpore . . . . .	...	...	33'25	39	66'62	72'75	57	57	...	...	...	4
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Raipur . . . . .	...	...	30	35	140	140	52'5	65	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Basim . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akola	52'38	114'28	...	...	133'33	120	47'61	76'19	2'08	2'6	...	...
Ellichpur	61'54	88'80	...	...	123'08	200	61'54	100	10	13'33	...	...
Amraoti	42'5	60	...	...	190	120	53'5	80	6'17	8'23	...	...
Madras—												
<i>South, central—</i>												
Coimbatore	38'1	44'...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	2'5
Salem . . . . .	...	...	...	...	115'6	137	29'1	37'7	...	...	6'9	6'9
<i>Central—</i>												
Bellary	31'8	39'6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3'7	3'8
Cuddapah . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	24'6	...	...	...	...
Karnul . . . . .	...	...	...	...	49'4	49'4	32'9	32'9	...	...	...	...
<i>East Coast, central—</i>												
Nellore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'9	4'4
<i>East Coast, south—</i>												
Madras	49'4	46'1	...	...	123'4	123'4	30'5	32'9	...	...	...	...
Tanjore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	63'3	118'1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Southern—</i>												
Madam . . . . .	...	...	...	...	106'8	106'8	...	...	...	...	4'2	4'3
Mysore—												
Mysore	46	48'89	...	...	274'28	274'28	63'5	68'57	5	4'5	4	4
Bangalore	49'29	40'71	...	...	306'57	306'57	40'71	68'57	7'61	9'1	6'36	7'31

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

JAWAR STALKS		BRUSA		SHEEP, PER SCORE		GOATS, PER SCORE		PLOUGH BULLOCKS, PER PAIR		Districts
1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	
2.5	2.25	...	...	140	140	...	...	80	80	Rajputana— Eastern— Ajmer
2.5	2.5	...	...	50	50	...	...	75	75	Panjab— Southern— Ferozpur
...	...	...	...	100	100	...	...	112.5	112.5	Central— Lahore
5.75	4.45	...	...	80	65	...	...	120	100	South-eastern— Delhi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Submontane— Aurittar
2.5	5.62	...	...	70	70	...	...	80	80	Northern— Rawalpindi
10	10	...	...	50	50	...	...	70	70	Western— Multan
...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	100	...	Sind and Baluchistan— Karachi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shikarpur
...	...	7.34	15.62	40 to 140	40 to 140	...	...	...	...	Quetta
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bombay— Deccan and Karnatak— Dharwar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Khandesh and N.-W. Deccan— Ahmadnagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gujarat— Surat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	100	100	Central Provinces— Western— Nagpur
...	...	...	...	55	55	...	...	42.5	45	Central— Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Eastern— Raipur
5.5	6.8	...	...	65	60	...	...	80	90	Berar— Basim
...	8	...	...	50	40	...	...	150	150	Akola
...	...	...	...	65	70	...	...	80	70	Ellichpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Amravati
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	50	Madras— South, central— Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	75	75	75	75	...	...	Salem
...	...	...	...	80	80	80	80	100	100	Central— Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnal
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	East Coast, central— Nellore
...	...	...	...	55	60	55	60	...	...	East Coast, south— Madras
...	...	...	...	80	80	80	80	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	Southern— Madura
5	3.5	...	...	100	100	...	...	70	70	Mysore— Mysore
...	...	...	...	140	140	...	...	120 to 150	120 to 150	Bangalore

R. E. ENTHOVEN

Offg. Director-General of Statistics

E. N. BAKER

Secretary to the Government of India

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

October 21, 1903

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1903 (*The figures*

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OROLUM (<i>Andropogon sorghum</i>)		BAJRA OR CHURU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half-month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half-month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half-month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half-month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half-month of report	Pre- vious half- month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui . . . . .	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	9 9	9 9	...	...	...	...
Tavoy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu . . . . .	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	...
Bangoon	13 —	12 12	...	...	14 —	14 —	16 4	16 8	...	...	...	...
Thongwa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 9	11 9	...	...	...	...
Bassein . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Honsada . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...
Prome . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 1	9 2	8 11	...	...	...	...
Toungoo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	12 —	12 9	...	...	9 4	9 4	10 3	10 6	...	...	...	...
Bamo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...
Pakokku . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	8 8	9 2	...	...	...	...
Meiktila . . . . .	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 6	9 6	18 13	18 13	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway . . . . .	...	...	...	...	12 15	11 10	18 4	15 —	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpau . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...
Akyab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 6	10 —	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...
Cachar	8 —	8 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Garo Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	10 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	25 —	25 —	31 —	31 —	...	...	...	...
Naga Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	16 —	16 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...
Kamrup	9 —	9 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	13 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	9 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong . . . . .	...	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	9 4	9 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Backerganj . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ 12 — and 14 8 }	{ 12 8 and 13 8 }	...	...	...	...
Noakhali . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	12 4	...	...	...	...
Chittagong . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 12	...	...	...	...
Tippura . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	16 —	...	...	...	...
Dacca	16 —	16 —	16 —	20 —	...	...	14 —	14 8	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	...	...	...
24 Parganas . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	10 8	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	11 8	10 —	...	...	...	...
Howrah . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 12	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	11 13	11 13	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	14 —	14 —
Hooghly	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagar)	18 5	18 6	19 2	19 2	...	...	10 5	10 5	...	...	...	...
Jessore	10 8	10 8	11 —	11 —	...	...	13 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	18 —	18 —	24 —	24 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MAHUA OR RAGI (<i>Housine coracana</i>)		KANGHI OR KAKUM, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer aristinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PBA (<i>Caajanus indicus</i>)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	18 14	18 14	Burma—
...	15 15	15 15	Tenasserim—
...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 9	7 9	16 4	16 4	Mergui
...	Tavoy
...	Moulmein and Amherst
...	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	17 —	17 —	Pegu (deltaic)—
...	15 8	15 8	...	...	13 12	13 12	15 10	15 10	Pegu
...	12 8	12 8	Rangoon
...	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	Thongwa
...	Bassein
...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Pegu (inland)—
...	7 2	7 2	16 8	16 8	Tharawadi
...	14 —	9 13	...	...	8 2	8 2	16 2	16 2	Honnada
...	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	Prone
...	16 —	14 3	28 3	32 3	9 8	9 14	14 8	14 8	Toungoo
...	Thayetmyo
...	13 12	14 2	21 5	21 5	8 10	8 6	16 1	16 1	Upper Burma—
...	6 3	6 3	...	...	7 1	7 1	10 10	10 10	Mandalay
...	15 —	16 —	...	...	7 9	7 9	14 3	14 3	Bamu
...	13 —	13 —	26 —	26 —	6 2	6 2	14 —	14 —	Pakokku
...	Meiktila
...	18 10	18 10	...	...	22 6	22 6	Arakan—
...	18 —	18 —	Sandoway
...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	11 —	Kyaukpau
...	Akyab
...	12 4	12 4	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 4	12 4	Assam—
...	10 12	12 —	...	...	10 —	9 8	12 —	12 —	Surma—
...	Sylhet
...	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	7 —	7 —	8 2	8 2	Cochin
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	Hill tracts—
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	Khasi and Jaintia Hills
...	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	Garo Hills
...	Manipur
...	13 —	12 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	Naga Hills
...	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Brahmaputra—
...	12 —	12 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Gualpara
...	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Kamrup
...	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 10	10 10	Darrang
...	11 —	11 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 8	10 8	Nowgong
...	11 —	11 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Sibsagar
...	Lakhimpur
...	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	Bengal—
...	11 6	10 10	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	Eastern—
...	12 14	12 12	...	...	9 8	10 —	12 —	12 —	Backerganj
...	10 10	10 10	Noakhali
...	14 —	16 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	11 —	11 —	Chittagong
...	13 —	15 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 —	10 —	Tippura
...	Dacca
...	13 5	13 5	...	...	10 5	10 5	11 2	11 2	Maimensingh
...	14 8	15 —	...	...	10 5	11 —	10 10	13 5	Deltaic—
...	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 6	12 —	Khulna
...	14 —	14 —	...	...	11 —	11 4	12 7	12 6	24 Parganas
...	15 —	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	Midnapur
...	13 5	13 5	16 —	16 —	9 —	8 6	11 —	11 —	Howrah
...	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	Calcutta
...	20 —	19 2	...	...	11 —	10 10	13 —	13 12	Huguly
...	16 —	16 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	13 —	13 —	Nadia (Krishnagar)
...	12 —	12 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	Jessore
...	Faridpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1903—continued (The figures

Districts	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR CHUHU (Pennisetum typhoidum)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month
Bengal—continued												
Central—												
Bankura	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	11 12	11 —	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	18 2	12 12	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	11 4	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	18 4	18 4	18 —	20 —	...	...	11 —	10 8	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	11 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	13 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Pabna	15 —	15 12	26 —	26 —	...	...	15 12	14 4	...	...	...	...
Bogra	18 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	16 8	14 4	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	15 —	15 —	22 8	22 8	...	...	13 8 and 15 12	12 —	...	...	...	...
Malda	15 —	14 —	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	12 —	12 13	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 3	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	11 2	11 2	...	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	12 7	12 7	...	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	...
Balasore	11 — and 14 —	11 — and 14 —	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singbhum	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Ráncbi	11 — to 13 8	11 — to 18 8	14 —	14 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Palámau	13 8	18 8	19 2	19 2	...	...	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	...
Hasaribágh	12 —	12 —	15 8	17 8	...	...	11 4	12 —	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Monghyr	14 11	14 —	21 —	21 —	...	...	11 —	10 8	...	...	...	...
Gaya	14 —	14 —	19 —	18 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	20 8	20 —	...	...
Patna	16 —	16 —	24 —	22 —	...	...	13 8	14 8	18 —	18 —	...	...
Shahabad	15 —	14 —	21 —	18 —	...	...	13 —	12 12	...	...	...	...
Bihár, north—												
Furnee	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Bhágapur	13 14	13 14	17 12	19 —	...	...	12 7	11 5	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	16 8	16 8	22 —	22 —	...	...	15 6	13 6	...	...	...	...
Munshápur	15 —	14 —	22 —	20 —	...	...	13 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Sáran	16 —	16 —	24 —	23 —	...	...	14 —	13 8	...	24 —	...	...
Champáran	16 8	15 — to 17 —	26 —	25 — to 26 —	...	...	16 8	15 8	...	...	...	...
United Provinces :												
(a) AGRA—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	16 —	15 —	21 —	20 —	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	22 —	21 —	22 8	21 —
Benares	15 8	14 12	21 2	21 —	7 5	7 5	11 6	11 2	21 2	20 15	...	...
Ghásipur	14 12	14 10	21 12	21 12	7 —	7 —	11 15	11 3	...	22 8	20 12	20 12
Jaunpur	16 —	16 —	23 —	23 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	14 8	14 —	21 —	20 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	24 —	25 —	23 —	23 —
Central—												
Bánda	14 4	14 4	15 8	15 8	5 4	5 4	11 —	11 —	23 —	23 —	20 —	20 —
Fatehpur	16 —	16 —	19 —	19 —	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 —	...	...	...	...
Hamirpur	15 —	14 10	16 6	17 4	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	23 —	22 —	23 —	20 8
Jalaun	14 —	14 —	20 —	20 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	9 —	25 —	25 —	22 —	21 —
Cawnpore	15 12	15 8	22 —	21 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	23 —	22 8	23 8	23 8
Jhansi	14 4	14 —	22 —	21 6	7 12	7 12	9 —	9 12	32 —	28 4	28 4	...
Etáwah	16 12	16 —	21 8	19 12	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	24 8	21 12	23 8	20 8
Farukhabad	17 1	16 6	21 13	21 13	5 2	5 2	9 14	9 14	...	...	...	...
Mainpuri	17 8	17 4	23 —	22 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	20 —	19 —	20 —	20 —
Etah	17 8	17 —	23 —	22 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	16 —	16 —	21 —	21 8	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	18 —	18 —
Agra	15 —	14 12	23 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	25 —	23 —	23 —	20 —
Muttá	16 8	16 —	23 8	21 8	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	22 —	20 —	18 —	18 —
Aligarh	15 12	15 8	21 —	21 —	4 8	4 8	...	...	21 8	21 8	18 8	18 8
Bulandshahr	17 8	17 4	24 —	23 —	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8	18 —	18 —	16 —	16 —
Submontane, east—												
Balla	14 8	14 8	21 —	20 8	6 8	6 8	10 4	10 4	24 —	21 8	19 —	18 8
Asansgarh	15 4	15 2	23 10	22 3	8 8	7 —	10 8	11 8	...	...	16 14	16 14
Gorakhpur	15 12	16 10	23 7	23 6	9 —	10 13	13 8	13 8	25 8	25 8	...	...
Basti	16 4	16 4	25 8	25 8	8 4	8 4	12 8	12 8	24 —	24 —	...	...

state the number of sars (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARTU OR BAGI (<i>Eleusine</i> <i>coracana</i>)		KANKU OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Sesaria</i> <i>italica</i>)		GRAM, ORHUNA, OROLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer</i> <i>aristinum</i>)		MAISE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ANHAN OR THUR, GADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus</i> <i>indicus</i>)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	14 —	14 —	...	...	11 —	12 —	13 —	14 —	Bengal—continued
...	14 —	14 4	...	...	10 8	9 4	13 2	14 4	Central— Bankura
...	15 —	14 4	...	...	15 —	15 —	12 —	12 —	Bardwan
...	18 —	18 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	Birbhum
...	14 8	15 —	32 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	11 —	11 —	Murshidabad
...	15 —	15 —	...	...	9 4	9 —	12 —	12 —	Saahel Parganas
...	13 8	13 8	...	...	15 —	15 —	12 —	12 —	Pabna
...	18 —	16 8	...	...	10 8	12 —	12 —	12 —	Bogra
...	18 8	20 —	...	...	12 —	10 —	11 — and 12 —	11 — and 12 —	Rajahabi
...	12 8	12 8	18 —	18 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	Northern— Bangpur
...	16 —	16 —	...	...	11 6	11 6	13 —	13 —	Dinajpur
...	14 —	14 —	...	...	9 4	8 —	12 —	12 —	Jalpaiguri
13 —	11 —	...	...	12 8	12 —	21 —	20 —	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	Hills— Darjeeling
...	17 6	17 1	...	...	9 13	9 13	16 —	16 —	Orissa— Puri
...	19 11*	19 —*	...	...	14 7	15 1	14 —	14 —	Cuttack
...	15 —	15 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	Balasore
...	12 —	12 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Chota Nagpur— Singbhum
...	14 —	14 —	24 —	...	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	Masbhum
34 —	36 —	...	...	14 8	18 8	20 —	20 —	7 4 to 8 —	7 8 to 8 —	10 8	10 8	Banchi
20 4	20 4	...	...	18 —	18 —	16 14	16 14	13 8	12 8	12 6	12 6	Palaman
25 8	26 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	25 8	21 —	9 8	10 —	9 8	9 8	Hazaribagh
...	18 14	18 —	21 8	17 —	18 —	18 —	13 —	13 —	Bihar, south— Monghyr
...	...	15 —	13 8	18 8	19 —	21 —	20 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	Gaya
...	...	20 —	22 —	19 —	18 — and 21 —	24 —	22 —	22 —	21 —	10 8	10 8	Patna
...	20 —	20 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	13 4	13 —	Shahabad
...	15 —	16 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Bihar, north— Furnee
...	19 —	17 12	23 12	19 —	12 10	12 10	12 5	12 8	Bhagalpur
30 —	30 12	...	...	19 12	22 —	30 12	23 1	13 3	13 8	12 1	12 1	Darbhanga
24 —	20 —	20 —	22 —	20 —	14 —	14 8	12 8	12 8	Muzaffarpur
...	20 —	20 —	22 8	21 —	14 —	13 8	13 —	13 —	Saran
33 —	33 —	...	...	22 8	22 — to 22 8	23 — to 23 —	22 —	23 —	22 8	12 8	12 —	Champaran
United Provinces:												
(a) AGRA—												
Eastern—												
...	...	17 —	16 —	23 —	20 —	25 —	24 —	11 —†	11 —†	12 —	11 8	Mirzapur
...	...	18 7	18 7	19 4	19 —	...	...	11 7	10 12†	11 4	11 5	Benares
...	...	15 4	14 —	19 4	19 12	...	...	13 4†	12 12†	9 14	9 14	Ghazipur
...	22 —	22 —	...	...	14 —†	14 —†	12 11	12 11	Jaunpur
...	...	19 —	19 —	21 8	21 —	...	...	10 8	10 —	12 —	11 8	Allahabad
...	21 —	20 4	...	...	11 —†	11 —†	11 8	11 8	Central— Banda
...	19 —	19 —	...	...	11 —†	11 8†	12 —	12 —	Fatehpur
...	20 8	19 8	...	...	12 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Hamirpur
...	23 —	23 —	...	...	10 12†	10 12†	10 —	10 —	Jalaun
...	...	21 —	23 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	13 —†	13 —†	13 —	13 —	Cawnpore
...	22 —	21 8	...	...	15 8†	15 12†	13 4	13 —	Jhansi
23 —	23 —	20 —	15 —	19 8	18 —	29 —	23 12	13 —†	12 —†	13 8	14 —	Etawah
...	17 11	17 11	30 —	...	11 9†	11 9†	13 4	13 4	Farukhabad
...	17 12	17 12	28 —	...	11 8	11 8	12 8	12 8	Mainpuri
...	16 8	16 8	...	...	12 —†	12 —†	14 —	14 —	Etah
...	19 —	18 8	24 —	24 —	11 8†	11 —†	13 8	13 8	Western— Meerut
...	19 —	18 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	Agra
...	20 —	18 8	...	...	11 —†	12 8†	13 8	13 8	Muttra
...	...	15 —	15 —	18 —	18 —	22 8	22 8	12 8	12 8	13 4	13 12	Aligarh
...	...	20 —	20 —	20 —	18 10	23 —	19 —	12 8†	12 8†	13 —	13 —	Bulandshahr
...	14 —	12 —	20 12	20 8	14 8†	14 4†	11 —	11 4	Submontane, east— Ballia
...	...	12 —	...	18 4	18 4	...	...	14 —	14 —	11 12	11 6	Amangarh
...	...	20 4	20 4	20 4	20 11	...	...	13 8†	13 8†	12 —	12 —	Gorakhpur
23 —	23 —	13 8	13 8	22 8	22 8	26 —	26 —	16 —	16 —	11 —	11 —	Beni

* Kala

† Husked

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1903—continued (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OHOLUN (<i>Andropogon sorghum</i>)		BAJRA OR CHURRU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
					Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month				
United Provinces—continued												
(a) AGRA—continued												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	16 12	16 8	27 —	26 —	7 —	7 —	9 8	9 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —
Budaun	16 8	16 8	21 8	22 —	5 —	5 —	10 4	10 8	20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —
Pilibit	16 2	16 2	26 —	26 —	5 4	5 4	11 12	11 4	17 —	17 —	—	—
Bareilly	16 4	15 10	23 12	22 8	5 10	5 10	10 10	9 6	25 —	21 4	21 4	20 —
Moradabad	17 10	17 —	25 —	23 14	5 —	5 —	10 2	10 2	20 4	20 4	19 12	19 12
Bijnor	15 12	14 14	22 8	21 8	4 —	4 8	10 —	9 —	18 —	18 —	—	15 4
Muzaffarnagar	16 8 1/2	16 8 1/2	21 15	23 10 1/2	8 13	8 13	9 14 1/2	9 14 1/2	—	19 4	—	—
Saharanpur	16 6	16 8	24 2	24 2	4 5	4 13	9 11	9 11	21 8	21 8	17 8	17 8
Dehra-Dun	14 8	14 —	20 —	21 —	5 —	5 —	8 8	8 8	22 —	20 —	18 —	18 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	11 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	—	—	—	—
Almora	14 —	18 —	18 —	17 —	4 —	4 —	10 —	9 —	—	—	—	—
Garchwal	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	—	—	—	—
(b) OUDH—												
Southern—												
Partabgarh	16 8	17 —	21 —	22 —	8 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	21 —	21 —	16 —	16 —
Sultanpur	17 12	17 —	25 —	24 —	8 —	7 —	14 —	13 8	—	—	—	—
Bae-Bareilly	17 —	17 —	24 —	22 —	5 8	5 8	13 —	13 —	20 —	19 —	16 —	14 —
Unao	16 8	16 —	21 —	21 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	19 —	19 —	16 —	16 —
Lucknow	16 —	15 12	24 8	24 8	4 8	4 8	11 —	10 8	22 —	22 —	22 —	22 —
Hardoi	16 8	16 8	25 —	25 —	—	—	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	22 —	22 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	16 4	16 4	22 8	22 8	—	—	9 —	9 —	24 —	24 —	—	16 8
Barabanki	15 12	15 12	22 —	22 —	6 8	6 —	—	8 8	—	—	20 —	20 —
Gonda	17 8	17 —	25 —	25 —	—	—	10 2	10 8	24 —	22 —	20 —	20 —
Bahraich	18 —	17 —	31 —	29 —	7 —	7 —	12 —	11 —	32 —	31 —	26 —	26 —
Sitapur	16 8	16 8	26 8	26 8	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	23 —	23 —	23 —	22 —
Kheri	17 —	17 —	29 —	29 —	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	28 —	28 —	24 —	24 —
Rajputana—												
Northern—												
Partabgarh	12 3	11 15	21 4	26 13	4 12	4 12	7 7	7 7	18 —	45 9	—	—
Banawara	14 2	14 4	24 —	24 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	—	—	13 10	17 8
Mewar (Udaipur)	12 7	12 —	21 7	20 8	7 6	6 14	7 12	7 5	23 1	23 8	—	—
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	14 —	13 12	23 4	23 12	4 —	4 —	5 8	5 11	—	—	—	—
Sirohi	13 — and 13 12	18 —	17 —	17 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	16 —	16 —
Erinpura	14 8	13 13	18 8	18 8	6 —	6 —	7 8	8 8	20 —	19 8	17 8	18 —
Ajmer	13 10 1/2	13 2 1/2	18 5 1/2	17 10 1/2	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	24 —	21 —	19 —	17 —
Abu	13 11 and 14 —	13 9	17 12	17 —	5 4	5 4	8 9	8 9	17 12	17 12	16 —	14 15
Kishanganj	14 12	14 8	22 —	19 4	5 8	6 —	9 8	8 8	27 8	25 —	21 —	18 —
Bundi	14 —	14 6	31 —	28 12	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	47 —	43 12	20 —	20 —
Kotah	13 14	13 14	25 —	25 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	43 12	43 12	16 —	16 —
Jhalawar	11 10	11 12	22 8	23 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	26 8	29 —	16 —	16 —
Tonk	11 8	11 1	20 8	18 13	5 —	5 —	6 4	6 4	28 5 1/2	26 11	26 9	26 5
Jaipur	15 6	14 8	22 1	19 7	5 15	5 15	6 13	6 13	25 6	23 10	22 7	19 8
Karauli	15 15	14 1	26 4	21 4	10 5	10 5	12 13	10 7	24 14	24 6	25 10	24 6
Dholpur	15 13	14 13	21 13	22 2	7 8	7 8	9 —	9 —	27 9	25 8	26 13	23 8
Bharatpur	16 6	15 12	25 10	22 5	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	29 —	26 4	25 7	23 8
Alwar	14 11	14 14	20 10	19 11	6 —	6 12	8 7	8 5	22 4	19 5	20 15	19 7
Deoli	12 12	12 12	23 12	22 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	31 12	24 8	23 —	23 —
Nasirabad	14 —	14 —	—	—	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	25 —	24 —	19 —	19 —
Balmer	12 3	12 8	—	—	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	19 —	18 —	17 11	17 11
Anadra	14 2 and 14 8	13 7	—	—	5 9	5 9	8 8	8 4	—	—	16 8	14 14
Shahpura	11 8	11 8	20 12	19 8	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	28 —	24 12	17 —	17 —
Western—												
Jodhpur	11 2 and 12 7	11 15	16 4	16 12	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	16 4	17 8	15 6	15 1
Jaisalmer	10 14	12 —	—	—	6 13	6 10	9 2	8 15	17 14	16 15	17 1	16 2
Bikaner	13 4 1/2	13 8	18 12 1/2	19 —	8 4	8 8	6 8	7 —	—	—	14 8 1/2	15 —
Central India—												
Indore	—	12 —	—	18 —	—	7 —	—	8 —	—	30 —	—	19 —
Nimach	18 4	18 4	—	—	8 —	7 12	8 8	8 8	30 —	30 8	16 —	16 —
Gwalior	12 13 1/2	12 15	20 8	20 9 1/2	6 11 1/2	6 14	7 11	7 10	27 11	25 10 1/2	23 4	21 13
Punjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	16 —	16 —	26 —	24 8	—	—	10 —	10 12	20 —	22 8	20 —	19 8
Ferozpur	16 —	16 —	26 —	26 —	—	—	8 —	8 —	25 —	25 —	16 —	16 —
Central—												
Lahore	16 13	16 7	23 12	22 12	—	—	8 6	8 6	22 12	22 12	19 4	19 4
Gujranwala	18 —	17 —	24 —	24 —	—	—	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	17 —	17 —
Gujrat	18 8	18 —	24 —	24 —	—	—	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —
Jhelam	16 8	16 8	21 —	21 8	—	—	9 —	9 —	18 8	18 —	18 8	18 —

state the number of cers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee).

MAHUA OR HARI (Eleusine coracana)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN WHEAT (Siberia station)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (Cicer aristinum)		MAHER (Sea Mays)		ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PSA (Cajanus indicus)		SALT		DISTRICTS	
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month		
...	20 —	19 —	12 8*	12 8*	11 12	11 12	United Provinces—continued (a) AGRA—continued Submontane, west— Shahjahanpur Budann Pilibit Barali Moradabad Bijnor Muzaffarnagar Saharanpur Dehra-Dun	
...	...	15 —	15 —	17 —	16 4	26 —	24 —	11 8*	11 8*	12 —	12 —		
...	18 14	18 14	...	...	11 12*	11 12*	12 4	12 4		
...	...	21 4	16 4	19 6	18 12	26 4	22 8	12 8	11 11	18 2	18 2		
...	...	15 2	15 2	19 2	18 7	22 12	...	10 8	10 8	12 8	12 8		
12 4	17 8	17 7	...	...	11 —	11 4*	11 8	12 6		
22 10	24 11	23 10	24 11	18 15	18 11	...	...	8 13	8 13	12 10	12 10
20 —	20 —	...	...	19 9	19 11	23 10	25 9	10 12	10 13	13 7	13 7
...	18 8	17 8	21 —	20 —	...	11 —	12 —	11 8		
...		
16 —	16 —	14 —	14 —	...	13 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	Hills— Naini Tal Almora Garhwal	
12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 8	12 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 12	9 4
...	8 —	8 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	(b) OUDH — Southern — Partabgarh Sultanpur Rae-Barali Unao Lucknow Hardoi	
...	12 —	23 —	22 —	...	...	12 —*	13 —*	13 —	13 —		
...	25 —	24 —	...	...	13 —*	13 8*	13 —	13 —		
28 —	22 —	20 —	12 —	23 —	22 —	20 —	20 —	12 —*	12 8*	12 —	12 —		
...	...	18 —	13 —	19 —	19 —	21 —	21 —	12 8	12 8	11 —	11 —		
...	...	18 —	19 —	21 —	20 8	22 8	21 —	12 8*	12 8*	12 12	12 8		
28 —	28 —	21 —	21 —	21 —	21 8	24 —	24 —	12 —	12 8	12 —	12 —		
...		
...	...	16 —	16 —	22 8	23 4	...	...	12 —*	12 8*	12 —	12 —
22 —	22 —	...	...	21 —	20 —	30 —	...	13 8	13 —	11 —	11 —
...	24 8	24 —	25 —	25 —	13 —*	14 —*	12 —	12 —	Northern— Fyzabad Barabanki Gonda Bahraich Sitapur Kheri	
...	...	16 —	16 —	25 —	25 —	27 —	25 —	13 —	14 —	12 —	12 —		
32 —	32 —	20 —	21 —	21 —	22 —	24 —	23 —	13 —	13 8	11 8	11 8		
32 —	32 —	10 —	10 —	24 —	24 —	28 —	28 —	14 —*	14 —*	12 8	12 8		
...		
...	18 1	18 7	48 —	45 9	8 8	10 14	11 8	11 7		Rajputana— Eastern— Partabgarh Banswara Mewar (Udaipur) Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)
...	26 8	26 8	60 —	58 —	...	...	11 8	11 8		
...	15 7	15 —	36 1	34 6	9 7	8 9	12 7	12 —		
...	...	15 7	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	10 —
...	22 8	22 6	42 —	40 4	...	...	...	...
...	...	18 —	18 —	13 4	13 4	18 —	18 —	12 —	12 —	18 8	18 4		
...	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8		
...	...	15 —	15 —	16 10	17 —	24 —	23 —	...	...	15 —	15 —
...	16 2	15 2	20 2	18 14	9 —	9 —	13 11	13 11		
...		
...	18 —	18 —	26 8	25 —	16 —	16 —	Kishangarh Bundi Kotah Jhalawar Tonk	
...	23 8	23 8	50 —	48 12	...	...	12 —	12 —		
...	24 8	24 8	60 —	53 6	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —		
...	20 8	22 —	39 —	40 —	7 2	7 2	10 8	10 8		
...	16 13	16 1	28 2	27 7	...	...	12 13	11 10		
...	18 14	18 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	11 8	11 8	25 6	20 10	25 6	24 8	18 4	17 11	15 1	15 1		
...	...	21 14	20 10	25 10	21 8	...	...	20 5	20 —	12 15	12 8
...	...	14 —	16 —	22 —	20 13	...	...	15 4	14 12	18 4	18 11
...	...	13 4	13 4	21 —	19 4	25 6	24 8	11 6	11 4	14 4	14 4		
...	...	18 —	18 —	18 12	18 8	21 15	20 7	17 —	17 —	15 —	14 13		
...	18 12	18 12	40 —	31 —	8 —	8 —	13 12	13 12		
...	17 —	18 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	15 8	15 8		
...	14 —	14 —	19 —	18 —	16 —	15 —	Nasirabad Balmor	
...		
...	14 8	14 8	19 8	17 8	...	...	14 —	13 8		
...	15 12	14 8	38 —	30 —	...	...	13 12	13 4		
...		
...	15 10	16 6	22 2	21 14	9 11	9 1	16 12	16 12		
...	13 —	12 4	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —		
...	17 6	17 8	...	...	8 8	9 —	18 8	18 8		
...	17 8	...	30 —	...	8 —	...	12 —		
...	16 8	16 12	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 12	13 12		
...	...	9 10	9 10	19 15	18 18	12 13	12 8	12 4	12 8	Gwalior	
...		
...	23 —	23 —	12 —	12 —	Panjab— Southern— Hissar Ferozpur	
...	...	10 —	10 —	23 —	23 —	27 —	27 —	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —		
...		
...	...	27 8	25 8	23 4	21 10	21 4	21 8	10 4	10 12	15 4	15 4	Central— Lahore Gujranwala Gujrat Jhelam	
...	...	23 —	23 —	23 8	24 12	24 8	24 8	...	...	16 —	16 —
...	23 —	23 —	21 —	21 —	...	...	16 8	16 8		
...	23 —	21 —	20 8	20 —	...	...	16 —	16 —		

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1903—continued (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OHOLUM (<i>Andropogon sorghum</i>)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>)	
	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month
					Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month				
Panjab—continued												
<i>South-eastern—</i>												
Gurgaon	15 8	15 4	22 4	21 —	..	...	8 —	8 —	21 8	23 —	21 —	21 —
Delhi	16 4	15 4	22 8	21 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	20 8	19 8	20 —	18 8
Rohtak	16 —	15 12	22 —	21 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	19 —	18 —
Karnal	17 —	16 —	21 —	22 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	21 —	16 —	13 —	13 —
<i>Submontane—</i>												
Ambala	17 12	17 6	20 4	20 12	...	...	9 12	10 12	23 12	20 12	15 12	17 12
Ludhiana	18 8	18 —	21 —	23 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	24 —	24 8	17 8	17 —
Jalandhar	19 4	18 12	23 8	23 12	...	...	8 —	8 —	20 8	21 —	18 —	18 —
Hoshiarpur	20 —	18 12	24 —	22 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	22 —	21 —	16 —	16 —
Gurdaspur	18 —	18 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	...	...
Amritsar	18 —	17 —	23 —	23 —	...	...	9 12	9 12	25 —	25 —	17 —	17 —
Sialkot	17 4	17 —	22 8	21 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	25 —	25 —	19 —	16 —
<i>Hills—</i>												
Simla	11 15	12 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	6 9	14 —	14 —	13 —	12 —
Kangra	18 —	18 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
<i>Northern—</i>												
Rawalpindi	15 8	15 4	20 —	20 4	...	...	8 12	8 12	19 —	17 12	17 —	16 12
<i>Western—</i>												
Shahpur	19 8	19 8	25 —	25 —	...	...	8 8	8 9	23 —	23 —	20 —	20 —
Jhang	17 —	17 —	22 —	21 —	...	...	11 —	10 —	23 —	23 —	18 —	18 —
Multan	14 12	14 12	19 —	20 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	18 —	18 —	16 9	17 —
Montgomery	16 4	17 0	...	22 —	...	...	9 —	8 5	...	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh	15 8	19 —	21 —	23 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	15 15	15 15	23 2	23 12	...	...	11 4	11 14	25 —	25 —	22 8	22 8
N.W. Frontier Province—												
Hasara	13 14	14 —	20 8	20 8	4 8	4 8	8 —	7 12	11 14	11 14	16 —	16 —
Peshawar	16 —	16 —	24 —	24 —	6 8	6 —	9 8	8 13	22 —	20 —	16 —	16 —
Kohat	15 2	15 —	21 6	21 6	5 2	5 2	10 3	10 3	...	...	17 14	17 14
Bannu	21 12	21 0	27 8	27 8	8 12	8 2	9 6	8 12	20 —	11 14	20 —	15 15
Dera Ismail Khan	16 9	16 7	22 2	21 1	5 —	5 —	7 15	7 8	26 4	25 —	20 10	17 14
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	13 —	13 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	19 —	18 —	20 —	17 —
Hyderabad	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	18 —	18 —	19 —	19 —
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	13 —	13 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	15 8	15 8
Shikarpur	14 8	15 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	11 —	12 —	21 —	21 —	23 —	23 —
Upper Sind Frontier	12 8	12 4	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	21 8	21 8	27 —	27 —
Quetta	18 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	to 14 4	to 18 4	15 7	16 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	17 13	17 14	17 13	17 14
Bombay—												
<i>Konkan—</i>												
Karwar	8 5	8 5	...	...	10 2	10 2	11 2	11 2	14 4	14 4	12 10	12 10
Ratnagiri	8 2	8 2	...	...	7 4	7 4	9 4	9 4	...	...	15 14	14 9
Alibeg	7 6	7 6	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 14	9 14	...	...	12 15	12 15
Bombay	8 7	8 7	...	...	6 6	6 6	7 13	8 7	13 8	13 8	18 15	18 15
Tanna	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 4	9 4	10 3	10 3	...	...	18 —	18 —
<i>Deccan and Karnatak—</i>												
Dharwar	13 6	13 6	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 9	11 9	25 6	23 9	19 8	17 12
Bolgaum	12 2	12 2	...	...	10 8	11 —	12 1	12 —	23 14	21 14	28 6	21 15
Satara	10 2	10 2	...	...	7 12	7 15	9 1	9 4	22 10	22 10	20 13	20 13
Sholapur	12 2	12 2	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 12	10 12	30 6	30 6	26 13	24 12
Bijapur	14 6	13 8	...	...	10 14	10 7	11 11	11 4	36 8	31 11	37 —	31 14
Poona	9 3	9 3	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 3	9 3	21 14	21 14	18 13	18 13
Khandesh and N.E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	12 5	12 5	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 13	9 13	33 —	33 —	21 14	24 14
Nasik	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 1	8 1	9 12	9 12	...	...	25 3	22 6
Dhulia	11 15	11 15	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	31 8	31 8	25 6	25 6
Gujarat—												
Surat	14 7	11 7	...	...	7 14	7 14	9 4	9 4	19 11	19 7	19 11	16 9
Broach	12 —	12 8	...	...	7 8	8 8	10 —	10 —	22 8	22 —	20 —	19 —
Kaira	17 8	17 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	23 —	23 —	19 —	19 —
Baroda	18 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	18 —	18 —
Ahmadabad	15 8	15 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	22 8	22 8	21 —	21 —
Godhra	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	24 —	21 8
Dise	17 12	16 —	...	...	7 8	7 12	8 12	9 —	26 10	22 —	22 14	18 4
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	17 8	17 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	25 —	25 —	20 —	20 —
Central Provinces—												
<i>Western—</i>												
Nimar	13 1	13 1	...	...	5 13	5 13	9 2	9 2	33 —	33 —	...	...
Khandwa	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 8	8 8	26 —	26 —	21 —	21 —
Hoshangabad	14 11	14 11	...	...	5 9	5 9	9 6	8 11	26 14	26 14	...	...
Betal	18 4	18 4	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	30 7	30 7	...	...
Chhindwara	16 14	16 14	...	...	6 10	6 10	8 —	8 —	28 13	28 13	...	...
Nagpur	18 1	12 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 —	10 —	18 6	18 6	...	...
Wardha	11 6	11 6	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 12	8 1	22 13	22 —	...	...

state the number of sars (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee).

MARWA OR RAGI (<i>Hemina coccinea</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKHU, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, OREINA, KADALAT, OR SURAGA (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>)		MAHES (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ANHAN OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)		SALT		Districts
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
...	19 4	18 8	22 —	22 —	10 8	10 8	13 —	13 —	Panjab—continued
...	20 8	19 8	23 8	22 —	12 —	12 —	13 8	13 8	South-eastern—
...	21 —	20 —	22 —	23 —	11 —	12 —	12 8	12 —	Gurgaon
20 —	20 —	17 —	15 8	20 —	18 —	20 —	16 —	12 —	13 —	11 8	11 8	Dalhi
...	Rohtak
...	Karnal
...	20 8	20 —	27 12	24 10	11 12	11 12	15 8	15 8	Submontane—
...	23 8	22 12	30 —	29 8	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	Ambala
...	24 8	23 12	28 —	28 —	...	...	15 8	15 8	Ludhiana
...	22 8	22 —	28 —	28 —	6 —	6 —	14 8	14 8	Jalandhar
...	23 —	22 —	24 —	24 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	Hoshiarpur
...	21 —	21 —	23 —	23 —	9 12	9 12	16 —	16 —	Gurdaspur
...	22 8	21 —	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	Amritsar
...	Sialkot
14 —	14 —	10 —	10 —	14 1	13 10	18 12	17 8	8 —	7 —	10 5	10 5	Hills—
...	16 —	16 —	24 —	24 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	12 —	Simla
...	Kangra
...	...	12 8	13 —	20 8	20 4	19 —	20 —	12 8	12 12	16 8	16 8	Northern—
...	Rawalpindi
24 —	24 —	17 —	17 —	25 —	25 —	20 —	20 —	6 —	6 —	15 —	15 —	Western—
33 —	35 —	38 —	35 —	19 —	19 —	23 —	23 —	13 —	13 —	14 —	14 —	Shahpur
...	...	20 —	20 —	18 12	18 12	17 —	19 —	...	...	14 12	14 12	Jhang
...	21 4	21 8	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Multan
...	18 —	19 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	Montgomery
...	18 11	18 7	...	...	8 12	8 12	14 11	14 6	Muzaffargarh
...	Dera Ghazi Khan
...	...	12 —	12 —	...	18 4	17 —	17 —	10 —	9 —	12 —	18 —	N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	...	18 —	18 —	20 —	20 —	18 —	18 —	13 —	13 —	17 —	18 —	Hazara
...	19 5	19 2	17 14	17 14	...	...	19 12	19 12	Peshawar
...	...	6 4	6 4	23 12	25 12	20 10	19 6	13 8	11 14	21 9	21 4	Kohat
...	22 9	21 12	15 15	16 4	10 12	10 —	17 —	14 8	Bannu
...	Dera Ismail Khan
...	16 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	Sind and Baluchistan
...	14 —	14 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	15 —	15 —	Karachi
...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Hyderabad
...	18 —	18 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)
...	17 —	17 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	Shikarpur
...	14 —	14 6	16 —	16 —	9 —	9 —	11 2	10 —	Upper Sind Frontier
...	Quetta
16 8	16 8	...	...	11 9	11 9	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 10	10 10	Bombay—
14 2	13 8	...	...	12 6	13 1	...	...	8 12	8 2	11 1	11 1	Konkan—
...	11 4	11 4	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 12	13 10	Karwar
6 12	5 10	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 5	8 5	8 6	8 6	Ratnagiri
...	13 5	13 5	...	...	8 3	8 3	12 4	12 4	Allibag
...	Bombay
...	Tanna
27 —	27 —	...	...	13 12	13 12	...	...	7 3	7 3	11 14	11 4	Deccan and Karnatak—
23 8	24 —	...	...	12 8	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 14	9 14	Dharwar
...	13 —	13 9	...	...	10 1	10 2	10 2	9 13	Belgaum
...	14 6	14 6	...	...	8 12	8 12	11 —	11 —	Satara
...	14 6	14 6	...	...	9 1	9 1	11 14	11 14	Sholapur
...	13 15	13 15	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 1	10 1	Bijapur
...	Poona
...	13 14	14 9	...	...	9 7	9 13	11 11	11 11	Khandesh and N.E. Deccan—
...	17 4	17 4	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 15	11 4	Ahmadnagar
...	14 5	14 5	...	...	9 9	9 9	10 4	10 4	Nasik
...	Dhule
...	14 13	...	...	8 5	8 5	14 13	14 13	Gujarat—
...	12 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	9 8	16 —	16 —	Surat
...	15 —	15 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	Broach
20 —	20 —	...	...	14 —	13 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	14 —	12 —	Kaira
20 —	20 —	...	...	17 —	17 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	16 8	16 8	Baroda
...	17 —	17 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	15 8	15 8	Ahmadabad
...	16 8	16 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	16 —	16 —	Godhra
...	Disa
...	14 8	14 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	100 —	100 —	Kathiawar—
...	Rajkot
...	Central Provinces
...	17 8	17 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 9	10 9	Western—
...	15 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Nimar
...	20 8	22 8	...	...	14 6	14 6	10 10	10 10	Khandwa
...	24 15	24 15	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 1	9 1	Hoshangabad
...	21 11	21 11	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 14	9 14	Betul
...	17 8	17 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 —	10 —	Ohhindwara
...	14 1	14 1	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Nagpur
...	Wardha

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1903—concluded (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OHOLUM (<i>Andropogon sorghum</i>)		BAJRA OR OUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoidum</i>)	
	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Best sort		Common		Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month
					Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month				
Central Provinces—continued												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	14 12	14 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 10	9 10	29 9	29 9	...	...
Saugor	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	28 —	28 —	...	...
Damoh	16 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 8	29 9	29 9	...	...
Jubbulpore	15 —	15 —	...	...	4 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	24 —	24 —	...	...
Mandla	18 —	18 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	18 —	17 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Balaghāt	13 12	13 —	...	...	10 —	8 12	12 12	12 12	20 —	18 —	...	...
Bhandāra	11 4	11 4	...	...	8 —	6 12	11 4	10 —	...	...	...	...
Chānda	10 5	10 5	...	...	9 5	8 6	10 8	9 5	27 3	27 3	...	...
Eastern—												
Bilāspur	16 —	14 8	...	...	9 2	8 —	14 3	12 13	...	...	...	...
Raipur	16 8	15 —	...	...	11 —	10 —	13 2	13 4	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldāna	11 —	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	34 —	34 —	18 —	16 —
Bāsim	11 13	11 13	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 3	10 3	25 —	25 —	...	...
Alola	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —
Ellichpur	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	17 —	17 —	14 —	15 —
Amrāoti	12 12	12 12	...	...	6 6	6 6	10 —	8 9	22 —	22 —	18 —	18 —
Wun	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	22 —	22 —	18 —	18 —
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	8 8	8 9	11 12	12 3	5 15	5 15	11 3	11 6	20 13	20 11	25 —	25 7
Bolāra	7 11	7 11	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 11	10 11	20 13	20 13	...	...
Chadarghāt	7 10½	7 10½	...	...	5 7½	5 7½	7 10½	7 10½	21 14	20 13	24 1	24 1
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...
S. Canara . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	11 6	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	21 6	21 6	19 6	19 6
Nilgiris . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 —	...	...	...	...
Salem . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	11 14	23 1	23 10	18 8	18 —
Central—												
Bellary . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	28 —	23 8	...	...
Anantapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	29 2	29 2	...	...
Cuddapah . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	28 8	28 5	31 5	29 13
Karnul . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	30 6	29 11	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	11 5	...	...	...	...
Visagapatam . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 5	10 6	...	...	31 10	26 —
Godāvari . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	12 6	29 10	29 10	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	21 5	21 5	...	...
Nellore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 13	14 13	24 —	22 —	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 11	...	...	...	...
Chingleput . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 11	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	...	20 5	20 5
Tanjore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	13 3	...	...	23 5	21 14
Trichinopoly . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 14	29 6	29 8	21 14	21 14
Southern—												
Tinnevely . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 13	21 10	18 11	15 3	15 3
Madura . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 11	25 —	20 14	16 11	13 14
Mysore—												
Mysore	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 3	10 3	28 2	28 2	...	...
Bangalore	11 2	11 2	10 9	10 9	8 1	8 1	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Kolar	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Tumkur	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Hassan	8 —	9 —	8 —	9 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Kadur	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	30 —	30 —	...	...
Shimoga	10 8	10 8	12 10	11 9	8 6	8 6	14 11	14 11	...	...	...	...
Chitaldrug	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	12 —	11 —	14 —	12 —	30 —	30 —	16 —	16 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 —	6 —	6 8	5 8	8 5½	8 —	11 8	11 —	...	...	...	...
Aden												
Aden	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 9	6 9	7 7	7 7	12 7	12 7	11 3	11 3

state the number of sars (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR BAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>)		KANGRI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, OROLA, KADALAY, OR SUBAGA (<i>Cleor arctinum</i>)		MAISE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PBA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	...	...	...	21 6	21 6	...	...	11 5	12 —	10 10	10 10	Central Provinces—continued
...	...	...	...	23 —	21 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	12 8	12 8	Central—
...	...	...	...	23 10	22 10	...	...	9 2	9 2	10 10	10 10	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	21 8	21 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 8	11 8	Singor
...	...	...	...	23 —	23 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 8	Damoh
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 5	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	Mandla
...	...	...	...	16 4	13 8	...	...	8 12	8 —	9 4	9 4	Seoni
...	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	...	...	8 14	8 —	8 —	8 —	Balighat
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	Bhandara
...	...	...	...	17 —	16 —	...	...	12 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	Chanda
...	...	...	...	15 —	14 8	...	...	9 —	10 —	10 8	11 4	Eastern—
...	...	...	...	17 —	17 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Bilaspur
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 —	10 —	Raipur
...	...	...	...	14 12	14 12	...	...	8 8	8 4	11 —	12 —	Sambalpur
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	18 —	18 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Herar—
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	Buldana
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Basim
25 —	26 2	...	...	13 2	13 1	...	...	16 10	16 6	9 1	9 8	Akola
...	...	...	...	12 1	12 1	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 12	Ellichpur
...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 12	Amravati
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Wun
22 11	22 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Nizam's Territories—
26 10	26 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	Secunderabad
27 2	25 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	Boldam
28 2	26 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	Chadarghat
32 10	32 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Madras—
25 —	25 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	Malabar Coast—
27 2	25 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 11	14 11	Malabar
26 5	25 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 10	15 10	S Canara
27 3	27 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 6	15 6	South, central—
24 5	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 10	15 10	Coimbatore
24 11	24 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 3	16 3	Nilgiris
20 14	20 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 10	15 10	Salem
21 5	19 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 10	15 10	Central—
24 5	24 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 2	14 2	Bellary
22 —	22 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	Anantapur
25 8	23 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	Uddalaph
26 10	26 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	and	and	Kazul
21 14	19 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	East Coast, north—
26 6	21 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Canjam
26 4	26 4	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	10 11	10 11	Visagapatam
27 —	26 8	...	...	11 —	9 12	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 8	11 8	Godavari
28 —	26 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	East Coast, central—
40 —	40 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Kistna
34 —	34 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	Nellore
37 —	38 —	...	...	9 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	East Coast, south—
42 —	36 12	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 6	8 6	11 9	11 9	Madras
50 —	50 —	20 —	20 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Chingleput
26 8	26 —	...	...	25 8	25 8	...	...	7 —	6 8	9 8	9 8	N. Arcot
...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	...	...	9 5	9 5	32 —	32 —	S. Arcot
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	and
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Southern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tinnevely
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madura
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bangalore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kolar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tamkur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hassan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kadur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shimoga
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chitaldrug
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aden

R. E. ENTHOVEN
Off. Director-General of StatisticsE. N. BAKER
Secretary to the Government of India



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 26th October 1903.

From the 21st November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 14th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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W. ROSS,

Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

II A

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 28th October 1903.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 3445 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 24th October 1903:—

- No. 439 of 1903.—Alfred Mousell Sprainger Watts, inventor, of Palmerston North, in the colony of New Zealand. *Improved means for attaching draw off taps to drums and the like.*
- No. 440 of 1903.—Gerald Edward Holland, C.I.E., D.S.O., commander, Royal Indian Marine, principal port officer in Rangoon, Burma, and Henry Johnston, chief engineer, Royal Indian Marine, engineer and shipwright surveyor to the port of Rangoon, Burma. *Improvements in ships for facilitating the measurement and discharge of coal, ore, grain or the like.*
- No. 441 of 1903.—Frauz Jurschina, sculptor, of 24, Birgerjarlsgaten, Stockholm, in the kingdom of Sweden. *Improvements in and relating to the manufacture of artificial stone.*
- No. 442 of 1903.—William Newton Best, mechanic, of No. 1028, East Adams street, in the city of Los Angeles, county of Los Angeles, state of California, United States of America. *Improvements relating to furnaces.*
- No. 443 of 1903.—William Newton Best, mechanic, of No. 1028, East Adams street, in the city of Los Angeles, county of Los Angeles, state of California, United States of America. *A hydrocarbon burning apparatus.*
- No. 444 of 1903.—Alfred Henry Ayden, engineer, Messrs. Whittall and Company, Colombo, Ceylon. *An improved process or method of rolling tea leaf, and machinery for effecting the said process.*
- No. 445 of 1903.—Henry D. Perky, manufacturer, of corner of Buffalo avenue and Fourth street, Niagara Falls, in the county of Niagara and state of New York, United States of America. *Improvements in and relating to apparatus for baking biscuit, crackers and the like.*
- No. 446 of 1903.—Ernest Conway Gayer, civil engineer, residing at Adra, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, in British India. *Improvements in automatic couplings for railway vehicles and the like.*
- No. 447 of 1903.—Albert Henry Bristow, engineer, in the employ of Messrs. Walter Locke and Company, mechanical and electrical engineers, residing at No. 12, Dent Mission Lane, Kidderpore, in the city of Calcutta. *The better destruction and utilization of the smoke and waste gases usually passed off unconsumed into the air from boilers, furnaces, cooking ranges and heating appliances generally.*
- No. 448 of 1903.—George P. Robertson, manager of New Dooars Tea Company, Limited, Banarhat Post office. *Machine for hoeing land by mechanical power.*
- No. 449 of 1903.—Joseph Leo Rosenschein, merchant, of 79 High road, Kilburn, London, England, and Henry Manning, engineer, of 46, Gray's Inn road, London, England. *Improvements in and connected with lock-stitch sewing machines.*
- No. 450 of 1903.—Williams Charles Stephens, engineer, of "Endsleigh," Camborne, Cornwall, England. *Improvements in rock drills.*

No. 3446 P.—THE under-mentioned design has been registered, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that

Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma. This and other designs are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying.

No. 14D. of 1903.—Vadasseri Sanku, biscuit manufacturer, Railway road, Calicut. *Design consisting of the figure of an elephant impressed on biscuits formed with indented edges.*

No. 3447 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 222 of 1903.—Jehangir Muncherji Framji Patell, merchant, No. 9, Hornby road, Fort, Bombay. *Improvements in blotting pads.* (Specification filed 21 October 1903.)

No. 256 of 1903.—Isaac Shone and Edwin Ault, civil engineers, both of 47, Victoria street, Westminster, in the city and county of London, England. *Improvements in and connected with pneumatic sewage and other liquid moving or forcing apparatus.* (Specification filed 21 October 1903.)

No. 310 of 1903.—Balfour Fraser McTear, engineer, of Brook cottage, Rainhill, in the county of Lancaster, England, and Henry Cecil William Gibson, managing director, of 29 Great St. Helens, London, England. *Improvements in or connected with the manufacture of tubes or hollow bodies.* (Specification filed 21 October 1903.)

No. 3448 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 40 of 1891.—Clarence Noble Cline. *An improved tent, to be known as the "Valise Tent."* (From 19 September 1903 to 19 September 1904.)

No. 87 of 1894.—Trevor Keene. *Improvements in packing for piston rods and the like.* (From 13 November 1903 to 13 November 1904.)

No. 203 of 1895.—Trevor Keene. *Improvements in and relating to packing for piston rods and the like.* (From 11 December 1903 to 11 December 1904.)

No. 281 of 1895.—Everard Hesketh and Alexander Marcet. *Improvements in flasks, or cylinders, for containing gases under pressure or liquefaction or the like.* (From 23 October 1903 to 23 October 1904.)

No. 313 of 1896.—Julius Stockhausen. *Improvements in the manufacture of acid, neutral and basic gelatinous soaps.* (From 8 December 1903 to 8 December 1904.)

No. 18 of 1899.—Gustav, Grafvon Geldern-Egmond. *Improvements in the manufacture of explosives.* (From 10 May 1904 to 10 May 1905.)

No. 346 of 1899.—Joseph Vogt. *Improvements in apparatus for deep boring* (From 9 February 1904 to 9 February 1905.)

No. 3449 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 433 of 1898.—Abdus Sobhan. *The manufacture of indian black and other coloured morocco for use on goat and sheep skins, and an apparatus for the application thereof.* (Specification filed 18 July 1899.)

No. 447 of 1898.—The Gem Needle Threader Company, Limited. *Improvements in needle threaders.* (Specification filed 20 July 1899.)

No. 455 of 1898.—Carlo Calliano. *An improved device for use in preventing sea sickness and like disturbances of the human system.* (Specification filed 20 July 1899.)

No. 466 of 1898.—Alexander Marr. *Improvements in apparatus for dyeing, bleaching, drying and similarly treating yarn in cops and the like.* (Specification filed 20 July 1899.)

No. 470 of 1898.—Adolphe Isidore Van Vriesland. *An improved carburetting and compressing apparatus.* (Specification filed 20 July 1899.)

No. 5 of 1899.—Edward Candish Millard. *Improvements in or relating to belts, straps and the like.* (Specification filed 17 July 1899.)

No. 158 of 1899.—Bomanji Sorabji Engineer. *Improvements in cotton gins.* (Specification filed 20 July 1899.)

No. 212 of 1899.—Kugellicht Gesellschaft Mit Beschränkter Haftung. *Improvements in or relating to the production of incandescent gas light.* (Specification filed 20 July 1899.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of Rs 50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 80 of 1898.—Francis Gascoigne Lynde. *An improved lever and compensator for working distant signals.* (Specification filed 19 July 1898.)

No. 215 of 1898.—Sidney Leetham and Henry Simon. *Improvements in flour milling machinery.* (Specification filed 16 July 1898.)

No. 216 of 1898.—Sidney Leetham and Henry Simon. *An improvement in flour milling machinery.* (Specification filed 16 July 1898.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (b) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of filing of the specification—

The sum of Rs 50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 90 of 1892.—Peter Ferguson, William Young Fleming and George Dixon. *Improvements in motive power engines actuated by steam or other fluid pressure.* (Specification filed 18 July 1892.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (h) After the expiration of the tenth year and before the expiration of the eleventh year from the date of the filing of the specification.

The sum of Rs 100 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable at Calcutta to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified : or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

C. R. WILSON,
Secretary under the Inventions and
Designs Act, 1888.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 26th October 1903.

**Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the
22nd October 1903.**

TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.				RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.				
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900.	Gold in transit to England.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	1,48,43,155	12,67,79,035	14,16,22,190	2,78,14,788	8,01,75,555	...	...	10,79,00,343
Allahabad	...	1,95,86,640	1,95,86,640	90,39,105	26,57,265	...	...	1,16,96,370
Lahore	...	2,86,68,235	2,86,68,235	69,79,350	7,82,932	...	...	77,62,282
Bombay	56,71,610	10,09,64,195	10,66,35,805	2,43,22,887	4,98,65,612	...	75,00,000	8,16,88,499
Karachi	...	1,20,44,760	1,20,44,760	29,04,650	14,00,550	...	...	43,05,200
Madras	13,07,615	3,89,49,000	4,02,56,615	65,60,750	1,20,99,105	...	...	1,86,59,855
Calicut	...	24,38,605	24,38,605	12,08,195	27,000	...	...	12,35,195
Rangoon	...	143,53,120	143,53,120	3,08,93,085	5,06,760	...	...	3,13,99,845
	2,18,22,380	34,37,83,590	36,56,05,970					
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			8,68,435					
TOTAL R			36,47,37,535	10,97,22,810	14,75,14,779	...	75,00,000	26,47,37,589
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another								NIL.
NET TOTAL R								26,47,37,589
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs 10,20,81,500 held under Section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882								9,99,99,046
GRAND TOTAL R								36,47,37,535

O. T. BARROW,
Offg. Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 26th October 1903.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	R	a. p.		R	a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0 0	Government Securities	1,39,09,906	3 0
Reserve Fund	1,21,50,000	0 0	Other authorised Investments	73,64,452	0 0
Public Deposits			Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	2,87,27,397	4 11
at Head Office	62,87,888	5 8	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	1,53,59,808	7 10
Public Deposits			Bills discounted and purchased	2,05,59,123	5 3
at Branches	87,47,378	7 8	Balances with other Banks	25,73,743	12 4
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches.	9,48,56,726	1 2	Bullion	...	...
Bank Post Bills, etc.	3,72,249	12 9	Dead Stock	17,95,210	8 7
Sundries	19,38,368	13 5	Stamps	10,996	14 4
			Sundries	9,54,540	0 0
				9,12,55,078	11 3
			Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	2,54,27,623	9 1
			Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	2,76,69,909	4 4
				5,30,97,532	13 5
RUPES	14,43,52,611	8 8	RUPES	14,43,52,611	8 8

* Includes Sovs. and † Sovs., value R 14,92,410 0 0
 † Do. do. do. " 2,25,937 8 0

R 17,18,347 8 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 26th October 1903.

H. F. FRESHWATER,
Offg. Chief Accountant.
Rate for Demand Loans 3 per cent.
Percentage 47'32.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.**NOTICE.**

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India, Price R6. Forwarded V.P.P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATION.**

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.

5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATION.**

Simla, the 23rd October 1903.

No. 31.—Mr. C. O. Jolly, Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, is allowed leave on medical certificate for four months and nine days under Article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 23rd of June 1903.

F. G. MACLEAN,
Director General of Telegraphs.

SURVEY OF INDIA.**NOTIFICATION.**

Calcutta, the 23rd October 1903.

No. 297.—Mr. G. E. Parker, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, is granted an extension of leave on medical certificate for two months in continuation of that granted in Notification No. 291, dated the 29th August 1903.

ST. G. GORE, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India,

**THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL,
RAJPUTANA.****NOTIFICATION.**

Abu, the 24th October 1903.

No. 4569—220.—Major W. C. R. Stratton, I.A., Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, who availed himself on the forenoon of the 30th September 1903, of the privilege leave for one month granted to him by this office Notification No. 3772—220, dated the 27th August 1903, having returned to duty on the forenoon of the 15th October 1903, the unexpired portion of the leave is hereby cancelled.

By order,

A. B. MINCHIN, Captain,
First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.

**THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND
CHIEF COMMISSIONER, BRITISH BALUCHISTAN, PUBLIC
WORKS DEPARTMENT.****NOTIFICATIONS.**

Quetta, the 16th October 1903.

No. 1.—Major (Brevet-Colonel) J. R. L. Macdonald, C.B., R.E., handed over and Major G. M. Duff, R.E., took over charge of the office of Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent, Governor-General, Baluchistan, P. W. D., on the afternoon of 2nd October 1903.

No. 2.—Major G. M. Duff, R.E., handed over and Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Day, R.E., took over charge of the office of Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent, Governor-General, Baluchistan, P. W. D., on the afternoon of the 12th instant.

J. DAY, Lieutenant-Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent, Governor-General,
Baluchistan, P. W. D.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 26th October 1903.

No. 1285-87.—The following additions to the rules for the safe custody and destruction of registration records in Ajmer-Merwara issued by the Commissioner and Inspector-General of Registration for Ajmer-Merwara under section 69 of the Indian Registration Act III of 1877, and approved of by the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara, are published for general information.

Insert the following as Rule 2-A:—

All documents other than those deposited under sections 42 and 43 of Act III of 1877 and authorities to adopt, which subsequent to registration in a Registrar's office are not claimed by the persons who presented them for registration, shall, after the expiry of one month, be deposited in the fire-proof safe of the Registrar's office for safe custody and shall be surrendered only on payment of the fees prescribed by Article X of the Table of Fees. Similarly unclaimed documents presented for registration in the offices of Sub-Registrars, shall, on the expiry of one month, be sent to the Registrar of the district for safe custody in his fire-proof safe and shall only be surrendered on payment of the fees prescribed by the Article above mentioned.

Insert the words "save as provided in rule 2-A" before the words "it shall not be used for any other purpose whatever" in rule 2.

By order,

R. A. LYALL,

for First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana
and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 22nd October, 1903.

No. 9.—Mr. N. C. McLeod, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, passed the Lower Standard examination in Hindustani on the 5th October 1903.

R. N. BURN,

Accountant General.

**THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
IN BALUCHISTAN.**

ERRATUM.

Dated Quetta, the 24th October 1903.

No. 5516.—In this office Notification No. 5174, dated the 15th October 1903 for the 17th October read 16th October.

By order,

W. S. DAVIS,

First Assistant.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 24th October 1903.

No. 14.—Mr. Pushkur Lall, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, is granted leave on medical certificate for three months, under Article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 18th June 1903.

W. V. CONSTABLE, Colonel, R.E.,

Manager.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Bombay, the 22nd October 1903.

No. 31.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India :—

Engineer T. H. Avery, R.I.M., for six months.

S. GOODRIDGE,
Director, Royal Indian Marine

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
Mr. Augustus William Batt, late Assistant Engineer, Burma Railways Company.	Mandalay . . .	7th June 1903 . . .	Additional District Judge, 30th September 1903.	No Will. No application.
Mr. Edward Joseph DeSilva, late Sub-Assistant, Telegraphs, Akyab, a Eurasian Christian.	Akyab . . .	5th September 1903 . . .	District Judge, Akyab, 10th September 1903.	No Will.
Mr. Robert Reeves, late Driver in charge Bhatinda.	Lahore . . .	25th January 1903 . . .	District Judge, Lahore District, 5th October 1903.	Will left. The widow of the deceased is believed to have obtained Probate
Mr. H. C. Englefield, late a Signaller of the Government Telegraph Office, Agra.	Agra . . .	6th September 1903 . . .	Judge of Agra, 19th September 1903.	No Will. No application.
Mr. Arthur Sherry, late an Employé of the firm of Messrs. Kilburn & Co., of Calcutta.	Delhi . . .	18th October 1902 . . .	District Judge, Delhi, 19th February 1903.	Do. Do.
Mr. H. Lyon, late of Jamalpore. Workshop.	Bhowanipore Asylum, Calcutta.	5th September 1903 . . .	District Judge, Bhagulpore, 26th September 1903.	No Will.
Mr. George W. S. Brown, late a Tea Planter, Singri Garden, Darrang.	Darrang . . .	28th July 1903 . . .	Judge of the Assam Valley Districts, 8th October 1903.	Not known whether the deceased has left any Will or not.

3, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, the 23rd October 1903.

ALEXANDER KINNEY,
Deputy Administrator General of Bengal.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of Act VI of 1878 that in the beginning of the year 1903 (exact month and date not known) treasure consisting of 120 old square silver coins approximately valued at Rs 90 are reported to have been discovered hidden under-ground by one Lakhano Khumaro of Poroja, Belagam, in the Pottanghi Taluq of the Vizagapatam agency, while tilling the land of Narasinga Naiko, the head of the said village.

2. The said Lakhano Khumaro has failed to give the necessary notice under section 4 of the Act. On investigation the following articles have been recovered :—

		Estimated value.	
		R	a. p.
12 Old silver coins	.	9	0 0
20 Silver rupees	.	20	0 0
5 Silver khogalas (neck ornaments)	.	34	0 0
5 Silver khodus (bracelets)	.		
		63	0 0

3. All persons claiming the said Treasure, mentioned in paragraph 2 above, or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by Agent before the Agent to the Governor at Vizagapatam before his office on 15th March 1904, in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

For Agent to the Governor,
Vizagapatam.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 19th October 1903.

No. 71.—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, improving the road in miles 30 and 31 of Hazara Trunk road, 2nd section.

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose :—

Specification of Land.

DISTRICT.	Pargana.	Mauzah.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hazara .	Mansehra .	Reh village .	602	West side of Kunhar River.	Of Reh village and east side of Kuppi Galli.	Garrison Engr.'s Office, Abbotabad.

This declaration is made under the provision of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act ; the Deputy Commissioner, Hazara District, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

G. K. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Secy. to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and
Chief Commissioner, N.W. Frontier Province,
P. W. Department.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 3rd October 1903.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.			CAUSE OF DEATH.								INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Number.	
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
1	Hazara	Abbottabad	3,395	1
2		Nawashahr	4,114	3	3	6	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	76	38	2
3		Bufa	7,029	7	2	9	2	2	1	1	2	...	2	67	15	3
4		Haripur	5,578	1	...	1	5	4	1	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	9	47	4
5	Peshawar		73,343	21	18	39	29	19	10	...	...	...	22	1	...	3	3	4	1	5	28	21	5
6	Kohat		18,092	5	4	9	5	4	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	4	...	4	26	14	6
7	Bannu		10,070	2	3	5	4	2	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	26	21	7
8		Lakki	5,218	1	1	2	20	...	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan		28,287	14	13	27	22	9	13	...	...	...	9	6	...	...	7	6	6	12	50	41	9
10		Kulachi	9,125	3	3	6	2	1	1	2	1	...	1	34	11	10
		Total	164,251	57	47	104	72	43	29	...	2	...	39	8	1	3	19	20	8	28	33	23		

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 3rd October 1903.

Births and deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 10 Municipal Towns, 104 births were registered (57 males and 47 females), giving a birth-rate of 33 per mille of population; 72 deaths were registered (43 males and 29 females) giving a death-rate of 23 per mille of population.

W. A. SYKES, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,

Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshawar, the 21st October 1903.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 10th October 1903.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births.			Deaths.			CAUSE OF DEATH.								INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Number.	
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
1	{ Hazara }	Abbottabad .	3,395	...	4	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	15	1
2		Nawashahr .	4,114	...	4	4	7	3	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	1	4	5	50	89	2
3		Bufa .	7,029	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	7	3
4		Haripur .	5,578	4	1	5	9	6	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	6	2	2	4	47	84	4
5	{ Peshawar }	Peshawar .	73,343	21	35	56	34	18	16	...	...	...	26	...	2	...	6	2	7	9	40	24	5	
6		Kohat .	18,092	3	2	5	6	2	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	14	17	6
7	{ Bannu }	Bannu .	10,070	4	4	8	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	1	3	41	21	7	
8		Lakki .	5,218	3	2	5	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	50	20	8
9	{ Dera Ismail Khan }	Dera Ismail Khan .	28,287	12	17	29	23	11	12	...	1	...	11	4	2	...	5	5	7	12	53	42	9	
10		Kulachi .	9,125	2	2	4	3	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	23	17	10
		TOTAL	164,251	50	72	122	90	46	44	...	1	...	47	6	4	...	32	14	22	36	39		29	

Reports by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 10th October 1903.

Births and Deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 10 Municipal Towns, 122 births were registered (50 males and 72 females), giving a birth-rate of 39 per mille of population; 90 deaths were registered (46 males and 44 females), giving a death-rate of 29 per mille of population.

W. A. SYKES, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshawar, the 24th October 1903.

**THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND
CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 27th October 1903.

No. 231.—In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by clause 1 of the Regulations made under sub-section (1) and clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, and published with Punjab Government Notification No. 1356, dated 10th November 1897, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare that the following is a place of inspection for the purposes of the said Regulations in the Kohat District:—

At Khushalgarh.—The western approaches to the boat bridge and the ferry, to a distance of 200 yards from the river Indus.

By order,

H. N. BOLTON,
Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. F. Province.

LEAVE.

The 22nd October 1903.

No. 228.—Lala Aya Ram, B.A., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Tank, has obtained privilege leave of absence for fifteen days, under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st November 1903, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

APPOINTMENT.

The 23rd October 1903.

No. 229.—On relinquishing charge of the Nowshera Sub-Division of the Peshawar District, Lieutenant R. Garratt, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to the Command of the Border Military Police of that District, and assumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 16th October 1903.

The 27th October 1903.

No. 232.—Bakhshi Ghani Sham Das, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner for employment in the North-West Frontier Province, is posted to the Peshawar District, where he assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 19th October 1903.

POWERS.

The 19th October 1903.

No. 227-A.—Under the provisions of Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Bakhshi Ghani Sham Das, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, is appointed a Magistrate of the 1st class in the Peshawar District.

No. 227-B.—Under the provisions of Section 58 (1) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, No. VII of 1901, Bakhshi Ghani Sham Das, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, is invested with the powers of a Munsif of the 1st class, with respect to cases generally within the limits of the Civil District of Peshawar.

2. The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Bakhshi Ghani Sham Das shall be deemed, for the purposes of the said Regulation, to be a Munsif.

No. 227-C.—In accordance with the provisions of Section 40 of Act II of 1886, Bakhshi Ghani Sham Das, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, is hereby appointed, within the limits of the districts to which he may from time to time be posted, to exercise the powers conferred, and to perform the duties imposed, by Sections 25, 26, 28 and 32 of the said Act upon a Collector.

TRANSFER AND APPOINTMENT.

The 27th October 1903.

No. 230.—On transfer from the Peshawar District, Mr. S. E. Pears, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent in Kurram during the absence of Mr. S. S. Waterfield on leave, or until further orders, and assumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 19th October 1903.

By order,

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. F. Province.

REPORTS OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Essex Regiment of Infantry, dated at Bangalore, this 21st day of October 1903.

Number, Rank, and Name,—3091, Private William Moore.	Parish and county in which born,—Woolwich Kent.
Age,—31 years 11 months.	Date of desertion or absence,—15th October 1903.
Height,—5 feet 10 inches.	Place of desertion or absence,—Bangalore.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey.	Marks,—Anchor on left forearm.
Trade,—Tinsmith.	Not on furlough.
Date of enlistment,—26th November 1890.	Under 11 years' service.
Place of enlistment,—Warley, Essex.	

C. WOOD, Lieut.-Col.,

Commanding 1st Battalion, Essex Regiment.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, The King's (Liverpool Regiment), of Infantry, dated at Rangoon, this 22nd day of October 1903.

Number, Rank, and Name,—8493, Private George Sullen.	Place of enlistment,—Rangoon.
Age,—29 years 5 months.	Parish and county in which born,—Madras.
Height,—5 feet 5½ ches.	Date of desertion or absence,—17th October 1903.
Colour of—Complexion, dark; hair, black; eyes, brown.	Place of desertion or absence,—Rangoon.
Trade,—Engineer's Steward.	Marks,—Two scars on right shoulder. 5 distinct vaccination scars on each shoulder.
Date of enlistment,—19th May 1903.	Under six months.

W. R. RAWLINSON, Captain,

For Lieut.-Col. Commanding 1st Battalion,
The Kings (Liverpool Regiment.)

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, North Stafford Regiment of Infantry, dated at Colaba, this 26th day of October 1903.

Number, Rank, and Name,—5438 Lance-Corporal Charles T. Arnold.	Place of enlistment,—London, England.
Age,—20 years 5 months.	Parish and county in which born,—Walworth, London, Surrey.
Height,—5 feet 3 inches.	Date of desertion or absence,—26th October 1903.
Colour of Complexion,—fair; hair, auburn; eyes, blue.	Place of desertion or absence,—Colaba, Bombay.
Trade,—Musician.	Marks,—Scars forehead and head.
Date of enlistment,—17th September 1897.	Has all his kit with him.
	Under seven years service.

H. S. B. HODGKINSON, Lieut.-Colonel,

Commanding, 1st Battalion North Stafford Regiment.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd October 1903.

No. 1491-S. Ap.—Mr. N. M. Cama, Deputy Postmaster, Lahore, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 12th October 1903.

Mr. E. A. Faithful is appointed to act as Deputy Postmaster, Lahore, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. N. M. Cama, or until further orders.

C. STEWART-WILSON,

Offg. Director-General of the Post Office of India.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* and upwards at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for *cash only* at the following rates, *vis.* :—

	Government officers.	General public.	Postage extra
	R	R	Annas.
1-pound tin	10	12	8
½ "	5	6	6
¼ "	2-8	3	4

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1903, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	R16,	or post-free,	R16-8
½ "	R8,	"	R8-6
¼ "	R4,	"	R4-6

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA,
8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.

All books published by the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, can be purchased either directly or through the following or any other booksellers :—

AGENTS IN EUROPE.

Mr. E. A. Arnold, 37, Bedford Street, Strand, London.
Messrs. Constable & Co., 2, Whitehall Gardens, London.
Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston & Co., St. Dunstan's House, Fetter Lane, London.
Messrs. Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, London.
Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., Charing Cross Road, London.
Mr. B. Alfred Quaritch, 15, Piccadilly, London.
Messrs. P. S. King & Son, 2 & 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster.

Messrs. H. S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, London, are also Agents for the sale of the Indian Army List.
Mr. Otto Harrassowitz } Leipzig.
Mr. Karl Hierneemann }
Messrs. R. Friedlander & Sohn, Berlin, N. W. Carlstrasse, 11.
Mr. Ernest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.
Mr. Martinus Nijhoff, Hague, Holland.
Messrs. Williams and Norgate, Oxford.
Messrs. Deighton Bell & Co., Cambridge.

AGENTS IN INDIA.

Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta and Simla.
Messrs. Newman & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. R. Cambray & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. S. K. Lahiri & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. Higginbotham & Co., Madras.
Messrs. V. Kalyanarama Iyer & Co., Madras.
Messrs. G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Thacker & Co., Ltd., Bombay.
Messrs. A. J. Combridge & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. D. B. Taraporevala, Sons & Co., Bombay.
Mrs. Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon, Bombay.
Superintendent, American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon.
Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Mudd-I-Am Press, Lahore.
Mr. N. B. Lathur, Superintendent, Nazair Kanun Hind Press, Allahabad.

Manager, Educational Book Depôts, Nagpur and Jabulpore.*
Manager of the Imperial Book Depot, 63, Chandny Chank Street, Delhi.*
Manager, *East Coast News*, Vizagapatam.*
Manager, "The Agra Medical Hall and Co-operative Association, Limited" (Successors to A. John & Co., Agra).
Mr. T. K. Seetharama Aiyar, Kumbakonam.*
Lala Debi Prasad, Vakil and Manager of Law Press, Cawnpore.*
Superintendent, Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore.*
Messrs. P. Varadachary & Co., Madras.*
Mr. Sunder Pandurang, Bombay.*
The Mercantile Mission Branch, Calcut.*

* Agents for sale of the Legislative Department publications.

NOTICE.—Books and Acts required for private use only can be purchased. Applications should be accompanied by a remittance, unless it is wished that the books should be sent by value-payable post, in which case, besides the ordinary postage, an additional charge is made for registration and commission.

Books and Acts required for the public service should be obtained through Local Governments to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Applications for Government publications which are no longer in print should be made to the Agents of the particular Government under whose orders they were originally issued.

The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

- Act I of 1872. The Indian Evidence Act, 1872. As modified up to 1st November, 1902. R 1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)
Act V of 1888. The Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. As modified up to 1st July, 1903. 9a. or 10d. (1a.)
Act V of 1898. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. As modified up to 1st April, 1903. R 10a. or 5s. 6d. (8a.)
Act I of 1894. The Land Acquisition Act, 1894, with foot-notes brought down to 1st August 1903. 7a. or 8d. (1a.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Imperial Library list of additions, new series, No. 1-7. F'cap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.) each.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Imperial Forest School Calendar, 1903. Demy 4 to. Board. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Report on the working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department for 1902. F'cap. Paper cover. 9a. or 10d. (2a.)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

List of Officers in the Finance and Commerce Department corrected to August and September 1903. 4a. or 5d. (1a.) each.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Accounts of the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the official year 1902-03 and the four preceding years. Fifteenth issue 1903. Foolscap. Board. R1 or 1s. 4d. (6a.)

Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the month of August 1903. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d.

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in July 1903 and in the four months, April to July 1903, compared with the corresponding period of 1901 and 1902. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BENGAL.

History of Services of Gazetted and other officers serving under the Government of Bengal corrected to 1st July 1903. Royal 8vo. Limp cover. Part I. R3 or 4s. 6d. (7a.) Part II R2 or 3s. (6a.) Complete R5 or 7s. 6d. (12a.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

"The Farm Manual." By Major A. C. Williams and Major D. J. Meagher. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R10 or 15s. (6a.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department for 1902-1903. F'cap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM APRIL TO SEPTEMBER 1903.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Act XLV of 1860. The Indian Penal Code. As modified up to the 1st April 1903. With an Index. R2 8a. or 3s. 9d. (5a.)

Act II of 1882. The Indian Trusts Act. As modified up to 1st June 1903. 10a. or 1s. (2a.)

Regulation No. V of 1873. As modified up to 1st July 1903. A Regulation for the peace and government of certain districts on the Eastern Frontier of Bengal. 1a. 9d. (1a.)

The Punjab and North-West Code consisting of the unrepealed Enactments locally in force in Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province with an Appendix and an Index. 3rd Edition. Super-royal 8vo. Full cloth. R6 or 9s. (10a.)

Digest of Indian Law Cases, Volume VI. R12 or 18s. (10a.)

Table shewing effect of legislation in the Governor General's Council during 1902. 2a. (1a.)

List No. 1 of Addenda et Corrigena to the List of General Rules and Orders made under Enactments applying to British India, Edition 1902. 3a. 9d. (1a.)

The Indian Registration Act, 1877 (III of 1877), as modified up to 1st April, 1900, with foot-notes brought down to 1st November, 1902. 11a. (2a.)

The Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), as modified up to 1st December, 1902. 11a.

Act XXX of 1892. An Act for the Naturalization of Aliens. As modified up to 1st December, 1902. 2a. (1a.)

Act V of 1861. The Police Act, 1861. As modified up to 7th March, 1903. 7a. 6d. (1a.)

Act X of 1873. The Indian Oaths Act. As modified up to 1st February, 1903. 3a. 9d. (1a.)

Act XIX of 1883. The Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883. As modified up to 1st February, 1903. 2a. 6d. (1a.)

Act XII of 1884. The Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884. As modified up to the 15th December, 1896, and with foot-notes brought down to the 1st February, 1903. 2a. (1a.)

Act IX of 1890. The Indian Railways Act, 1890. As modified up to 1st May, 1896, with foot-notes brought down to 1st January, 1903. 15a. (3a.)

Act XXXIV of 1850. The State Prisoners Act, 1850. As modified up to 30th April, 1903. 2a. 6d. (1a.)

Act XXXIV of 1858. The Lunacy (Supreme Courts) Act, 1858. As modified up to 30th April, 1903. 4a. 3d. (1a.)

Act XXXV of 1858. The Lunacy (District Courts) Act, 1858. As modified up to 30th April, 1903. 2a. 3d. (1a.)

Act V of 1873. The Government Savings Banks Act, 1873. As modified up to 1st April, 1903. 3a. 6d. (1a.)

Act II of 1886. The Indian Income Tax Act, 1886. As modified up to 1st April, 1903. 8a. (1a. 6d.)

Act I of 1878. The Opium Act, 1878. As modified up to 1st December, 1896, with foot-notes brought down to 1st March, 1903. 5a. 6d. (1a.)

Act III of 1865. The Carriers Act, 1865. As modified up to 31st May, 1903. 3a. (1a.)

Act IX of 1897. Amending the law relating to Government and other Provident Funds. As modified up to 1st May, 1896, with foot-notes brought down to 1st January, 1903. 1a. 6d. (1a.)

India Military Budget Estimate for the year 1903-04. Foolscap. Boards. R1-8s. or 2s. 3d. (8s.)

The Indian Appendix to the Signalling Instructions, 1903. Royal 16mo. Full cloth. R1 or 1s. 6d. (2s.)

A Sketch of the Services of the Bengal Native Army to the year 1895. By Lieut.-Colonel F. G. Cardew. 1903 Edn. Demy 8vo. Full cloth. R3 or 4s. 6d. (7s.)

Specification and Tables of Army Tents, 1902. Foolscap. Cloth. R6 or 13s. 6d. (5s.)

List of Light-houses and Light-vessels in British India, including those in the Gulf of Aden as existing at the end of 1902. 22nd issue. Super-royal 8vo. Stiff cover. R1 or 1s. 6d. (2s.)

The Quarterly Indian Army List for July 1, 1903. Super-royal 8vo. Paper cover. R3 or 4s. 6d. (8s.)

Budget Estimate of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for the year 1903-04. Foolscap. Paper cover. 8s. or 9d. (2s.)

Report on the Administration and Working of Indian Railways By Mr. T. Robertson, C. V. O. Foolscap. Board. R2-8s. or 3s. 9d. (6s.)

History of Services of the Officers of the Engineer, Accounts and State Railway Revenue Establishments of the Government of India, corrected up to 31st December 1902. Vol I. R2-8s. or 3s. 9d. (5s.) Vol. II. R2-8s. or 3s. 9d. (5s.) Complete. R5 or 7s. 6d. (8s.)

Administration Report on Railways in India for the calendar year 1902, by A. Brereton, Esq. Foolscap. Limp cover. R2 or 2s. 8d. (9s.)

Public Works Department Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment corrected up to 30th June 1903. Super-royal 8vo. Paper cover. R2 or 3s. (4s.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Public Works Department Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment corrected up to 30th June 1903. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover R2 or 3s. (4s.)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT THOMASON COLLEGE, ROORKEE, WHICH WERE NOT ADVERTISED BEFORE.

Roorkee Treatise on "Railways," 4th Edition, revised by F. Wolley Dod, F.C.H. Price R3 per copy.

Roorkee Treatise on "Irrigation Work." By Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S.C., B.A., L.C.E., C.I.E. Price R9 per copy.

Roorkee Treatise on "Sanitary Engineering." Compiled by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S.C., B.A., L.C.E. Price R4-8 per copy.

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Pamphlet on Examination for Acid Radicals: Tables giving Analysis of Acids. Price per copy 8s.

Pamphlet on Examination for Acid Bases: Tables giving Analysis of Metallic Bases. Price 8s. per copy.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. XVI, Part I. By Sir John Eliot. Quarto. Paper cover. R3.

Monthly Weather Review, May 1903. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 5 plates. Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1ST APRIL TO 30TH SEPTEMBER 1903.

Monthly Weather Review of India for the months of December 1902 to April 1903. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. XV., Part I. By Sir John Eliot (illustrated by 12 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. XV, Part II. By W. L. Dallas. Price R1.

**A LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS FOR SALE AT THE
LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL, 57, PARK
STREET, CALCUTTA.**

ASIATIC SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

Journal, Part I, Extra No. 2 of 1902, and No. 1 of 1903 @ Rs.
" Part II, Nos. 1 to 3 of 1903 @ Rs.
Proceedings, Nos. 1 to 5 of 1903 @ 8a.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Dana Kriya Kaumudi. Fasc. 2 @ 6a.
Catasahasrika-prajnaparamita. Vol. I, Fasc. 5 @ 6a.
Sraddha Kriya Kaumudi. Fasc. 1 to 3 @ 6a.
Catadusani. Fasc. 1 @ 6a.
Bhatta Dipika. Fasc. 4 @ 6a.
Tattvarthadhigama Sutram. Fasc. 1 @ 6a.
Vidhana Parijata. Fasc. 2 @ 6a.
Nityacaraprodipha. Fasc. 1 @ 6a.
Mahabhashyaprodipoddyata. Vol. II, Fasc. 8 @ 6a.
Gadadhara Paddhati Kalasara. Vol. I, Fasc. 6 @ 6a.

**LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL
SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 31ST OCTOBER
1903.**

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XXXV, Part 2. By R. D.
Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Rs.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. B 009020 of the $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent Loan of 1842-43 for ₹100 (One hundred only), originally standing in the name of Hormusjee Rustomjee Kanga and last endorsed to Dorabji Edalji Atia, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Name of the Proprietor,—DORABJI EDALJI ATIA.

Residence—New Fire Temple, Dhobitalao, Bombay.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes No. 040968 of the 3 per cent. Loan of 1896-97 for ₹500, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, and No. 146457 of the $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. Loan of 1865 for ₹500, originally standing in the name of Bipin Behari Mookerjee. The former was endorsed by the Bank of Bengal to Bipin Behari Mookerjee, the proprietor, by whom neither of the notes was ever endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

Proprietor—BIPIN BEHARI MOOKERJEE,

Inspector of Police.

SINGBHM ;

The 16th August 1903.

Destroyed by fire.

The Government Promissory Note No. 318745 of the 4 per cent of 15th May 1865 for ₹2,000, originally standing in the name of Bhagirathibai Bhosekar, wife of Anant Abaji, and last endorsed to her only, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and an application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietress.

Name of the Advertiser,—GOVIND ANANT, BHOSEKAR,

the son and legal heir to Bhagirathibai Bhosekar,

Residence,—Wai Dharmपुरi, District Sarata



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 44. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1903.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE SECOND HALF OF
SEPTEMBER 1903 OF:**

RICE
WHEAT AND FLOUR
BARLEY,
JAWAR AND BAJRA
RAGI
KANGNI

MAIZE
GRAM AND PULSE
GHI
SUGAR
SALT
TOBACCO

TURMERIC
GRASS AND STRAW
JAWAR STALKS
BHUSA
SHEEP, GOATS, AND BULLOCKS

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF SEPTEMBER

DISTRICTS	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR	
	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902
Burma* —												
<i>Tenasserim</i> —												
Mergui . . . . .	...	...	...	29.91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy . . . . .	...	...	32.63	27.59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monimeln and Amherst . . . . .	...	...	35.56	28.82	55.65	55.65	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (deltaic)</i> —												
Bangoon . . . . .	...	...	22.86	21.05	28.57	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thongwa . . . . .	...	...	31.68	28.36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein . . . . .	...	...	44.14	27.95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (inland)</i> —												
Hensada . . . . .	...	...	41.58	25.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo . . . . .	...	...	34.97	24.81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Upper Burma</i> —												
Mandalay . . . . .	...	...	35.96	29.77	31.84	31.07	...	...	...	...	...	12.96
Bamo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakokku . . . . .	...	...	40.76	28.19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Arakan</i> —												
Kyaukpada . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab . . . . .	...	...	40	36.36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam —												
<i>Brakmaputra</i> —												
Goalpara	18.75	15	27.5	32.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati . . . . .	...	38.12	30	37.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal* —												
<i>Eastern</i> —												
Chittagong . . . . .	...	...	31.25	32.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca . . . . .	...	...	27.5	38.75	21.25	32.5	...	...	21.25	27.5	...	...
<i>Deltaic</i> —												
Midnapur . . . . .	...	...	38.75	39.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta . . . . .	...	...	42.5	37.5	32.5	35	...	...	28.75	23.75	23.75	27.5
<i>Central</i> —												
Bardwan . . . . .	...	...	40	32.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna . . . . .	...	...	25.31	33.23	28.56	25.31	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Northern</i> —												
Rangpur . . . . .	...	...	30	40	35	37.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Orissa</i> —												
Cuttack . . . . .	...	...	25	25.62	30	34.69	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Bihar, south</i> —												
Patna . . . . .	...	...	28.12	32.5	28.12	21.25	...	...	15.62	18.75	...	24.37
<i>Bihar, north</i> —												
Bhagalpur . . . . .	...	...	28.12	36.56	28.12	28.75	...	...	21.87	20.31	...	...
Muzaffarpur . . . . .	...	...	29.53	33.23	25	23.59	...	...	17.5	20	...	...
United Provinces:												
(a) AGRA—												
<i>Eastern</i> —												
Benares	18.33	19.84	32.6	33.33	25.47	27.03	28.65	32.6	17.92	20.62	19.07	...
<i>Central</i> —												
Cawnpore	21.61	21.04	34.79	34.79	23.54	25	27.6	29.11	16.51	19.06	...	...
Jhansi	20	22.24	45.23	38.12	27.6	23.54	...	...	17.97	21.73	12.4	28.33
<i>Western</i> —												
Meerut . . . . .	...	...	36.48	36.35	23.85	23.97	29.06	27.97	18.18	19.22	22.24	...
Agra	19.06	19.06	47.03	50	24.22	25.62	28.54	30.16	16.3	20.62	15.08	21.61
<i>Submontane, west</i> —												
Shahjahanpur . . . . .	...	17.5	...	35.1	22.36	21.53	...	...	14.53	16.56	...	22.19
(b) OUDH—												
<i>Southern</i> —												
Lucknow	15.99	14.27	31.25	29.48	23.75	25	29.63	30.73	15.69	17.19	18.16	20
<i>Northern</i> —												
Fyzabad	18.28	19.53	40	41.87	25.21	26.67	...	...	17.81	19.06	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

BAJRA		RAGI		MAISE		GRAM		ARHAR DÁL		GRI		Districts
1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	
...	Burma—
...	Tenasserim—
...	40.76	40.76	50	50	...	...	Mergui
...	Tavoy
...	Moulmein and Amherst
...	24.62	25.4	27.12	30.77	...	...	Pegu (deltaic)—
...	32.16	35.96	...	...	...	...	Bangoon
...	Thongwa
...	Bassein
...	43.12	42.23	...	...	Pegu (inland)—
...	38.1	39.1	...	...	...	...	Hensada
...	Toungoo
...	21.72	14.85	28.32	23.44	15.39	47.76	...	...	Upper Burma—
...	25	20	41.29	42.95	...	...	Mandalay
...	Bamo
...	Pakokku
...	40	40	50	57.14	...	...	Arakan—
...	Kyaukpada
...	Akyab
...	Assam—
...	Brahmaputra—
...	Goalpara
...	Gauhati
...	Bengal—
...	30	35	45	40	350	330	Eastern—
...	27.5	35	25	35	400	400	Chittagong
...	Dacca
...	26.25 to 31.25	25	40	40	345	295	Deltaic—
26.25	30	...	...	28.75	20	27.5	25	45	42.5	390	390	Midnapur
...	25	25	37.5	31.87	340	300	Calcutta
...	28.12	26.56	42.97	43.12	320	580	Central—
...	Bardwan
...	Pabna
...	23.75	31.25	26.25	25	35	40	360	360	Northern—
...	18.75	22.5	24.37	23.91	337.5	333.75	Rangpur
...	Orissa—
...	Cuttack
...	...	18.75	19.27	15.62	14.06	20.62	18.75	16.12	21.87	300 to 310	300	Bihār, south—
...	15.94	19.06	20.62	22.5	31.87	31.25	310	320	Patna
...	...	15.31	15.94	15.94	15.31	18.12	20	26.56	23.59	304.69	290.94	Bihār, north—
...	Bhagalpur
...	Muzaffarpur
...	United Provinces:
...	18.33	19.17	18.44	23.18	27.13	345.21	293.33	(a) Agra—
...	Eastern—
...	Benares
...	19.06	19.06	...	...	304.74	278.28	Central—
16.67	11.41	...	18.9	20.88	...	...	304.53	248.75	Cawnpore
...	Jaunpur
21.04	15.99	...	19.23	22.24	29.56	25	320	255.99	Western—
16.8	19.48	...	...	...	19.48	19.48	20.62	38.07	31.98	284.43	248.15	Meerut
...	Agra
...	22.19	...	...	...	16.56	20	19.06	...	20.78	320	200 and 300	Submontane, west—
...	Shahjahanpur
...	(b) OUDH—
18.13	20.32	...	...	12.5	13.33	18.13	18.65	...	...	320	260	Southern—
...	Lucknow
...	16.25	17.03	...	...	340	310	Northern—
...	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF SEPTEMBER—continued

Districts	SUGAR, RAW (Gur)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF		TURMERIC		GRASS		STRAW	
	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui . . . . .	...	...	...	15.84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy . . . . .	...	...	22.54	22.54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst . . . . .	...	...	18.77	18.77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Bangoon . . . . .	...	...	19.05	19.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thongwa . . . . .	...	...	22.46	20.19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein . . . . .	...	...	22.61	22.61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Hensada . . . . .	...	...	21.93	24.71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo . . . . .	...	...	24.81	24.81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay . . . . .	...	...	22.54	23.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakokku . . . . .	...	...	24.71	24.71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab . . . . .	...	...	30.77	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	52.5	42.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	52.5	55	28.75	33.75	112.5	70	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	60	45	35	37.5	80	75	...	...	1.56	2.5	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	56.5 to 58.25	50 to 37.5	29.37	35	70 and 102.5	57.5 and 75	...	...	...	...	12.5	2.38
Calcutta	42.5	42.5	26.25	33.75	90	70	...	...	11.25	10	7.5	7.5
Central—												
Bardwan	50	40	26.87	32.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.5	6.87
Fabna	47.5	38.75	33.28	36.87	110	70	...	...	...	...	10	10
Northern—												
Rangpur	52.5	40	30	37.5	90	100	...	...	...	1.56	4.37	4.37
Orissa—												
Cuttack	41.25	45	25	30	42.5	42.5	...	...	4.37	4.37	4.69	4.69
Bihar, south—												
Patna	47.5	27.5	31.25	36.87	40	40	...	...	3.12	2.5	...	...
Bihar, north—												
Bhagalpur	50	40.62	31.25	36.25	10	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	35.28	25	31.87	40	80	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces :												
(a) AGRA—												
Eastern—												
Benares	48.12	35.47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	42.23	36.35	...	...	57.5	65	50	65	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	53.33	44.43	...	...	...	...	50	57.4	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	38.07	38.07	...	...	128.07	128.07	48.75	114.27	3.75	2.5	4.01	4.01
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur . . . . .	...	47.5	...	...	...	...	{ 50 and 55 }	{ 55 and 60 }	...	...	...	...
(b) OUDH—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	40	34.79	...	...	70	70	...	...	2.5	3.23	...	...
Northern—												
Fyzabad	36.25	30.83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

JAWAR STALKS		BRUSA		SHEEP, PER SCORE		GOATS, PER SCORE		PLOW BULLOCKS, PER PAIR		DISTRICTS
1908	1902	1908	1902	1908	1902	1908	1902	1908	1902	
										Burma—
...	Tenasserim—
...	Mergui
...	Tavoy
										Moulmein and Amherst
...	Pegu (<i>deltic</i>)—
...	Rangoon
...	Thongwa
...	Bassein
...	Pegu (<i>inland</i>)—
...	Hensada
...	Toungoo
...	Upper Burma —
...	Mandalay
...	Bhamo
...	Pakokka
...	Arakan—
...	Kyaukpyn
...	Akyab
										Assam—
...	Brahmaputra —
...	Golpara
...	Gauhati
										Bengal—
...	Eastern—
...	Chittagong
...	Dacca
...	Deltic—
...	Midnapur
...	Calcutta
...	Central—
...	Bardwan
...	Fabna
...	Northern—
...	Rangpur
...	Orissa—
...	Cuttack
...	Bihar, south—
...	Patna
...	Bihar, north—
...	Bhagalpur
...	Muzaffarpur
										United Provinces:
...	(a) AGRA—
...	Eastern—
...	Benares
...	70	70	...	...	...	...	Central—
...	Cawnpore
...	Jhansi
...	60	60	...	...	...	...	Western—
...	40	40	...	...	...	...	Meerut
...	and	and	...	...	26-25	26-25	Agra
...	60	60	...	...	{ 40	{ 40	Submontane, west —
...	50	50	...	...	and	and	Shahjahanpur
...	and	and	...	...	60	60	
...	60	60	...	...			(b) OUDH—
...	40	40	...	...	...	...	Southern—
...	Lucknow
...	80	80	Northern—
...			Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF SEPTEMBER—continued

Districts	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR	
	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	12'5	12'5	...	...	22'69	33'33	...	...	21'04	25	18'18	26'56
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	20	16'72	44'37	44'37	22'19	23'59	27'5	28'59	15'31	17'34	15'31	20
Central—												
Lahore	22'86	22'19	44'43	45'73	22'34	23'33	25'36	26'61	15'1	17'03	16'41	16'46
South-eastern—												
Delhi . . . . .	...	22'19	40	39'06	24'27	25	31'3	32'03	16'67	20'47	18'54	19'06
Submontane—												
Amritsar	20	18'18	37'19	34'79	21'77	21'93	24'22	24'22	...	...	...	15'33
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	20	22'19	45'68	54'32	25	26'87	27'5	28'75	18'75	21'56	19'06	14'37
Western—												
Multan	20	18'18	30'73	30'73	26'67	28'54	33'33	34'74	20	21'09	21'04	15'99
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi . . . . .	...	...	...	31'87	30'31	30	...	...	...	23'25	...	18'12
Shikarpur . . . . .	...	...	30'98	...	28'41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta . . . . .	...	...	...	...	28'75 to 33'5	33'75 to 35'62	57'5	57'5	22'5 to 23'75	30'78	21'25	26'12 to 25
Bombay—												
Deccan and Karnatak—												
Dharwar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10'42	...
Sholapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21'04
Poona . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—						32'76	...	...	...	...	10'47	20'62
Ahmadnagar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—(a)												
Western—												
Nagpur . . . . .	...	...	34	34	28	31	36'37	40	...	...	20'62	21
Central—												
Jubbulpore . . . . .	...	...	36'37	34'75	25'75	27'5	30	33'25	...	...	16	...
Eastern—												
Raipur . . . . .	...	...	26	30	23	26'62	28'5	32	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Basim . . . . .	...	...	...	...	35'71	42'36	...	...	...	...	16'34	15'36
Akola . . . . .	...	...	75	75	41'67	47'92	50	50	...	...	18'75	17'03
Ellichpur . . . . .	...	...	61'54	66'67	36'36	47'06	44'44	57'14	...	...	21'62	22'22
Amratoli . . . . .	...	...	47'5	47'5	36'25	40	40	45	...	...	20	18'12
Madras—												
South-central—												
Coimbatore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17'7	20'2
Salem . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bellary . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13'1	19'6
Ouddapah	20'5	23'9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13'9	21'1
Karnul . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	21'3	22'3	35'5	40'7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	21'7	22'4	33'6	37'2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15'7	19'4
Mysore—												
Mysore	22'69	22'3	40'22	39'37	39'19	53'62	49'33	52	...	...	14'62	18'26
Bangalore	19'59	20'44	42'09	42'09	35'02	41'19	56'95	56'95	...	...	...	34'29

(a) The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of cleaned rice or channai

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten mounds)

RAJRA		RAGI		MAISE		GRAM		ANNAH DÁL		GRI		Districts
1908	1902	1908	1902	1908	1902	1908	1902	1908	1902	1908	1902	
21-04	25	...	...	17-34	22-19	22-31	26-56	...	...	320	248-09	Rajputana— Eastern— Ajmer
19-06	21-09	...	...	12-97	15-12	14-84	19-06	40	40	315	285	Panjab— Southern— Ferozpur
19-74	23-18	...	...	17-97	17-97	16-41	19-37	36-35	36-72	323-44	293-02	Central— Lahore
17-76	22-31	...	...	15-42	16-35	15-18	22-19	30-78	32-08	345	290	South-eastern— Delhi
...	...	...	...	...	...	15-99	18-18	...	...	...	...	Submontane— Amritsar
23-5	19-06	...	...	19-37	16-56	18-12	22-3	30-78	36-25	266-67	280	Northern— Rawalpindi
23-49	21-09	...	...	25	21-09	21-04	23-36	...	...	320	304-70	Western— Multan
17-66	19-37	...	...	...	...	22-37	25	...	40	335	297-5	Sind and Baluchistan— Karachi
...	...	...	...	...	...	21-25	23-12	...	...	299-37	290	Shikarpur
...	...	...	...	21-25	25-62	...	...	40	37-5	320 to 340	330 to 350	Quetta
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bombay— Deccan and Karnatak— Dharwar
17-08	25-16	...	...	...	...	26-37	25	...	...	...	...	Sholapur
...	21-25	...	...	...	...	24-63	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan— Ahmadnagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gujarat— Surat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Central Provinces— Western— Nagpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	22	26	43	34	333-25	300	Central— Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	18	22-25	30-75	33-25	275	255	Eastern— Raipur
...	...	...	...	...	...	22-5	25	32	36	290	280	Berar— Basin
20-77	25-17	...	...	...	...	25	31-25	43-75	35-42	342-85	123-57	Akola
26-33	30-77	...	...	...	...	25-31	34-78	44-44	47-06	290-31	290-91	Ellichpur
22-5	22-5	...	...	...	...	27-5	31-25	33-75	37-5	330	260	Amratoti
18-8	16-3	...	...	...	...	35-3	40-2	...	...	326	326	Madras— South, central— Coimbatore
...	...	14-6	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	299-6	325-3	Salem
18-8	15-7	...	...	...	...	28-4	33-6	...	28-2	317-4	380-9	Central— Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	279-6	296-1	Ouddappah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
...	...	15-6	17-5	...	...	...	...	28-9	28-3	...	...	East Coast, central— Nellore
...	...	...	...	...	...	29-7	29-4	...	...	329-2	362-1	East Coast, south— Madras
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	16-6	17-1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
22-7	22-7	...	...	...	...	...	...	23-6	29-9	...	...	Southern— Madras
...	...	18-08	17-44	...	...	13-33	15	70-3	62-06	309-75	313-47	Mysore— Mysore
...	...	14-19	16-97	...	...	15-71	16-33	55-73	43-4	351-43	377-14	Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF SEPTEMBER—concluded

DISTRICTS	SUGAR, RAW (Gdr)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF		TURNERIC		GRASS		STRAW	
	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902
Rajputana—												
Eastern— Ajmer	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	3.33	5
Panjab—												
Southern— Ferozpur	40	40	...	...	80	80	76.25	100	2.5	2.5	4.06	5
Central— Lahore	43.23	43.23	...	...	57.13	53.33	66.56	76.25	6.02	10	6.67	6.46
South-eastern— Delhi . . . . .	..	38.12	...	...	61.56	89.37	60.67	80	6.67	3.91	4.32	5
Submontane— Amritsar . . . . .	...	38.07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.31	6.15
Northern— Kawalpindi	44.43	40	...	...	...	40	68.75	80	3.33	3.33	7.19	6.67
Western— Multan	43.23	53.33	...	...	80	80	66.67	80	4.01	4.48	5	6.2
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi . . . . .	..	60.62	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.37	...	...	...
Shikarpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta . . . . .	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan and Karnatak— Dharwar . . . . .	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur . . . . .	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona . . . . .	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh and N.E. Deccan— Ahmadnagar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat— Surat . . . . .	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western— Nagpur . . . . .	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central— Jubbulpore . . . . .	...	...	33.25	39	66.62	72.75	57	57	...	...	...	...
Eastern— Raipur . . . . .	...	...	30	40	140	140	52.5	60	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Basim . . . . .	...	...	...	...	133.33	120	47.61	76.19	1.82	2.08	...	...
Akola	57.14	114.28	...	...	133.33	200	61.54	100	10	...	...	...
Ellichpur	61.54	66.60	...	...	190	116	52.5	80	6.17	6.23	...	...
Amratoti	42.5	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras—												
South, central— Coimbatore	98.4	32	...	...	115.6	137	29.1	37.7	...	...	1.2	1.9
Salem . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.9	6.9
Central— Bellary	31.8	39.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.7	3.8
Uddappah . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	28.4	24.6	...	...	...	...
Karaul . . . . .	...	...	...	...	49.4	49.4	32.9	25.1	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central— Nellore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.9	4.4
East Coast, south— Madras	57.6	46.1	...	...	123.4	123.4	30.5	32.9	...	...	...	...
Tanjore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly . . . . .	..	..	...	...	63.3	113.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura . . . . .	...	...	...	...	106.8	106.8	...	...	...	...	4.2	4.3
Mysore—												
Mysore	48	43.69	...	...	274.23	274.23	63.5	68.37	5	4.5	4	4
Bangalore	49.29	40.71	...	...	306.57	306.57	40.71	61.43	7.61	9.1	6.33	7.31

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten mounds)

JAWAR STALKS		BRUHA		SHEEP, PER SCORE		GOATS, PER SCORE		PACCHU BULLOCKS, PER FAIR		DISTRICTS
1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	
2'5	5	...	...	140	140	...	...	80	80	Rajputana— Eastern— Ajmer
2'5	2'5	...	...	50	50	...	...	75	75	Panjab— Southern— Ferozpur
...	100	100	...	...	112'5	112'5	Central— Lahore
5'73	4'43	...	...	80	65	...	...	120	100	South-eastern— Delhi
...	Submontane— Amritsar
8'28	5'62	...	...	70	70	...	...	80	80	Northern— Rawalpindi
10	10	...	...	80	50	...	...	70	70	Western— Multan
...	117'5	...	...	...	90	...	Sind and Baluchistan— Karachi
...	Shikarpur
...	...	7'03	15'62	40 to 140	40 to 140	...	...	...	...	Quetta
...	Bombay— Deccan and Karnatak— Dharwar
...	Sholapur
...	Poona
...	Khandesh and N.-W. Deccan— Ahmadnagar
...	Dhulia
...	Gujarat— Surat
...	Ahmadabad
...	Central Provinces— Western— Nagpur
...	60	60	...	...	100	100	Central— Jubbulpore
...	55	55	...	...	42'5	45	Eastern— Raipur
...	Berar— Basim
5'5	5'5	...	...	65	60	...	...	50	90	Akola
...	50	40	...	...	150	150	Ellichpur
...	65	70	...	...	80	70	Amritoli
...	50	70	Madras— South, central— Coimbatore
...	75	75	75	75	...	...	Salem
...	80	80	80	80	100	100	Central— Bellary
...	Ouddapah
...	Karnal
...	East Coast, central— Nellore
...	55	80	55	60	...	...	East Coast, south— Madras
...	80	80	80	80	...	...	Tanjore
...	Trichinopoly
...	40	40	Southern— Madura
5	100	100	...	...	70	70	Mysore— Mysore
...	140	140	...	...	120 to 150	120 to 150	Bangalore

B. E. ENTHOVEN

Offg. Director-General of Statistics

E. N. BAKER

Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1903 (*The figures*

Districts	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OHOLUM (<i>Andropogon sorghum</i>)		BAJRA OR OUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>)	
	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month
					Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month				
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui . . . . .	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	9 9	9 9	...	...	...	...
Tavoy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amhorst	6 13	6 13	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu . . . . .	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	...
Bangoon	13 4	13 —	...	...	14 4	14 —	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...
Thongwa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 9	11 9	...	...	...	...
Bassein . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Hensada . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	9 1	10 6	...	...	...	...
Prome . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 3	10 9	9 2	...	...	...	...
Toungoo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 5	8 12	9 14	9 8	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	12 4	12 —	...	...	9 13	9 4	10 15	10 8	...	...	...	...
Bamo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...
Pakokku . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 6	9 6	8 8	...	...	...	...
Meiktila . . . . .	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 12	9 6	18 18	18 18	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway . . . . .	...	...	...	...	13 8	12 15	17 8	18 4	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpada . . . . .	...	...	...	...	7 8	9 6	8 8	10 6	...	...	...	...
Akyab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Burma—												
Sylhet . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...
Cachar	8 —	8 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Garo Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	4 —	...	9 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	27 —	25 —	32 8	31 —	...	...	...	...
Naga Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 —	11 —	...	11 8	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	16 —	16 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...
Kamrup	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	12 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong . . . . .	...	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	9 4	9 4	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 —	9 8	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Backerganj . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ 12 — and 14 8 }	{ 12 — and 14 8 }	...	...	...	...
Noakhali . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 8	...	...	...	...
Chittagong . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 —	12 10	...	...	...	...
Tippera . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 10	17 12	...	...	...	...
Dacca	18 —	18 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 10	12 5	...	...	...	...
24 Parganas . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 —	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 8	...	...	...	...
Howrah . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	11 18	11 18	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	14 —	16 —
Hoochly	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 4	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	13 5	13 5	18 18	19 2	...	...	10 5	10 5	...	...	...	...
Jessore	10 8	10 8	11 —	11 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	16 —	16 —	24 —	24 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN WHEAT (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer aristinum</i>)		MAIZEN (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PNA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	18 14	18 14	Burma—
...	15 15	15 15	Tenasserim—
...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 9	7 9	16 4	16 4	Mergui
...	Tavoy
...	Moulmein and Amherst
...	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 —	7	17 —	17 —	Pegu (deltaic)—
...	15 8	15 8	...	...	14 —	13 12	15 10	15 10	Pegu
...	12 8	12 8	Rangoon
...	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	Thongwa
...	Bassoon
...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Pegu (inland)—
...	7 2	7 2	16 3	16 3	Tharawadi
...	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 2	8 2	16 2	16 2	Henzada
...	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	Prome
...	16 —	16 —	28 3	28 3	9 8	9 8	14 8	14 8	Toungoo
...	Thayetmyo
...	18 12	18 12	18 5	21 5	8 10	8 10	14 8	16 1	Upper Burma—
...	6 3	6 3	...	...	7 1	7 1	10 10	10 10	Mandalay
...	15 —	15 —	...	...	7 9	7 9	14 3	14 3	Bamo
...	13 —	13 —	22 —	26 —	7 4	6 2	14	14	Pakokku
...	Meiktila
...	18 10	...	...	21 —	22 6	Aralan—
...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	Sandoway
...	Kyaukpyn
...	Akyab
...	Assam—
...	12 4	12 4	...	...	9 6	10 —	12 1	12 4	Burma—
...	11 —	10 12	...	...	9 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	Sylhet
...	Cochar
...	8 8	9 —	13 —	13 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 2	Hill tracts—
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	Khasi and Jaintia Hills
...	5 8	5 8	7 4	7 —	Garo Hills
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 8	Manipur
...	Naga Hills
...	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	16 —	12 —	12 —	Brahmaputra—
...	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Goalpara
...	13 —	12 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Kamrup
...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 10	10 10	Darrang
...	11 —	11 —	...	...	9 8	10 —	10 8	10 8	Nowgong
...	11 —	11 —	...	...	9 8	9 —	10 —	10 —	Sibsagar
...	Lakhimpur
...	13 4	13 —	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	Bengal—
...	Eastern—
...	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 12	Buckerganj
...	13 —	12 14	...	...	9 10	9 8	12 8	12 —	Noakhali
...	15 —	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	Chittagong
...	14 —	14 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	11 —	11 —	Tippera
...	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 —	11 —	Dacca
...	Maimonsingh
...	11 —	13 5	...	...	9 —	10 5	11 —	11 2	Deltaic—
...	15 —	14 8	...	...	11 —	10 8	12 5	10 10	Khulna
...	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 8	11 8	24-Parganas
...	14 —	14 —	...	...	11 8	11 —	13 14	12 7	Midnapur
...	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	Howrah
...	13 5	13 5	16 —	16 —	8 6	9 —	11 —	11 —	Calcutta
...	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	Hooghly
...	20 —	20 —	...	...	10 10	11 —	13 —	13 —	Nadia (Krishnagash)
...	16 —	16 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	12 —	12 —	Jessore
...	15 —	15 —	...	...	14 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	Faridpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1903—continued (The figures

Districts	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OHOLUK (<i>Andropogon sorghum</i>)		BAJRA OR OHMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month
Bengal—continued												
Central— Bankura	12 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 12	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	16 —	13 2	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	13 4	13 4	18 —	18 —	...	...	10 8	11 —	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	11 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Pabna	15 —	15 —	26 —	26 —	...	...	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	...
Bogra	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	15 —	15 —	22 8	22 8	...	...	{ 13 8 and 15 12	13 8 and 15 12	...	...	...	...
Malda	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...	14 —	12 8	...	...	...	...
Northern— Rangpur	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Hills— Darjeeling . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa— Puri	12 7	11 2	...	...	...	...	17 11	18 6	...	...	...	...
Outlook	12 7	12 7	...	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	...
Balasore	{ 11 — to 14 —	{ 11 — to 14 —	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 —	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur— Singbhum	13 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	14 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Ráncbi	{ 8 4 to 11 8	{ 8 4 to 11 —	12 —	14 —	...	...	13 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Paláman	14 1	13 8	15 12	10 2	...	...	13 8	12 6	...	...	...	...
Hádríbhágh	12 —	12 —	15 —	15 8	...	...	13 —	11 4	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south— Monghyr	15 4	14 11	22 —	21 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Gaya	14 4	14 —	20 —	19 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	20 8	20 8	...	...
Patna	17 —	16 —	25 —	24 —	...	...	14 —	13 8	...	24 —	...	...
Shahabad	15 —	15 —	21 —	21 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Bihár, north— Purnea	13 4	15 —	...	...	...	...	{ 10 — to 13 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Bhágálpur	14 —	13 14	17 12	17 12	...	...	14 —	12 7	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	17 2	16 8	22 —	22 —	...	...	13 4	13 6	...	...	...	...
Musáffarpur	15 —	15 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Sáran	15 8	16 —	23 —	24 —	...	...	13 8	14 —	...	...	...	...
Champáran	{ 15 — to 17 —	{ 16 8 to 16 8	{ 26 — to 27 —	26 —	...	...	17 —	16 8	...	...	...	...
United Provinces :												
(a) AGRA—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	16 —	16 —	21 8	21 —	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	23 —	23 —	23 —	22 8
Benares	15 8	15 8	21 11	21 2	7 5	7 5	11 6	11 6	21 11	21 2	...	...
Ghásipur	14 12	14 12	21 12	21 12	7 —	7 —	11 15	11 15	...	...	20 12	20 12
Jaunpur	16 8	16 —	24 —	23 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	15 —	14 8	22 —	21 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	24 —	24 —	25 —	23 —
Central—												
Bánda	14 12	14 4	15 8	15 8	5 4	5 4	11 —	11 —	23 —	23 —	20 —	20 —
Fatehpur	17 4	16 —	21 —	19 —	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Hamirpur	15 —	15 —	17 4	15 6	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	23 —	23 —	22 —	22 —
Jalaun	14 —	14 —	20 —	20 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	25 —	25 —	22 —	22 —
Cawnpore	16 8	15 12	24 —	22 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	24 —	24 —	23 —	23 8
Jhansi	14 8	14 4	22 4	22 —	7 12	7 12	9 4	9 —	22 2	22 —	23 40	23 4
Etáwah	17 6	16 12	21 8	21 8	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	24 8	24 8	23 8	23 8
Farrukhabad	17 1	17 1	23 8	21 13	5 2	5 2	10 8	9 14	...	...	...	...
Mainpuri	17 12	17 8	25 8	23 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	23 8	20 —	20 8	20 —
Etah	18 —	17 8	24 —	23 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut	16 4	16 —	21 —	21 —	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	18 —	18 —
Agra	15 8	15 —	24 —	23 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	23 —	25 —	24 —	23 —
Muttia	17 —	16 8	24 —	23 8	5 —	5 —	10 8	11 —	22 —	22 —	18 —	16 —
Aligarh	16 8	15 12	21 —	21 —	4 8	4 8	...	...	21 8	21 8	18 8	18 8
Bulandshahr	18 —	17 8	25 —	24 —	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8	18 —	18 —	16 —	16 —
Submontane, east—												
Balla	14 8	14 8	22 —	21 —	6 8	6 8	10 4	10 4	23 —	24 —	20 —	19 —
Anamgarh	15 4	15 4	23 10	23 10	8 8	8 8	10 3	10 3	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	16 8	15 12	21 9	22 7	8 8	8 8	13 8	13 8	23 6	25 8	18 14	18 14
Basti	16 4	16 4	25 —	25 8	8 4	8 4	12 8	12 8	24 —	24 —	...	...

state the number of sars (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>)		KANKRI OR KAKRI, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHHINA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer aristinum</i>)		MAISE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ANBAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)		SALT		Districts
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	14 8	14 —	...	...	12 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	Bengal—continued
...	15 —	14 —	...	...	14 —	10 8	13 —	13 2	Central— Bankura
...	15 —	15 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	12 —	12 —	Bardwan
...	17 8	18 —	...	...	10 12	11 —	13 —	13 —	Birbhum
...	15 —	14 8	27 —	32 —	20 —	20 —	10 8	11 —	Murshidabad
...	14 4	15 —	...	...	9 4	9 4	12 —	12 —	Southal Parganas
...	16 8	13 8	...	...	15 —	15 —	12 —	12 —	Pabna
...	18 —	18 —	...	...	10 6	10 8	12 —	12 —	Bogra
...	17 —	18 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 — and 11 —	11 — and 12 —	Rajshahi
...	12 8	12 8	13 —	18 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	Malda
...	15 —	16 —	...	...	11 —	11 6	13 —	13 —	Northern— Bangpur
...	14 —	14 —	...	...	9 4	9 4	12 —	12 —	Dinajpur
...	13 —	12 8	21 —	21 —	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	Jalpaiguri
13 —	13 —	...	...	17 1	17 6	...	...	10 8	9 18	16 —	16 —	Hills— Darjeeling
...	19 11	19 11	...	...	14 7	14 7	14 —	14 —	Orissa— Puri
...	15 —	15 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	Cuttack
...	12 8	12 —	...	...	10 8	10 —	11 —	11 —	Balasore
...	14 —	14 —	...	24 —	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	Chota Nagpur— Singhbhum
...	15 8	14 8	25 —	20 —	7 4 to 8 —	7 4 to 8 —	10 8	10 8	Mánbhum
36 —	34 —	...	...	19 2	18 —	23 10	16 14	13 8	13 8	12 6	12 6	Ráncól
23 10	20 4	...	...	15 8	15 —	30 —	25 8	10 —	9 8	9 8	9 8	Paláman
25 8	25 8	...	...	21 —	18 14	24 —	21 8	13 12	13 14	13 —	13 —	Hazaribágh
...	18 8	13 8	22 —	21 —	13 —	13 —	12 12	13 —	Bihár, south— Monghyr
19 —	...	16 —	15 —	19 —	19 —	25 —	24 —	22 —	22 —	10 8	10 8	Gaya
21 —	20 —	22 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	13 4	13 4	Patna
...	14 —	15 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Shahabad
...	10 —	19 —	19 —	22 12	12 8	12 10	12 8	12 5	Bihár, north— Purnea
30 12	31 —	...	...	19 12	19 12	28 8	30 12	13 4	13 3	13 4	12 1	Bhágápur
25 —	24 —	...	...	21 —	20 —	24 —	22 —	14 8	14 —	12 8	12 8	Darbhanga
...	20 8	20 —	24 —	22 8	16 —	14 —	13 —	13 —	Muzaffarpur
...	25 — to 26 —	22 8	29 —	23 — to 23 —	23 —	23 —	12 8	12 8	Sáran
33 —	33 —	...	...	21 —	22 —	23 —	25 —	12 —†	11 —†	12 —	12 —	Champáran
...	...	16 8	17 —	20 1	19 4	...	...	11 8†	11 7	11 4	11 4	United Provinces: (a) AGRA—
...	...	19 —	18 7	19 4	19 4	...	...	13 4†	13 4†	9 14	9 14	Eastern—
...	...	15 4	15 4	24 —	22 —	...	...	14 —†	14 —†	12 11	12 11	Mirzapur
...	...	18 —	13 —	23 —	21 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 —	12 —	Benares
...	21 8	21 —	...	...	11 —†	11 —†	11 8	11 8	Ghazipur
...	21 —	19 —	...	...	11 —†	11 —†	12 —	12 —	Jannpur
...	20 8	20 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	11 8	11 —	Allahabad
...	22 —	22 —	...	...	10 12†	10 12†	10 —	10 —	Central—
...	20 8	20 —	...	...	12 8†	13 —†	13 —	13 —	Bánda
...	...	21 —	21 —	21 14	22 —	...	...	15 12†	15 8†	13 —	13 4	Fatehpur
...	19 4	19 8	29 —	29 —	13 —†	13 —†	13 8	13 8	Hamirpur
24 —	24 —	22 —	20 —	19 1	17 11	27 4	30 —	11 9†	11 9†	13 4	13 4	Jalaun
...	17 12	17 12	29 8	28 —	11 8	11 8	12 8	12 8	Cawnpore
...	18 8	16 8	35 —	...	12 —†	12 —†	14 —	14 —	Jhansi
...	19 8	19 —	24 —	24 —	11 8†	11 8†	13 8	13 8	Etáwah
...	19 8	19 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	Farukhabad
...	19 8	20 —	25 —	...	11 8†	11 —†	13 8	13 8	Mainpuri
...	19 —	18 —	22 8	22 8	12 8	12 8	13 8	13 4	Etah
...	...	20 —	20 —	20 8	20 —	26 —	23 —	12 8†	12 8†	13 —	13 —	Western—
...	19 8	19 —	24 —	24 —	11 8†	11 8†	13 8	13 8	Meerut
...	19 8	19 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	Agra
...	19 —	18 —	22 8	22 8	12 8	12 8	13 8	13 4	Muttra
...	...	20 —	20 —	20 8	20 —	26 —	23 —	12 8†	12 8†	13 —	13 —	Aligarh
...	19 8	19 —	24 —	24 —	11 8†	11 8†	13 8	13 8	Bulandshahr
...	19 8	19 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	Submontane, east—
...	...	15 —	14 —	20 12	20 12	25 —	21 4	14 4†	14 8†	11 —	11 —	Ballia
...	...	13 —	12 —	18 4	18 4	18 —	...	14 —	14 —	11 12	11 12	Asamgarh
...	...	19 14	20 4	20 —	20 4	...	...	13 9†	13 9†	11 13	12 —	Gorakhpur— Basti
22 —	22 —	18 8	18 8	23 8	22 8	25 —	26 —	16 —	16 —	11 —	11 —	

* Kahi

† Husked

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1903—continued (The figures)

Districts	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR KUNBU (Pennisetum typhoides)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
					Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month				
United Provinces—continued												
(a) AGRA—continued												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	17 4	16 12	27 —	27 —	7 8	7 —	10 —	9 8	20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —
Budaun	10 12	16 8	22 8	21 8	5 —	5 —	11 8	10 4	20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —
Pilibet	16 —	16 2	26 —	26 —	5 4	5 4	11 12	11 12	20 —	17 —	21 14	21 4
Bareilly	16 9	16 4	24 6	23 12	5 10	5 10	11 4	10 10	25 —	25 —	20 4	19 12
Moradabad	17 3	17 10	25 —	25 —	5 —	5 —	10 2	10 2	25 2	20 4	15 —	—
Bijnor	14 10	15 12	23 8	22 8	4 —	4 —	9 4	10 —	18 —	18 —	—	—
Muzaffarnagar	16 13	16 3	23 2	23 15	9 14	8 13	10 7	9 14	21 8	21 8	17 3	17 8
Saharanpur	16 6	16 6	24 2	24 2	4 5	4 5	9 11	9 11	22 —	22 —	18 —	18 —
Dehra-Dun	15 —	14 8	20 —	20 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 8	—	—	—	—
Hills—												
Naini Tal	11 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	—	—	—	—
Almora	13 8	14 —	18 —	18 —	4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —	—	—	—	—
Garhwal	9 —	9 —	13 —	12 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	—	—	—	—
(b) OUDH—												
Southern—												
Partabgarh	17 8	16 8	23 —	21 —	9 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	24 —	21 —	21 —	16 —
Sultanpur	17 12	17 12	26 12	25 —	8 —	8 —	15 —	14 —	20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —
Bae-Bareilly	17 —	17 —	24 —	24 —	5 8	5 8	13 —	13 —	20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —
Unao	16 8	16 8	21 8	21 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	19 —	19 —	23 —	22 —
Lucknow	16 4	16 —	25 —	24 8	4 8	4 8	11 —	11 —	22 —	22 —	22 —	22 —
Hardoi	17 8	16 8	25 —	25 —	—	—	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	22 —	22 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	16 4	16 4	22 8	22 8	—	—	9 —	9 —	24 —	24 —	—	—
Barabanki	16 —	15 12	21 —	22 —	6 —	6 8	10 —	—	24 —	24 —	20 —	20 —
Gonda	17 8	17 8	25 —	25 —	—	—	11 —	10 8	24 8	24 —	26 —	26 —
Bahraich	18 —	18 —	31 —	31 —	7 —	7 —	13 —	12 —	33 —	32 —	23 —	23 —
Sitapur	17 8	16 8	28 8	26 8	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	23 —	23 —	24 —	24 —
Kheri	17 —	17 —	29 —	20 —	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	32 —	28 —	—	—
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partabgarh	11 14	12 8	21 —	21 4	4 8	4 12	7 —	7 7	55 —	18 —	—	—
Banars	14 8	14 4	24 —	24 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	8 —	—	—	—	—
Mewar (Udaipur)	12 12	12 7	27 8	21 7	6 12	7 6	7 10	7 12	32 1	23 1	19 8	19 10
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)												
	—	14 —	—	23 4	—	4 —	—	5 8	—	—	—	—
Sirohi	13 —	{ 13 — and 13 12 }	17 —	17 —	5 4	5 —	9 —	9 —	13 —	14 —	14 4	16 —
Erinpura	14 12	14 8	18 12	18 8	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	20 4	20 —	17 4	17 8
Ajmer	14 —	13 10	20 —	18 6	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	24 10	24 —	20 —	19 —
Aba	13 11	{ 13 11 and 14 — }	17 12	17 12	5 4	5 4	8 3	8 9	17 15	17 12	16 12	16 —
Kishangarh	14 —	14 12	23 —	22 —	5 —	5 8	9 —	9 8	32 —	27 8	20 —	21 —
Bundi	14 4	14 —	33 11	31 —	6 4	6 4	8 —	7 8	51 —	47 —	20 —	20 —
Kotah	14 —	13 14	26 —	25 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	43 12	43 12	16 —	16 —
Jhalawar	11 6	11 10	22 —	22 8	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	28 4	26 8	16 —	16 —
Tonk	11 13	11 3	22 12	20 8	5 —	5 —	6 4	6 4	35 —	23 5	35 1	26 9
Jaipur	15 —	15 6	22 10	22 1	5 15	5 15	6 13	6 13	27 2	25 6	23 —	22 7
Karauli	15 15	15 15	26 4	26 4	10 4	10 5	12 13	12 13	26 14	24 14	25 10	25 10
Dholpur	16 7	15 13	22 —	21 13	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 —	28 13	27 9	27 4	26 13
Bharatpur	16 10	16 6	26 —	25 10	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	29 4	29 —	20 4	25 7
Alwar	15 4	14 11	22 10	20 10	8 —	8 —	8 7	8 7	24 8	22 4	21 7	20 15
Deoli	13 —	12 12	25 8	23 12	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	31 12	31 12	23 —	23 —
Nasirabad	14 4	14 —	—	—	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	28 —	25 —	19 —	19 —
Balmer	12 3	12 3	—	—	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	—	19 —	17 4	17 11
Anadra	14 10	{ 14 2 and 14 8 }	—	—	—	5 9	—	8 8	—	—	—	16 8
Shahpura	11 8	11 8	21 —	20 12	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	33 —	28 —	17 —	17 —
Western—												
Jodhpur	12 5	{ 11 2 and 12 7 }	18 3	16 4	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	18 4	16 4	17 1	15 6
Jaisalmer	11 4	10 14	—	—	7 —	6 13	19 7	9 2	13 12	17 14	17 12	17 1
Bikaner	13 8	13 4	19 8	18 12	3 4	3 4	6 8	6 8	—	—	16 8	14 8
Central India—												
Indore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nimach	12 8	13 4	—	—	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 8	28 —	30 —	16 —	16 —
Gwalior	13 5	12 13	22 14	20 9	6 7	6 11	7 10	7 11	30 8	27 11	23 5	23 4
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hisar	16 —	16 —	23 —	28 —	—	—	10 —	10 —	21 —	20 —	20 —	20 —
Ferozpur	17 —	16 —	25 —	26 —	—	—	8 —	8 —	25 —	25 —	20 —	16 —
Central—												
Lahore	17 —	16 13	25 8	23 12	—	—	8 6	8 6	23 8	22 12	19 4	19 4
Gujranwala	18 8	18 —	26 —	24 —	—	—	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	17 —	17 —
Gujrat	19 —	18 8	24 —	24 —	—	—	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —
Jhelam	17 —	16 8	22 —	23 —	—	—	9 —	9 —	19 —	18 8	19 —	18 8

state the number of sere (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MAHUA OR RASI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>)		KANKRI OR KAKRI, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Scleria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHHANA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Oler aristatum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ANJAN OR THUR, OAJAN PRA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	19 8	20 —	...	...	12 8*	12 8*	12 —	11 12	United Provinces—continued (a) AGRA—continued Submontane, west— Shahjahanpur Budaun Filibit Bareilly Moradabad Bijnor Mossaffarnagar Saharanpur Dehra-Dun Hills— Naini Tal Almora Garhwal (b) OUDH— Southern— Partabgarh Sultanpur Rae-Bareilly Unao Lucknow Hardoi Northern— Fyzabad Barabanki Gonda Bahraich Sitapur Khorl Rajputana— Eastern— Partabgarh Banswara Mowar (Udaipur) Hilly Tracts of Mowar (Dungarpur) Sirohi Erinpura Ajmer Abu Kishangarh Bundi Kotah Jhalawar Tonk Jaipur Karauli Dholpur Bharatpur Alwar Deoli Nasirabad Balmor Anadra Shahpura Western— Jodhpur Jaisalmer Bikaner Central India— Indore Nimach Gwalior Panjab— Southern— Hissar Ferozpur Central— Lahore Gujranwala Gujrat Jhelam
...	...	18 —	15 —	18 —	17 —	26 —	26 —	11 8*	11 8*	12 —	12 —	
...	19 2	18 14	...	...	11 12*	11 12*	12 —	12 4	...
...	...	22 8	21 4	19 6	19 6	27 8	26 4	12 8	12 8	12 2	12 2	...
...	...	15 2	15 3	19 14	19 2	22 12	22 12	10 8	10 8	12 8	12 8	...
...	12 4	...	...	17 10	17 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	12 8	11 8	...
...	20 6	18 15	...	...	8 13	8 13	12 10	12 10	...
22 10	22 10	23 10	23 10	20 15	19 9	23 10	23 10	10 12	10 12	12 7	13 7	...
20 —	20 —	...	...	19 —	18 8	21 —	21 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	...
16 —	16 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	...
15 —	12 —	15 —	12 —	12 12	12 8	...	...	9 —*	9 —*	9 12	9 12	...
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	...
27 —	22 —	21 —	...	...	12 —*	12 —*	13 —	13 —	...
...	23 —	23 —	...	...	13 —*	13 —*	13 —	13 —	...
28 —	28 —	20 —	20 —	23 —	23 —	20 —	20 —	12 —*	12 —*	12 —	12 —	...
...	...	13 —	13 —	19 —	19 —	21 —	21 —	12 12	12 8	11 —	11 —	...
...	...	26 —	18 —	21 —	21 —	30 —	22 8	12 8*	12 8*	12 12	12 12	...
28 —	28 —	22 —	21 —	22 —	21 —	25 —	24 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	...
...	...	16 —	16 —	23 4	23 8	29 —	...	11 12*	12 —*	12 —	12 —	...
...	...	15 —	...	20 —	21 —	30 —	30 —	13 3	13 8	10 —	11 —	...
22 —	22 —	17 —	16 —	25 —	24 8	26 —	25 —	13 —*	13 —*	12 —	12 —	...
...	...	16 —	16 —	25 —	25 —	26 —	27 —	13 —	13 —	12 —	12 —	...
32 —	32 —	20 —	20 —	21 —	21 —	24 —	24 —	13 —	13 —	11 8	11 8	...
32 —	32 —	10 —	10 —	24 —	24 —	32 —	28 —	14 —*	14 —*	12 8	12 8	...
...	16 12	18 1	55 —	48 —	8 —	8 8	11 12	11 8	...
...	26 8	26 8	61 —	60 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	...
...	...	16 8	15 7	16 3	15 7	40 12	36 1	8 15	9 7	12 5	12 7	...
...	22 8	...	42 —	...	...	...	9 10	...
...	13 4	13 4	18 8	18 —	13 8	12 —	13 8	13 8	...
...	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...
...	...	15 —	15 —	18 2	16 10	26 —	24 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	...
...	15 6	16 2	20 5	20 2	9 —	9 —	13 11	13 11	...
...	20 —	18 —	34 —	26 8	...	...	16 —	16 —	...
...	24 —	23 8	55 —	50 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	...
...	25 —	24 8	60 —	60 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	...
...	20 —	20 8	38 —	39 —	7 2	7 2	10 8	10 8	...
...	18 1	16 13	35 1	28 2	...	...	13 12	12 13	...
...	...	11 3	11 3	19 12 and 26 8	18 14 and 25 6	27 2	25 6	18 4	18 4	15 1	15 1	...
...	...	21 12	21 14	25 10	25 10	...	...	20 4	20 5	12 13	12 15	...
...	...	14 —	14 —	22 12	22 —	...	...	16 8	15 4	13 6	13 4	...
...	...	13 4	13 4	21 8	21 —	25 8	25 6	11 12	11 6	14 4	14 4	...
...	...	18 —	18 —	19 15	18 12	23 7	21 15	17 —	17 —	15 —	15 —	...
...	19 4	18 12	39 —	40 —	8 —	8 —	13 12	13 12	...
...	18 —	17 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	15 8	15 8	...
...	14 —	14 —	...	19 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	...
...	14 8	30 —	19 8	...	...	14 —	14 —	...
...	14 —	15 12	42 8	38 —	...	...	13 12	13 12	...
...	15 10	15 10	22 10	22 2	9 11	9 11	16 12	16 12	...
...	13 1	13 —	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	...
...	17 8	17 6	...	...	9 —	8 8	13 8	13 8	...
...	16 —	16 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 12	...
...	...	9 6	9 10	22 1	19 15	...	...	12 15	12 13	12 8	12 4	...
...	24 —	23 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...
...	...	10 —	10 —	26 —	23 —	27 —	27 —	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	...
...	...	25 23	27 8	23 8	23 4	21 4	21 4	10 8	10 4	15 4	15 4	...
...	25 12	25 8	25 8	25 8	...	...	16 —	16 —	...
...	24 —	22 —	23 —	21 —	...	...	16 —	16 8	...
...	23 —	23 —	21 —	20 8	...	...	16 —	16 —	...

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1903—continued (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OHOLUH (<i>Andropogon sorghum</i>)		BAJRA OR CHURU (<i>Pennisetum typhoidum</i>)	
	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Best sort		Common		Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month
					Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month				
Panjab—continued												
South-eastern—												
Gurgaon	15 12	15 8	23 —	22 4	..	..	8 —	8 —	24 8	24 8	22 8	21 —
Delhi	16 4	16 4	23 —	22 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	20 8	20 8	23 —	20 —
Rohtak	16 8	16 —	24 —	22 —	...	...	9 —	10 —	22 —	20 —	23 —	19 —
Karnal	18 —	17 —	25 —	24 —	...	...	10 —	8 —	20 —	20 —	16 —	13 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	19 5	17 12	26 4	20 4	...	...	9 12	9 12	23 12	23 12	15 12	15 12
Ludhiana	18 8	18 8	24 —	24 —	...	...	10 —	10 8	24 —	24 —	17 8	17 8
Jalandhar	19 —	19 4	22 8	23 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	20 —	20 8	18 —	18 —
Hoshiarpur	20 —	20 —	21 —	24 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	24 —	23 —	16 —	16 —
Gurdaspur	18 —	18 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	...	...
Amritsar	18 —	18 —	23 —	23 —	...	...	10 —	9 12	24 —	25 —	17 —	17 —
Sialkot	17 —	17 4	22 8	22 8	...	...	11 8	11 —	25 8	25 —	19 8	19 —
Hills—												
Simla	12 10	11 15	18 12	16 —	...	...	8 7	8 —	14 —	14 —	13 —	13 —
Kangra	19 —	18 —	26 —	22 —	...	...	12 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	15 12	15 8	21 —	20 —	...	...	8 12	8 12	20 8	19 —	17 8	17 —
Western—												
Shahpur	19 8	19 8	27 —	25 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	23 —	23 —	21 —	20 —
Jhang	17 —	17 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	10 —	11 —	24 —	23 —	18 —	18 —
Multan	14 12	14 12	19 —	19 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	18 —	18 —	16 8	16 8
Montgomery	16 6	16 4	...	...	...	...	8 5	9 —	...	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh	16 —	15 8	21 —	21 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	15 15	15 15	23 2	23 2	...	...	11 4	11 4	23 2	25 —	25 —	22 8
N.-W. Frontier Province—												
Hasdra	13 14	13 14	20 8	20 8	4 8	4 8	8 —	8 —	11 14	11 14	16 —	16 —
Peshawar	15 —	16 —	24 —	24 —	6 8	6 8	10 —	9 8	22 —	22 —	17 —	16 —
Kohat	14 13	15 2	21 8	21 6	5 2	5 2	11 8	10 8	...	...	17 14	17 14
Bannu	21 12	21 12	28 2	27 3	10 —	8 12	11 4	0 6	21 4	20 —	25 —	20 —
Dera Ismail Khan	18 14	16 9	22 4	22 2	5 —	5 —	7 9	7 15	30 7	26 4	24 4	20 10
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	12 8	13 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	20 —	19 —	20 —	20 —
Hyderabad	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	18 —	18 —	19 —	19 —
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	13 —	13 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	15 8	15 8
Shikarpur	15 —	14 8	...	...	9 —	8 —	12 —	11 —	19 —	21 —	23 —	23 —
Upper Sind Frontier	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	21 8	21 8	27 —	27 —
Quetta	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	to 14 4	to 14 4	15 8	15 7	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	17 13	18 —	17 13
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	8 5	8 5	...	...	10 2	10 2	11 2	11 2	14 4	14 4	12 10	12 10
Ratnagiri	8 2	8 2	...	...	8 —	7 4	10 —	9 4	...	...	15 14	15 14
Alibag	7 6	7 6	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 14	9 14	...	...	12 15	12 15
Bombay	4 7	8 7	...	...	6 6	6 6	7 13	7 13	18 8	13 8	14 9	13 15
Tanna	10 1	10 —	...	...	9 4	9 4	10 8	10 3	20 6	...	18 14	18 —
Deccan and Karnatak—												
Dharwar	13 6	13 6	...	...	11 8	10 8	13 8	11 9	27 8	25 6	19 8	19 8
Belgaum	12 10	12 2	...	...	12 1	10 8	13 10	12 1	24 14	23 14	23 6	23 6
Setara	10 2	10 2	...	...	7 12	7 12	9 1	9 1	24 —	22 10	22 3	20 13
Sholapur	12 2	12 2	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 12	10 12	32 8	30 6	25 —	25 13
Bijapur	14 6	14 6	...	...	10 7	10 14	11 4	11 11	48 6	36 8	50 4	37 —
Poona	9 3	9 3	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 3	9 3	25 5	21 14	21 2	15 13
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	12 5	12 5	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 13	9 13	33 —	33 —	29 4	24 14
Nasik	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 1	8 1	9 12	9 12	...	...	25 8	25 8
Dhulia	11 15	11 15	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	31 8	31 8	25 6	25 6
Gujarat—												
Surat	13 3	14 7	...	...	7 14	7 14	9 4	9 4	20 6	19 11	19 11	19 11
Broach	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	22 8	22 8	20 —	20 —
Kaira	17 8	17 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 —	28 —	28 —	22 8	19 —
Baroda	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	18 —	18 —
Ahmadabad	17 —	15 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	26 —	24 8	24 —	21 —
Godhra	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	24 —	24 —
Dasa	16 14	17 12	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 12	8 12	22 14	26 10	20 —	22 14
Kathiawar—												
Rajkot	18 8	17 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	31 —	25 —	32 —	20 —
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nasik	13 1	13 1	...	...	5 13	5 13	9 2	9 2	33 —	33 —	...	...
Khandwa	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 8	8 8	26 —	26 —	21 —	21 —
Hoshangabad	14 11	14 11	...	...	5 9	5 9	9 6	9 6	26 14	26 14	...	...
Betul	18 4	18 4	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	35 2	30 7	...	...
Ohhindwara	16 14	16 14	...	...	6 10	6 10	8 —	8 —	28 —	26 13	...	...
Nagpur	13 12	13 1	...	...	8 12	8 12	11 4	10 —	18 6	18 6	...	...
Wardha	12 8	11 6	...	...	5 13	5 —	9 6	8 12	22 13	22 13	...	...

state the number of sars (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARWA OR RAGI (<i>Houma coracana</i>)		KANGNI OR RAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Ocrot aristinum</i>)		MAISE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PNA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	20 8	19 4	34 -	22 -	11 -	10 8	13 -	13 -	Panjab - continued
...	...	12 -	12 -	21 8	20 8	25 8	23 8	12 -	12 -	13 8	13 8	
...	...	10 -	10 -	23 -	21 -	24 -	22 -	11 -	11 -	12 8	12 8	South-eastern -
20 -	20 -	15 -	17 -	20 -	20 -	20 -	20 -	12 -	12 -	12 -	11 8	Gurgaon
...	20 12	20 8	27 12	27 12	11 12	11 12	15 12	15 8	Delhi
...	...	17 -	17 -	23 8	23 8	28 8	30 -	9 -	9 -	16 -	16 -	Rohtak
...	...	18 -	18 -	25 -	24 8	29 -	28 -	...	...	16 -	15 8	Karnal
...	...	12 -	12 -	23 -	23 12	27 -	28 -	6 -	6 -	15 8	14 8	Submontane -
...	22 -	22 -	24 -	24 -	...	...	15 -	15 -	Ambala
...	...	19 -	18 -	24 -	24 -	23 -	23 -	9 12	9 12	16 -	16 -	Ludhiana
...	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	Jalandhar
14 -	14 -	10 -	10 -	14 8	14 1	18 12	18 12	8 -	8 -	10 5	10 5	Hoshiarpur
...	18 -	16 -	24 -	24 -	10 -	9 -	12 -	11 -	Gurdaspur
...	...	12 8	12 8	21 12	20 8	20 8	19 -	12 8	12 8	16 8	16 8	Amritsar
24 -	24 -	17 -	17 -	25 -	25 -	20 -	20 -	6 -	6 -	15 -	15 -	Sialkot
34 -	33 -	36 -	38 -	19 -	19 -	23 -	23 -	13 -	13 -	14 -	14 -	Hills -
...	...	20 -	20 -	18 12	18 12	15 -	17 -	...	...	14 12	14 12	Simla
...	21 8	21 4	...	...	...	...	14 -	14 -	Kangra
...	18 8	18 -	...	...	7 -	7 -	14 -	14 -	Northern -
...	18 12	18 11	...	...	8 12	8 12	14 11	14 11	Rawalpiudi
23 8	...	6 4	6 4	28 3	28 9	22 9	15 10	11 8	10 12	14 8	17 -	Western -
...	...	12 -	12 -	18 4	...	18 -	17 -	10 -	10 -	18 -	12 -	Shahpur
...	...	18 -	18 -	20 -	20 -	18 -	18 -	13 -	13 -	17 -	17 -	Jhang
...	21 3	19 5	17 14	17 14	...	...	19 12	19 12	Multan
...	...	6 4	6 4	28 3	28 9	22 9	15 10	11 8	10 12	14 8	17 -	Montgomery
...	Muzaffargarh
...	Dera Ghazi Khan
...	N.W. Frontier Province -
...	Hazara
...	Peshawar
...	Kohat
...	Bannu
...	Dera Ismail Khan
...	16 -	16 -	...	...	8 8	9 -	16 -	16 -	Sind and Baluchistan -
...	14 -	14 -	...	...	9 -	9 -	15 -	15 -	Karachi
...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	14 -	14 -	Hyderabad
...	18 -	18 -	...	...	10 -	10 -	14 -	14 -	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)
...	17 -	17 -	...	...	8 -	8 -	13 -	13 -	Shikarpur
...	14 -	14 -	16 -	16 -	9 -	9 -	11 6	11 2	Upper Sind Frontier
...	Quetta
16 8	16 3	...	...	11 9	11 9	...	...	9 -	9 -	10 10	10 10	Bombay -
14 2	14 2	...	...	12 6	12 6	...	...	8 2	8 12	11 1	11 1	Konkan -
...	11 4	11 4	...	...	7 -	7 -	11 14	12 12	Karwar
7 5	6 12	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 5	8 5	8 6	8 6	Ratnagiri
...	13 5	13 5	...	...	8 3	8 3	12 4	13 4	Alibag
...	Bombay
...	Tanna
27 -	27 -	...	...	13 12	13 12	...	...	7 3	7 3	11 14	11 14	Deccan and Karnatak -
25 8	23 8	...	...	13 -	12 8	...	...	6 -	8 -	10 12	9 14	Dharwar
...	13 1	13 4	...	...	10 5	10 1	10 6	10 2	Belgaum
...	14 6	14 6	...	...	8 12	8 12	11 8	11 -	Satara
...	14 6	14 6	...	...	10 11	9 1	11 7	11 14	Sholapur
...	13 15	13 15	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 10	10 1	Bijapur
...	Poona
...	14 9	13 14	...	...	9 13	9 7	9 15	11 11	Khandesh and N.E. Deccan -
...	17 4	17 4	...	...	10 -	10 -	11 15	11 15	Ahmadnagar
...	14 5	14 5	...	...	9 9	9 9	10 4	10 4	Nasik
...	Dhulia
...	12 -	12 -	...	...	8 5	8 5	14 13	14 13	Gujarat -
...	16 -	15 -	...	...	10 -	10 -	16 -	16 -	Surat
24 8	20 -	...	...	18 8	14 -	...	...	13 -	10 -	16 -	16 -	Broach
20 -	20 -	...	...	16 -	17 -	...	...	9 8	9 8	14 -	14 -	Kaira
...	16 -	17 -	...	...	11 -	12 -	16 8	16 8	Baroda
27 -	29 -	...	...	16 -	17 -	...	...	9 8	9 8	15 8	15 8	Ahmadabad
...	15 4	16 8	...	...	9 4	9 8	16 -	16 -	Godhra
...	Dasa
...	15 -	14 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	100 -	100 -	Kathiawar -
...	Rajkot
...	17 8	17 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 9	10 9	Central Provinces -
...	15 -	15 -	...	...	9 -	9 -	10 -	10 -	Western -
...	20 8	20 8	...	...	14 6	14 6	10 10	10 10	Nimar
...	24 15	24 15	...	...	9 -	9 -	9 1	9 1	Khandwa
...	21 11	21 11	...	...	8 -	8 -	9 14	9 14	Hoshangabad
...	17 8	17 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 -	10 -	Betul
...	14 1	14 1	...	...	10 -	10 -	10 13	10 -	Chhindwara
...	Nagpur
...	Wardha

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1903—concluded (The figures.

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OHOLUM (<i>Andropogon sorghum</i>)		BAJRA OR CHUKRU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>)	
	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month
					Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month				
Central Provinces--continued												
Central--												
Narsinghpur	14 12	14 12	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 10	9 10	29 9	29 9	...	...
Saugor	15 8	15 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	29 —	28 —	...	...
Damoh	16 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 8	29 9	29 9	...	...
Jubbulpore	15 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	24 —	24 —	...	...
Mandla	21 —	18 —	...	...	11 —	9 —	14 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	18 8	18 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Balaghat	15 —	13 12	...	...	10 —	10 —	15 —	12 12	...	20 —	...	...
Bhandara	12 4	11 4	...	...	7 4	8 —	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...
Chanda	10 5	10 5	...	...	9 5	9 5	12 —	10 8	27 3	27 3	...	...
Eastern--												
Bilaspur	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 2	9 2	16 —	14 3	...	...	...	...
Raipur	17 —	16 8	...	...	10 —	11 —	15 —	13 2	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	14 —	13 —	...	...	11 —	10 —	15 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Berar--												
Buldana	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	36 —	34 —	18 —	16 —
Basim	11 8	11 13	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 5	10 3	23 10	25 —	...	...
Akola	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	21 8	20 —	18 —	16 —
Ellorpur	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	17 —	17 —	14 —	14 —
Amratoti	12 12	12 12	...	...	6 6	6 6	11 11	10 —	22 —	22 —	18 —	18 —
Wun	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 —	6 —	9 8	9 —	25 —	22 —	18 —	18 —
Nizam's Territories--												
Secunderabad	8 6	8 8	12 2	11 12	5 15	5 15	11 2	11 3	22 —	20 13	26 9	25 —
Bolaram	7 11	7 11	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 11	10 11	21 12	20 13	...	...
Chudarghat	7 9	7 10	...	...	5 6	5 7	8 10	7 10	21 9	21 14	24 13	24 1
Madras--												
Malabar Coast--												
Malabar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...
S. Canara . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	...	...	...	...
South, central--												
Coimbatore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	23 2	21 6	20 4	19 6
Nilgiris . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 13	...	...	...	...
Salem . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	23 5	23 1	18 13	18 8
Central--												
Bellary . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	28 —	28 —	...	...
Anantapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	11 14	30 10	29 2	...	...
Cuddapah . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	26 11	28 8	29 13	31 5
Karnul . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	33 11	30 6	...	...
East Coast, north--												
Ganjam . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	...	31 10	31 10
Godavari . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	29 10	29 10	...	...
East Coast, central--												
Kistna . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	19 11	21 5	...	...
Nellore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 13	14 13	24 —	24 —	19 —	...
East Coast, south--												
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...
Chingleput . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 11	11 5	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 2	13 2	...	...	20 5	20 5
Tanjore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	26 —	23 5
Trichinopoly . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 8	29 —	29 6	23 5	21 14
Southern--												
Tinnevely . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	10 11	21 10	21 10	15 3	15 3
Madura . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	25 —	25 —	16 11	16 11
Mysore--												
Mysore	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 3	10 3	28 2	29 2	...	...
Bangalore	11 2	11 2	10 9	10 9	8 1	8 1	9 3	9 8	...	...	...	...
Kolar	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Tumkur	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	20 —	...	...	...
Hasan	10 —	8 —	10 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Kadur	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	12 —	30 —	30 —	...	...
Shimoga	10 8	10 8	12 10	12 10	8 6	8 6	15 13	14 11	...	...	...	...
Chitaldrug	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	30 —	30 —	16 —	14 —
Coorg--												
Coorg	6 8	6 —	6 8	6 8	8 6	8 6	12 —	11 8	...	...	...	...
Aden												
Aden	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 9	6 9	7 7	7 7	12 7	12 7	11 3	11 3

state the number of ares (of 80 tolas) and chittaks sold for one rupee)

MARWA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>)		KANKH OR KAKH, WAGHAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHHUNA, GHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Oryza aristatum</i>)		MAISE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ANJAS OR THUR, GADJAN PRA (<i>Oryza indica</i>)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	...	...	...	21 5	21 6	...	...	11 5	11 5	10 10	10 10	Central Provinces - continued
...	...	...	...	23 -	23 -	...	...	11 -	11 -	12 8	12 8	
...	...	...	...	22 10	22 10	...	...	9 1	9 2	10 10	10 10	Central—
...	...	...	...	21 8	21 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 8	11 8	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	24 -	23 -	...	...	10 8	11 -	10 -	10 -	Saugor
...	...	...	...	19 -	19 -	...	...	10 -	10 -	10 12	11 -	Damoh
...	...	...	...	15 -	15 -	...	...	8 -	8 -	9 8	9 8	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 4	9 4	Mandla
...	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	...	...	8 14	8 14	8 -	8 -	Saoni
...	...	...	...	16 -	16 -	...	...	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	Balaghāt
...	...	...	...	17 -	17 -	...	...	12 -	12 -	10 -	10 -	Bhandāra
...	...	...	...	16 -	15 -	...	...	9 8	8 -	11 8	10 8	Chānda
...	...	...	...	17 -	17 -	...	...	9 -	9 -	9 -	10 -	Eastern—
...	...	...	...	15 7	16 -	...	...	9 -	9 14	10 -	10 -	Bilaspur
...	...	...	...	16 -	14 12	...	...	9 -	8 8	11 -	11 -	Raipur
...	...	...	...	15 -	15 -	18 -	18 -	10 -	10 -	10 -	10 -	Sambalpur
...	...	...	...	14 -	15 -	...	...	9 -	9 -	12 -	12 -	Berar—
...	...	...	...	13 -	12 -	...	...	12 -	12 -	9 -	10 -	Buldāna
24 4	25 -	...	...	12 15	13 2	...	...	16 11	16 10	9 14	9 1	Bāsim
...	...	...	...	12 -	12 1	...	...	6 10	8 12	8 10	8 12	Akola
...	...	...	...	12 15	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ellichpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Amrāoti
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Wun
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nizam's Territories.—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Secunderabad
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bolarum
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chadarghat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madras—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	12 14	Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	Malabar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S. Canara
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 -	12 -	South, central—
24 5	22 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	9 11	Columbatore
26 10	26 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	Nilgiris
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Salem
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	Central—
28 2	27 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	Bellary
31 -	28 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 -	14 -	Anantapur
34 -	33 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	Cuddapah
25 -	25 -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 11	14 11	East Coast, north—
22 8	27 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 10	15 10	Ganjam
26 5	26 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 6	15 6	Vizagapatam
27 3	27 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Godavari
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 10	15 10	East Coast, central—
24 5	24 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 3	16 3	Kistna
24 11	24 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 10	15 10	East Coast, south—
21 5	20 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 10	15 10	Madras
21 5	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 2	14 2	Chingleput
25 8	24 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	N. Arcot
22 -	21 -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 6	16 6	S. Arcot
25 3	25 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	Tanjore
26 10	26 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 -	14 -	Trichinopoly
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 3	15 14	Southern—
21 14	21 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	16 10	Tinnevely
26 6	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madura
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore—
26 4	26 4	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	10 11	10 11	Mysore
23 -	27 -	...	...	11 -	11 -	...	...	6 12	6 8	11 8	11 8	Bangalore
25 -	25 -	...	...	10 -	10 -	...	...	8 -	8 -	10 -	10 -	Kolar
40 -	40 -	...	...	8 -	8 -	...	...	7 -	7 -	10 -	10 -	Tumkur
34 -	34 -	...	...	10 -	10 -	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 -	10 -	Hasan
27 -	37 -	...	...	9 -	9 -	...	...	8 -	8 -	9 -	10 -	Kader
42 -	42 -	...	...	10 -	10 -	...	...	7 6	7 6	11 9	11 9	Shimoga
30 -	30 -	20 -	20 -	10 -	10 -	7 -	7 -	10 -	10 -	Chitaldrug
...	Coorg—
27 8	29 8	25 -	25 8	6 8	7 -	9 8	9 8	Coorg
...	11 8	11 8	9 5	9 5	32 -	32 -	Aden

R. E. ENTHOVEN
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Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, INDIGO, JUTE, TEA, AND RICE

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of COTTON imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in August 1903, and from 1st January to 31st August 1903, and in the corresponding periods of 1901 and 1902

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL		
	1901	1902	1903	1901	1902	1903	1901	1902	1903	1901	1902	1903
Imports in August												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Assam	11	965	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	965	56
Bengal	7,526	3,640	2,613	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,526	3,640	2,613
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	5,812	22,286	9,165	6,656	3,197	2,027	...	...	...	12,468	25,483	11,192
Panjab . . . . .	...	3,773	1,009	300	4,140	1,192	913	...	51	1,213	7,913	2,252
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,657	1,493	5,797	5,657	1,493	5,797
Raj. & C. India . . . . .	...	2,094	1,577	11,848	6,005	4,457	...	...	428	11,848	8,099	6,462
Bombay	20	...	...	71,641	37,539	51,210	...	...	...	71,661	37,539	51,210
Cent. Provs.	511	...	...	9,573	6,232	1,074	...	...	...	10,084	6,232	1,074
Berar	228	...	...	13,502	4,000	6,559	...	...	...	13,730	4,000	6,559
Nizam's Territory . . . . .	...	...	...	3,038	7,218	1,585	...	...	...	3,038	7,218	1,585
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	821	1,643	...	...	...	...	821	1,643	...
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	582	...	...	...	...	...	582	...
TOTAL	14,108	32,758	14,420	117,379	71,516	68,104	6,570	1,493	6,276	138,057	105,767	88,800
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal	733	2,055	2,613	...	846	...	...	...	...	733	2,055	2,613
Bombay	986	1,280	474	34	...	...	...	...	...	1,020	1,280	474
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	5,527	5,662	4,986	...	...	...	5,527	5,662	4,986
Madras	170	1,846	...	1,020	1,252	539	...	...	...	1,199	3,098	539
Burma	1,511	430	302	...	470	...	...	...	...	1,511	900	302
Non-Br. Ports in India . . . . .	...	...	...	9,391	4,689	22,188	...	...	...	9,391	4,689	22,188
Foreign countries . . . . .	...	...	12	1,358	3,649	1,635	...	...	...	1,358	3,649	1,647
TOTAL	3,409	5,611	3,401	17,330	16,568	29,348	...	...	...	20,739	22,179	32,749
TOTAL IMPORTS	17,517	38,369	17,821	134,709	88,084	97,452	6,570	1,493	6,276	158,796	127,946	121,549
Imports to end of August												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Assam	17,634	18,858	4,360	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,634	18,858	4,360
Bengal	81,980	73,190	45,830	...	...	...	...	...	...	81,980	73,190	45,830
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	157,022	280,317	191,409	270,790	690,210	420,446	...	161	6	427,812	970,688	617,801
Panjab	32,722	38,529	30,677	115,004	230,315	179,141	264,539	242,452	429,332	412,265	511,296	639,150
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	303	...	...	163,440	316,866	103,743	316,866	332,296	332,296
Raj. & C. India	8,560	29,635	39,305	309,921	384,449	546,703	35	2,609	27,304	318,516	416,693	613,372
Bombay	31	160	1	2,029,907	1,905,934	2,451,122	...	...	...	2,029,908	1,905,934	2,451,282
Cent. Provs.	49,332	15,933	1	635,509	551,317	922,345	...	...	...	634,841	507,250	922,346
Berar	25,977	...	240	1,607,098	1,310,346	1,609,913	...	...	...	1,833,675	1,310,346	1,610,153
Nizam's Territory . . . . .	...	...	...	126,781	306,662	347,958	...	...	...	126,781	306,662	347,958
Madras . . . . .	...	16	...	16,716	52,292	23,391	...	...	...	16,716	52,308	23,391
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	27	4,537	1,095	...	...	...	27	4,537	1,095
TOTAL	373,258	462,478	312,042	5,312,656	5,442,062	6,508,714	428,014	562,088	788,938	6,113,928	6,466,628	7,609,694
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal	21,009	13,150	48,805	1,232	849	4,339	...	...	...	22,241	14,008	50,234
Bombay	2,036	4,284	1,745	2,085	3,627	7,620	...	4	277	5,741	7,915	9,642
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	55,823	178,603	162,368	...	...	...	55,823	178,603	162,368
Madras	288	10,910	2,232	2,636	4,564	3,832	...	...	...	2,924	15,480	6,064
Burma	6,618	10,477	12,469	579	650	6,666	...	...	...	7,107	17,127	19,135
Non-Br. Ports in India . . . . .	...	...	...	282,399	414,188	808,283	...	...	1	282,399	414,188	808,284
Foreign countries	1,546	375	388	50,946	55,128	18,571	201	...	76	58,693	55,593	19,035
TOTAL	33,117	45,211	65,729	401,700	657,669	1,008,879	201	4	354	435,018	702,884	1,074,062
TOTAL IMPORTS	406,375	507,689	377,771	5,714,356	6,099,731	7,517,593	428,215	562,092	789,292	6,548,946	7,169,512	8,683,656

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of WHEAT imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in August 1903, and from 1st January to 31st August 1903, and in the corresponding periods of 1901 and 1902

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL		
	1901	1902	1903	1901	1902	1903	1901	1902	1903	1901	1902	1903
Imports in August												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Assam . . . . .	...	...	754	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	754
Bengal	35,474	91,856	65,074	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,474	91,856	65,074
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	96,142	189,401	405,809	13,477	12,768	6,710	...	4,201	75,071	108,619	206,455	488,499
Panjab	21,678	1,512	...	44,055	32,371	87,866	1,245,483	573,879	1,760,572	1,311,216	607,762	1,848,438
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	110,415	26,551	271,471	110,415	26,551	271,471
Raj. & C. India . . . . .	...	...	...	1,128	755	12,338	...	...	...	1,128	755	12,338
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	2,858	492	12,418	...	...	...	2,858	492	12,418
Cent. Provs. . . . .	...	511	...	1,012	4,917	169,853	...	...	...	1,012	5,428	169,853
Barar . . . . .	...	...	...	26	4	65	...	...	...	26	4	65
Nizam's Territory . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	153,294	283,280	471,637	61,556	51,304	289,259	1,355,898	604,721	2,108,014	1,570,748	939,305	2,868,910
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal . . . . .	...	...	...	...	912	...	...	...	...	...	912	...
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	608	...	15	...	...	...	608	...	15
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	216,664	136,132	57,428	...	...	...	216,664	136,132	57,428
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma . . . . .	...	...	...	...	457	...	...	...	...	...	457	...
Non-Br. Ports in India . . . . .	...	...	...	983	...	9,245	...	...	...	983	...	9,245
Foreign countries . . . . .	...	...	...	...	23	6,792	...	...	...	...	23	6,792
TOTAL	...	...	...	218,255	137,524	73,480	...	...	...	218,255	137,524	73,480
TOTAL IMPORTS	153,294	283,280	471,637	279,811	188,828	362,739	1,355,898	604,721	2,108,014	1,789,003	1,076,829	2,942,390
Imports to end of August												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Assam . . . . .	...	...	1,276	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,276
Bengal	269,122	478,252	330,784	...	5,561	143	...	...	...	269,122	478,252	330,784
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	925,239	1,408,324	3,787,753	80,199	226,056	529,015	3,366	42,280	638,726	1,008,824	1,736,060	4,055,496
Panjab	130,887	47,107	926	295,377	313,593	422,092	4,863,884	6,508,299	8,533,120	5,290,148	6,865,999	8,930,138
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	2	767,052	922,843	903,093	767,052	922,843	903,093
Raj. & C. India . . . . .	...	988	...	16,240	11,286	109,941	1,741	...	4	17,981	12,274	109,945
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	128,590	19,508	240,014	...	...	...	128,590	19,508	240,014
Cent. Provs.	5,639	4,307	7,814	19,617	411,169	1,510,004	...	...	...	25,256	415,476	1,517,818
Barar	984	...	...	43	25	133	...	...	...	1,027	25	133
Nizam's Territory . . . . .	...	...	...	75	212	58	...	...	...	75	212	58
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	20
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,331,891	1,998,978	4,128,555	540,151	987,410	2,812,022	5,636,043	7,473,422	10,074,943	7,508,055	10,459,810	17,015,520
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal . . . . .	...	...	...	79	18,756	85	...	...	...	79	18,756	85
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	18,443	10,446	63,169	...	1	...	18,443	10,447	63,169
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	902,868	1,041,066	553,416	151	22	...	903,019	1,041,088	553,416
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	852	961	210	...	...	...	852	961	210
Burma . . . . .	...	...	1,224	848	9,652	217	...	...	...	848	9,652	1,441
Non-Br. Ports in India . . . . .	...	...	...	230,655	39,901	263,960	8,852	...	18,978	230,507	32,901	282,944
Foreign countries	20,693	...	7	277,025	293	9,279	7,751	...	9	306,169	293	9,279
TOTAL	20,693	...	1,231	1,431,370	1,114,075	890,342	16,854	23	18,987	1,468,917	1,114,038	910,560
TOTAL IMPORTS	1,352,584	1,998,978	4,129,786	1,971,521	2,101,485	3,702,364	5,652,837	7,473,445	10,093,930	8,977,002	11,573,908	17,926,080

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of LINSEED imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in August 1903, and from 1st January to 31st August 1903, and in the corresponding periods of 1901 and 1902

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL		
	1901	1902	1903	1901	*1902	1903	1901	1902	1903	1901	1902	1903
Imports in August												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Assam	984	...	7,672	...	...	...	...	...	...	984	...	7,672
Bengal	372,630	80,657	252,047	...	...	...	...	...	...	372,630	80,657	252,047
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	140,800	74,668	109,154	27,589	11,073	42,031	234	...	...	177,923	86,641	211,183
Punjab	...	...	...	3,107	1,109	161	3,498	5,242	495	6,665	6,351	636
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	9	...	...
Raj. & C. India	...	...	2,214	10,376	1,661	4,888	...	...	...	10,376	1,661	7,102
Bombay	...	...	...	4,059	3,883	3,697	...	...	...	4,059	3,883	3,697
Cent. Provs.	...	...	...	13,139	5,234	14,125	...	...	...	13,139	5,234	14,125
Berar	...	...	...	3,250	970	101	...	...	...	3,250	970	101
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	3,441	1,614	11,685	...	...	...	3,441	1,614	11,685
Madras	...	...	...	1,021	48	18	...	...	...	1,021	48	18
Mysore	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...
TOTAL	523,414	155,325	431,087	66,379	26,492	76,706	3,741	5,242	495	593,534	187,039	508,288
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal	163	269	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	163	269	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind	...	...	...	3,004	2,363	...	...	...	...	3,004	2,363	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	705	154	76	...	...	...	705	154	76
Foreign countries	...	...	...	1,308	1,057	1,004	...	...	...	1,308	1,057	1,004
TOTAL	163	269	...	5,077	3,574	1,080	...	...	...	5,240	3,843	1,080
TOTAL IMPORTS	523,577	155,594	431,087	71,456	30,066	77,786	3,741	5,242	495	598,774	190,882	509,368
Imports to end of August												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Assam	40,222	46,526	77,987	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,222	46,526	77,987
Bengal	1,830,803	1,550,821	2,268,403	2,505	137	...	...	...	...	1,833,428	1,550,958	2,268,403
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	1,578,403	1,174,492	1,381,902	399,005	459,120	473,171	511	4,884	12,802	1,977,979	1,638,396	1,867,875
Punjab	2,59	995	...	15,490	22,080	9,065	29,030	20,767	29,159	40,579	59,748	38,224
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	137	...	600	137	...	600
Raj. & C. India	58,231	1,111	15,133	297,287	136,412	470,046	...	...	358	335,515	139,523	486,137
Bombay	...	...	...	108,106	240,519	487,082	...	...	...	103,166	246,519	487,082
Cent. Provs.	18,188	14,422	251	290,657	407,044	359,330	...	...	...	314,545	481,406	339,581
Berar	197	...	...	143,003	90,499	56,309	...	...	...	143,180	90,499	56,309
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	220,315	377,550	761,123	...	...	...	220,315	377,550	761,123
Madras	...	3,535	...	19,044	20,433	19,350	...	...	...	19,044	23,908	19,350
Mysore	...	...	...	375	1,942	1,252	...	...	...	375	1,942	1,252
TOTAL	3,528,163	2,791,902	3,743,676	1,568,047	1,825,148	2,637,328	20,678	31,051	42,979	5,125,888	4,648,101	6,423,983
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal	379	1,201	246	...	...	...	...	...	...	379	1,201	246
Bombay	...	...	...	1,715	34	1,739	...	...	...	1,715	34	1,739
Sind	...	...	...	18,261	17,165	7,500	...	...	...	18,261	17,165	7,500
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	18,329	33,607	14,660	...	...	...	18,329	33,607	14,660
Foreign countries	...	...	...	3,214	2,163	1,789	...	...	...	3,214	2,163	1,789
TOTAL	379	1,201	246	41,519	52,963	25,748	...	...	...	41,898	54,170	25,994
TOTAL IMPORTS	3,528,542	2,793,103	3,743,922	1,609,566	1,878,117	2,663,076	20,678	31,051	42,979	5,167,786	4,702,271	6,449,977

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of INDIGO imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in August 1903, and from 1st January to 31st August 1903, and in the corresponding periods of 1901 and 1902

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL		
	1901	1902	1903	1901	1902	1903	1901	1902	1903	1901	1902	1903
Imports in August												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Assam . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bengal	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..
U. P. of Agra & Oudh . . . . .	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Punjab . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	59	108	75	59	108
Sind . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	242	303	108	242	303	108
Raj. & C. India . . . . .	..	..	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	1	7	..
Bombay . . . . .	..	..	..	1	1	10	..	..	..	1	1	10
Cent. Provs. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Benar . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nizam's Territory . . . . .	..	..	..	..	29	118	..	..	..	..	29	118
Madras . . . . .	..	..	..	81	..	130	..	..	..	81	..	130
Mysore . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1	3	24	83	37	258	317	362	306	401	402	588
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal . . . . .	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	25	..
Bombay . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	5	..
Sind . . . . .	..	..	..	331	565	345	..	..	..	331	565	345
Madras . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burma . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Br. Ports in India . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foreign countries . . . . .	..	306	..	..	70	..	..	..	..	..	376	..
TOTAL . . . . .	..	306	..	331	660	345	..	5	..	331	971	345
TOTAL IMPORTS	1	309	24	414	697	603	317	367	306	732	1,373	933
Imports to end of August												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Assam . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bengal	9,301	18,895	5,169	..	..	5	..	..	..	9,301	18,895	5,174
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	4,374	2,038	936	37	5	3	..	..	..	4,611	2,043	939
Punjab	50	..	..	18	..	..	3,208	1,533	1,936	3,276	1,533	1,936
Sind . . . . .	..	..	..	..	26	..	2,311	1,079	1,378	2,311	1,105	1,378
Raj. & C. India . . . . .	..	..	..	3	18	235	..	..	..	7	18	235
Bombay	4	..	..	22	62	24	..	..	..	22	62	24
Cent. Provs. . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Benar . . . . .	..	..	..	..	2	15	..	..	..	..	2	15
Nizam's Territory . . . . .	..	..	..	236	430	478	..	..	..	236	430	478
Madras . . . . .	..	..	..	148	192	328	..	..	..	148	192	328
Mysore . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	13,099	20,933	6,125	465	735	1,088	5,519	2,612	3,314	10,913	24,280	10,527
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal	8	18	5	194	73	76	..	..	..	202	91	81
Bombay . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	5	..	26	5	..
Sind . . . . .	..	..	..	2,859	2,081	2,570	1	..	..	2,860	2,081	2,570
Madras . . . . .	..	16	..	9	43	6	..	..	..	9	59	6
Burma . . . . .	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
Non-Br. Ports in India . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foreign countries . . . . .	..	315	..	24	401	65	..	..	2	24	716	67
TOTAL	8	359	5	3,086	2,598	2,717	27	5	2	3,121	2,962	2,724
TOTAL IMPORTS	13,037	21,298	6,130	3,551	2,833	3,805	5,546	2,617	3,316	23,034	27,242	13,251

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of JUTE, TEA, and RICE imported by rail and river, and by sea into CALCUTTA, in August 1903, and from 1st January to 31st August 1903, and in the corresponding periods of 1901 and 1902

Whence exported	JUTE			TEA			RICE		
	1901	1902	1903	1901	1902	1903	1901	1902	1903
Imports in August									
<i>By Rail and River—</i>									
Assam	43	943	1,053	186,102	165,02	151,199	...	1,287	3,717
Bengal	1,978,317	1,438,386	1,114,466	68,436	52,653	54,973	354,277	343,188	333,001
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	22	...	...	417	92	368	93	...	...
Punjab . . . . .	...	...	...	76	3	416	...	53	47
Rajputana and Central India . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,369	7	256
Central Provinces . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Berar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's Territory . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	29
TOTAL	1,978,382	1,439,329	1,115,519	21,026	216,050	206,938	357,743	344,512	337,030
<i>By Sea—</i>									
Bengal . . . . .	...	...	...	1,215	1,434	1,216	4,125	1,082	11,326
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	146	...	141	...	...	761
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,343	45,805	2,266
Burma . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-British Ports in India . . . . .	...	...	...	84	184	56	...	9	...
Foreign countries . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
TOTAL	...	...	...	1,445	1,618	1,413	65,468	45,896	14,561
TOTAL IMPORTS	1,978,382	1,439,329	1,115,519	256,471	217,668	208,371	423,211	391,438	351,611
Imports to end of August									
<i>By Rail and River—</i>									
Assam	56,022	92,053	41,562	484,850	452,689	439,678	3,117	92,100	13,367
Bengal	7,198,459	9,629,558	3,494,349	169,078	174,902	166,071	5,679,324	5,310,355	5,207,607
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	559	4,871	31,510	1,554	1,514	903	1,481	903	2,133
Punjab . . . . .	...	...	...	621	131	1,633	91	208	178
Rajputana and Central India	13	19	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces	720	44	194	1	1	1	7,356	20,442	294
Berar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Nizam's Territory . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras . . . . .	...	...	2	...	...	1	31	11,122	202
TOTAL	7,255,773	9,726,545	3,569,617	656,114	629,237	608,348	5,691,400	5,435,131	5,223,775
<i>By Sea—</i>									
Bengal	20,126	38,726	10,962	2,394	2,798	3,580	184,304	119,203	92,264
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	...	7	5	...	...	273
Madras	30	...	...	202	439	414	...	...	808
Burma	1,540	...	...	2	2	70	602,264	581,612	122,334
Non-British Ports in India . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries	67	36	5,837	888	1,017	906	122	117	645
TOTAL	21,763	38,762	16,799	3,486	5,257	4,975	786,690	700,932	216,324
TOTAL IMPORTS	7,277,536	9,765,307	3,586,416	659,600	634,494	613,323	6,478,090	6,136,063	5,440,099

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PART II.—Notifications by Comptroller General, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Paper Currency Department, Bank of Bengal, Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, Agent to the Governor General, North West Frontier Province, Administrator General of Bengal, High Court, Survey of India Department, Indian Museum, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Calcutta University, Director of Railway Traffic, Post Office, Telegraph Department, Official Advertisements	A Bill to provide for the constitution and control of co-operative credit societies
1171—1195	331—331
PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and corporations	SUPPLEMENT NO. 43—
83	Statement of Wholesale and Retail Prices of food-grains and certain staple articles for the first-half of September 1903
PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General :—	1639—1639
An Act to give effect to the Foreign Marriages Order in Council, 1903	Statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending 17th October 1903
93	1639—1661
PART V.—Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23 :—	Rainfall Summary for the seven days ending at 8 A.M. on Thursday, the 22nd October 1903, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period
A Bill to provide for the preservation of Ancient Monuments and of objects of archaeological, historical or artistic interest	1663—1664
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	1665—1667
	Statement of Approximate Gross Earnings of Indian Railways
	1668—1669
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	1670—1672

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 23rd October, 1903.

No. 754-M.—Notice is hereby given that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will hold two Levées at Government House, Calcutta, one at 9-30 P.M., on Monday, the 21st December 1903, and the other at 9-30 P.M., on Monday, the 4th January 1904.

All Civil, Naval and Military Officers, Members of the Consular Body, Gentlemen whose names are borne on the Government House List, or who have already been presented at the Court of St. James, and Native Officers of the Native Regiments of the Garrison, are invited to attend one of the levées. Gentlemen attending the first Levée are not expected to be present at the second, except Members of the Viceroy's Executive and Legislative Councils, the Chief Justice of Bengal and the Judges of the High Court, the Bishop of Calcutta, Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries to the Government of India, Officers of the Head Quarters Staff; and such other Officers or Gentlemen enjoying the privilege of the Private Entrée, as may care to attend.

The following regulations are to be observed at His Excellency's Levées:

I.—Gentlemen who propose to attend His Excellency's Levée are requested to send their cards addressed to the Office of the Military Secretary to the Viceroy, Calcutta, not later than Monday, the 14th December, for the first Levée, and Monday, the 28th December, for the second Levée, *after which dates no cards will be received*, and are also requested to bring with them two large cards with their names *clearly written* thereon—one to be left with the Aide-de-Camp in waiting in the corridor, and the other to be delivered to the Military Secretary, who will announce the name to His Excellency.

II.—Gentlemen, who have not already been presented at the Court of St. James or at the Viceregal Court, should send in their names and addresses, through the Gentlemen who propose to present them, to the Military Secretary's Office, Calcutta, *not later than Monday, the 7th December 1903, for the first Levée, and not later than Monday, the 21st December 1903, for the second Levée*, in order that the names may be submitted to His Excellency when, if they are approved, presentation cards will be forwarded.

III.—It is requested that Gentlemen (other than those required to be present on both occasions) whose names begin with the letters A to K will, as far as possible, attend the first Levée and the remainder the second.

Gentlemen who are to be presented should attend the same Levée as the Gentlemen who present them.

Gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in Full Dress, Gentlemen not wearing uniform in Evening Dress.

With regard to further particulars as to dress, attention is invited to the Notification issued from this office, No. 954-M., dated 8th September 1899, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 9th idem.

The carriages of Gentlemen having the private Entrée will enter by the South-West Gate, and set down at the South Entrance of Government House.

All other carriages will enter by the North-East Gate, set down under the Grand Stairs, and pass out by the North-West Gate.

No. 755-M.—Notice is hereby given that Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Curzon will hold a Drawing Room at Government House, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 30th December 1903, at 9-30 P. M.

Ladies whose names are borne on the Government House List, or who have already been presented at the Court of St. James, proposing to attend the Drawing Room, are requested to send their cards addressed to the Military Secretary to the Viceroy, Calcutta, not later than Wednesday, the 23rd December 1903, *after which date no cards will be received*, and to bring with them to the Drawing Room two large cards with their names *clearly written* thereon—one to be given to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting in the corridor and the other to the Military Secretary, who will announce the name to Their Excellencies.

Ladies who propose to present others must send *in writing* for approval the names of such Ladies to the office of the Military Secretary, Calcutta, *not later than Wednesday, the 16th December*, when, if they are approved, presentation cards will be forwarded.

Ladies who present others must themselves attend the Drawing Room.

Ladies attending the Drawing Room will appear in full dress, but need not wear trains or feathers.

Gentlemen having the Private Entrée themselves, and accompanying Ladies to the Private Entrée, will be admitted to the Throne Room.

Gentlemen accompanying Ladies by the Public Entrée will leave them at the Entrance to the Eastern Gallery and rejoin them in the Ball Room.

The carriages of those who have the Private Entrée will enter by the South-West Gate, and set down at the South Entrance of Government House.

All other carriages will enter by the North East Gate, set down under the Grand Stairs and pass out by the North-West Gate.

By Command,

EVERARD BARING, *Lieut.-Colonel*,

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATIONS.****ESTABLISHMENTS.**

Simla, the 17th October, 1903.

No. 557.—The services of Mr. S. M. Fraser, C.I.E., of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

MEDICAL.

The 23rd October, 1903.

No. 2215.—The services of Captain W. H. Dickinson, M.B., Indian Medical Service, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

PORT BLAIR.

The 22nd October, 1903.

No. 682.—Mr. H. M. S. Clarke, officiating 8th Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair Commission, is confirmed in that appointment, *vice* Mr. H. H. Duff, with effect from the 27th July 1903.

JUDICIAL.

The 22nd October, 1903.

No. 1829.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 527, sub-section (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the Criminal Appeal in the case of Emperor *versus* Vichaldas *walad* Ramdas from the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to the Sadar Court in Sind.

POLICE.

The 22nd October, 1903.

No. 909.—Consequent on the grant of privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for nine months to Mr. A. D. Szczepanski, District Superintendent of Police, 4th class, the following temporary appointments were made in the Berar Police, with effect from the forenoon of the 17th September 1903:

Mr. A. Herbert, Assistant Superintendent of Police, 1st class, to officiate as a District Superintendent of Police, 4th class;

Mr. M. F. W. Wren, Assistant Superintendent of Police, 2nd class, to officiate as an Assistant Superintendent of Police, 1st class.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 17th October, 1903.

No. 458.—The Most Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta has appointed the Reverend H. T. Ottley to be His Lordship's Domestic Chaplain, with effect from the 5th October 1903, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved of his duties as Chaplain of Shillong.

The 22nd October, 1903.

No. 466.—The Reverend W. H. Drawbridge is appointed Chaplain of Shillong, with effect from the 10th October 1903, or from the subsequent date on which he takes over charge of his duties at Shillong.

No. 469.—The Reverend H. A. C. Herbert, a Chaplain on probation, is appointed to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment, with effect from the 1st September 1903.

The 23rd October, 1903.

No. 471.—The services of the Reverend S. S. Scott, Chaplain of Kamptee, Central Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of his duties at Kamptee.

No. 473.—The services of the Reverend C. Price, a Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of his duties as Chaplain of Cuttack.

H. H. RISLEY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

EMIGRATION.

Simla, the 21st October, 1903.

No. 1869-34—7.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 80 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment be made in the rules as published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 94-E., dated the 18th March 1886, and subsequently amended, namely—

For rule 98 the following shall be substituted :

"98. The articles specified in schedule E shall not be carried as cargo on board an emigrant vessel."

And the following added :

"98 A. No pigs, male goats, dogs or ferocious or dangerous animals shall be allowed on board an emigrant vessel, but, subject to this prohibition, cattle may be carried as cargo on board such vessel :

Provided—

- (a) that the space set apart in the upper deck for the use of emigrants, in accordance with the provisions of rule 150, is not encroached upon ;
- (b) that the cattle are not carried below any deck on which emigrants are berthed, nor in any compartment in which emigrants are berthed nor in any adjoining compartment, except in a vessel built of iron, and of which the compartments are divided off by substantial water-tight bulk heads extending to the upper deck ;
- (c) that a greater number of cattle are not carried than two head for the first 500 tons, and one additional head for every additional 200 tons of the vessel's registered tonnage, nor more in all than ten head of cattle ; and
- (d) that proper arrangements are made, to the satisfaction of the Protector of Emigrants at the port of embarkation, for the housing, maintenance and cleanliness of the cattle, and for the storage of their fodder, so that the comfort and welfare of the emigrants may not be injuriously affected.

Explanation I.—For the purposes of the rule, the expression "cattle" includes horned cattle, deer, horses and asses ; and four sheep, or four female goats, shall be reckoned as one head of cattle.

Explanation II.—Nothing in this rule shall be deemed to refer to sheep carried solely for purposes of food for emigrants during a voyage, as prescribed by schedule G, Scale 2, Part A."

J. O. MILLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 20th October, 1903.

No. 1647-G.—Notification No. 1579-G, dated the 9th October, 1903, is cancelled.

No. 2489-E C.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. W. D. Young, as acting Vice-Consul for Portugal at Karachi, *vice* Mr J. M. Lang.

The 21st October, 1903.

No. 1650-G.—Captain H. A. K. Gough, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is posted as an Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.

No. 1654-G.—Captain A. B. Drummond, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is appointed, on return from furlough to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class, and is posted as an Assistant to the Political Agent in Kalat.

The 22nd October, 1903.

No. 4849-I. A.—Mr F. J. Portman, of the Indian Educational Service, Punjab, is appointed to be an English Assistant in the Mayo College at Ajmer, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 4852-I. A.—Mr. R. C. H. Padfield is appointed to be Principal of the Daly College at Indore, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 4854-I. A.—The services of Mr. R. H. Gunion are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of his duties as Principal of the Daly College at Indore.

No. 1662-G.—Major J. Ramsay, C.I.E., a Resident of the 2nd class, substantive *pro tempore*, and Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 18th October, 1903, or the subsequent date of availing himself of the leave.

No. 1653-G.—Major F. W. P. Macdonald, an officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class, is appointed to officiate temporarily as a Resident of the 2nd class, and as Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan.

No. 1664-G.—Captain S. G. Knox, an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class, is posted temporarily as Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner in Quetta and Pishin.

No. 1668-G.—The services of Lieutenant J. C. Loch, Double Company Officer and officiating Quarter Master, 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George for employment as Commandant of the 1st Battalion of the Nayar Brigade in Travancore, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The 23rd October, 1903.

No. 1678-G.—The following substantive changes are made in the graded list of the Political Department, consequent on the death of Mr. A. F. deLaessoe, C.M.G., C.I.E., a Resident of the 2nd class, and with effect from the 19th May, 1903:

Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Jennings, Royal Engineers, a Resident of the 2nd class (seconded), to be a Resident of the 2nd class.

Mr. O. V. Bosanquet, a Political Agent of the 1st class, to be an Additional Resident of the 2nd class and Resident at Indore.

Major J. Ramsay, C.I.E., a Political Agent of the 2nd class, to be a Political Agent of the 1st class.

Major F. W. P. Macdonald, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, to be a Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Major S. F. Bayley, a Political Agent of the 4th class, to be a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Captain A. D'A. G. Bannerman, C.I.E., a Political Assistant of the 1st class, to be a Political Agent of the 4th class.

Captain L. A. Forbes, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class (seconded), to be a Political Assistant of the 1st class (seconded).

Captain R. L. Kennion, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to be a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Captain E. Barnes, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to be a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

These arrangements are made without prejudice to superior acting appointments held by any of the abovementioned officers on the date specified.

No. 1683-G.—Mr. C. H. A. Hill, a Political Agent of the 1st class, is 'granted special leave for three months, under Article 316 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 7th September, 1903.

No 1684-G.—The following substantive changes are made in the graded list of the Political Department, consequent on the return from the seconded list of Mr. C. H. A. Hill, a Political Agent of the 1st class, and with effect from the 7th September, 1903 :

Major J Ramsay, C.I.E., a Political Agent of the 1st class, reverts to Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Major F. W. P. Macdonald, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, reverts to Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Major S. F. Bayley, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, reverts to Political Agent of the 4th class.

Captain A. D'A. G. Bannerman, C.I.E., a Political Agent of the 4th class, reverts to Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Captain L. A. Forbes, a Political Assistant of the 1st class (seconded), reverts to Political Assistant of the 2nd class (seconded).

Captain R. L. Kennion, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, reverts to Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Captain E Barnes, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, reverts to Political Assistant of the 3rd class.

These arrangements are made without prejudice to superior acting appointments held by any of the abovementioned officers on the date specified.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 20th October, 1903.

No. 6435-A.—Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.

September 1903.

Lakhs of Rupees.

	IN SEPTEMBER.		TO END OF SEPTEMBER.		WHOLE YEAR.	
	1903-04.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1902-03.	Budget, 1903-04.	Actuals, Preliminary, 1903-03.
[For the explanation of these heads, see <i>Gazette of India</i> , dated 22nd December 1883, Part I, page 497.]						
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	91	1.01	10.48	0.83	20.03	28.91
Opium	86	59	4.01	3.33	6.57	6.76
Salt	53	61	3.80	4.62	7.43	9.25
Stamps	42	45	2.80	2.78	5.32	5.21
Excise	58	55	3.62	3.17	6.75	6.61
Provincial Rates	17	15	1.69	1.64	4.18	4.14
Customs	45	45	2.74	2.87	5.42	5.06
Assessed Taxes	19	22	7.8	9.2	1.64	1.97
Forest (Madras, Bombay and Berar only)	4	4	26	21	56	50
Registration	4	4	27	26	48	47
Tributes from Native States	2	4	24	25	90	92
Other Civil Revenue	33	35	2.50	2.34	4.93	4.68
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	4.54	4.50	33.28	32.22	74.11	75.38
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	— 0	— 10	— 2.01	— 2.03	— 3.87	— 3.90
Opium	— 36	— 32	— 3.10	— 2.24	— 2.60	— 2.46
Famine Relief	—	— 2	— 2	— 14	— 7	— 18
Other Civil Expenditure	— 2.33	— 2.15	— 14.41	— 13.17	— 38.98	— 29.58
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	— 2.78	— 2.59	— 19.54	— 17.58	— 39.52	— 36.12
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:						
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance Transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Issues)	— 6	+ 7	+ 46	+ 50	+ 77	+ 75
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	—	— 1	— 2	— 13	+ 2	+ 4
Military Receipts	+ 3	+ 5	+ 3	+ 39	+ 72	+ 86
Military Issues	— 1.52	— 1.43	— 9.30	— 8.59	— 18.72	— 18.86
Public Works Department—						
Receipts.						
Ordinary Branches	+ 21	+ 21	+ 1.97	+ 1.88	} + 31.59	+ 3.85
State Railways	+ 1.67	+ 1.55	+ 11.12	+ 10.77		+ 22.31
East Indian Railway	+ 41	+ 42	+ 3.07	+ 2.95		+ 6.01
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+ 11	+ 9	+ 92	+ 73		+ 1.62
Telegraph	+ 6	+ 6	+ 37	+ 34	+ 76	+ 79
TOTAL	+ 2.46	+ 2.33	+ 17.45	+ 16.67	+ 34.17	+ 34.58
Issues.						
Ordinary Branches	— 78	— 73	— 4.60	— 4.55	} — 29.02	— 10.53
State Railways	— 1.40	— 1.30	— 7.70	— 7.00		— 15.09
East Indian Railway	— 30	— 39	— 1.04	— 1.62		— 3.12
Repayment of Guaranteed Railways surplus profits, etc.	— 13	— 12	— 13	— 12		— 15
Telegraph	— 9	— 7	— 46	— 38	— 89	— 88
TOTAL	— 2.70	— 2.61	— 14.59	— 14.27	— 30.97	— 29.77
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.	— 1.79	— 1.60	— 5.78	— 5.41	— 13.11	— 12.40
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Payments)	+ 4	—	+ 2.00	+ 1.44	+ 1.86	+ 1.36
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	+ 12	— 1	+ 44	— 91	—	— 25
Currency Transfers for Gold in England	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	—	—	—	+ 6	—	+ 7
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs. 15 per £	— 1.92	— 1.73	— 14.41	— 10.96	— 25.60	— 27.69
Other Debt Heads (Net as above)	— 3	— 31	— 7	— 1.49	+ 1.75	— 5
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	— 1.79	— 2.05	— 12.04	— 11.86	— 21.99	— 26.56
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	— 1.83	— 1.74	— 4.08	— 2.63	— 51	+ 30
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	15.86	16.93	18.12	17.82	17.75	17.82
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	14.04	15.19	14.04	15.19	17.24	18.12

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 21st October, 1903.

No. 6448-P.—Mr. C. Sandford, Chief Superintendent in the Office of the Accountant General, Bengal, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 8th of October 1903.

Mr. K. Datta, a Superintendent in the Office of the Accountant General, Bengal, is appointed to act as Chief Superintendent in that office during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. C. Sandford, or until further orders.

E. N. BAKER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 23rd October, 1903.

APPOINTMENTS.

EXCHANGES.

No. 1041.—With the approval of the Secretary of State for India, an exchange is sanctioned between Lieutenant Eugene Percy Forrest Shine, 1st Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment, and Lieutenant Harry Vivian Robert Hodson, 116th Mahrattas.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 1042.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenants—

- Henry Percy Pott, 1st Battalion, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment; Double Company officer, 5th Light Infantry. Dated 24th September 1903.
- Reginald Williamson Gaskell, 4th Battalion, the King's Liverpool Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment; Double Company officer, 9th Bhopal Infantry. Dated 4th October 1903.
- Ævelyn St. Clair Gray, 75th Battery, Royal Field Artillery; Squadron officer, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse. Dated 15th September 1903.
- James St. Clair Drysdale Stewart, Royal Field Artillery; officiating Squadron officer, 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse). Dated 4th October 1903.
- Conly Edward Dease, 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battalion, The King's Royal Rifle Corps; Double Company officer, 91st Punjabis. Dated 28th September 1903.
- Clifton William McGrath Compton, 1st Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment; officiating Double Company officer, 69th Punjabis. Dated 24th September 1903.
- Herbert Wynyard Rowlandson, 1st Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment; officiating Double Company officer, 82nd Punjabis. Dated 9th September 1903.
- Frederic Harry Burn Passy, 1st Battalion, Middlesex Regiment; officiating Squadron officer, 33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry. Dated 30th September 1903.
- Harry Durie Cloete, 3rd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, Norfolk Regiment; Double Company officer, 92nd Punjabis. Dated 27th September 1903.

Second-Lieutenants—

- Henry Somers Lawrence Maydwell, 1st Battalion, Royal Munster Fusiliers, attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battalion, Connaught Rangers; officiating Squadron officer, 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse). Dated 19th September 1903.
- Francis Lionel Seymour Brett, 1st Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment; Double Company officer, 69th Punjabis. Dated 23rd September 1903.
- David George Minden Dundas, 2nd Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment; Double Company officer, 17th Infantry (The Loyal Regiment). Dated the 24th September 1903.

Frederick Walter Arbuthnot Wells, 2nd Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment; Double Company officer, 6th Jat Light Infantry. Dated 24th September 1903.

Geoffrey Arthur Mackworth Praed, 2nd Battalion, South Wales Borderers, attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; Double Company officer, 5th Light Infantry. Dated 21st September 1903.

Hugh Richard Augustine Whytehead, 2nd Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment; officiating Double Company officer, 71st Coorg Rifles. Dated 27th September 1903.

Rupert Edric Gifford Berkeley, 1st Battalion, South Wales Borderers; Double Company officer, 86th Carnatic Infantry. Dated 14th September 1903.

William Ernest Fleming, 1st Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment; Double Company officer, 41st Dogras. Dated 11th September 1903.

Harding Monteith Hogg, 1st Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment; officiating Squadron officer, 32nd Lancers. Dated 18th September 1903.

Charles George Marshall Plumer, 2nd Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment; officiating Double Company officer, 61st Pioneers. Dated the 20th September 1903.

Second-Lieutenants Maydwell and Brett are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Army, with effect from the 19th and 23rd September 1903, respectively, and Second-Lieutenants Dundas and Wells from the 24th September 1903, subject to His Majesty's approval.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No 1043.—Lieutenant-Colonel D. Wilkie, M.B., Indian Medical Service, Bengal, Statistical officer to the Government of India in the Sanitary and Medical Departments, is granted the temporary rank of Colonel, with effect from the 3rd August 1903, whilst officiating as Principal Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner, Assam District, *vice* Colonel C. W. Carr-Calthrop, Indian Medical Service, Bengal, on leave.

NATIVE ARMY.

12th Cavalry.

No 1044.—Jemadar Parmod Singh, appointed on probation in G. G. O. No. 800 of 1901, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 26th September 1901.

No. 1045.—The following direct appointment is made, with effect from the date of joining:

55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Bakhshi Chand to be Jemadar, on probation, *vice* Surjan, transferred to the 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 1046.—The following extract is published for general information:

"*London Gazette*," dated the 29th September 1903, page 5967.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 29th September, 1903.

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STAFF.

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The undermentioned appointments are made to the Staff of the Somaliland Field Force, on reorganisation:

Major-General Sir C. C. Egerton, K.C.B., D.S.O., Indian Army, to command the Force. Dated 27th June 1903.

To be Aides-de-Camp to Major-General Sir C. C. Egerton. Dated 27th June 1903,—

Captain R. G. Munn, Indian Army.

Lieutenant J. B. Egerton, Indian Army.

• • • • •

Major C O Swanston, D.S.O., Indian Army, from a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General in India, to be a Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General. Dated 27th June 1903.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Yeilding, C.I.E., D.S.O., Indian Army, to be Director of Supplies and Transport. Dated 27th June 1903.

Captain H. B. Codrington, Indian Army, to be Assistant Director of Supplies. Dated 16th July 1903.

Captain and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel (local Brigadier-General) W. H. Manning, C.B., Indian Army (Inspector-General, King's African Rifles), from Commanding the Force, to command a Brigade. Dated 16th July 1903.

Captain J. H. Lloyd, Indian Army, from a Special Service Officer, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General. Dated 16th July 1903.

Captain P. C. Elliot-Lockhart, Indian Army, from a Special Service Officer, to be a Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General. Dated 16th July 1903.

Captain (local Major) M. L. Hornby, Indian Army (Commandant, 5th Battalion, King's African Rifles) to be Base Commandant. Dated 16th July 1903.

To be a Special Service Officer,—

Captain D. G. Bryce, Indian Army. Dated 16th July 1903.

* MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1047—With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the following changes in the rules governing the appointment, pay, promotion, retirement, pension, leave, etc., of officers of the Indian Medical Service are sanctioned, and, except where otherwise stated, will have effect from the 13th August 1903 :

1. The commissions of officers admitted into the service on and after the 1st September 1902 will reckon from the date on which their course of instruction in England begins, and all time from that date will count for increase of pay and for promotion and pension.

Pay.

2. The pay sanctioned for the Director-General, Indian Medical Service in G. G. O. No. 370, dated the 4th April 1867, is raised from Rs. 2,700 to Rs. 3,000 *per mensem*.

3. The following scales of pay are substituted for those at present sanctioned in Articles 7-D, 312-B, 312-C and 534, India Army Regulations, Volume I, Part I :

Medical Charge of a Native Regiment, Grade Pay and Unemployed Pay.

	Medical charge of a Native Regiment. (Consolidated.)	Grade Pay. (For any month.)	Unemployed Pay. (For any month.)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colonel . . . . .	...	1,000	...
Lieutenant-Colonel (specially selected for increased pay) . .	1,400	1,000	...
Lieutenant-Colonel after 25 years' service	1,300	900	...
Lieutenant-Colonel	1,250	900	...
Major after 3 years' service	900	750	...
Major	800	650	...
Captain after 10 years' service	700	550	...
" " 7 " "	650	500	...
" " 5 " "	600	450	475
Captain	550	400	475
Lieutenant	500	350	420

Note.—Staff pay is the difference between consolidated pay and grade pay.

Examination.

4. Officers after completing 18 months' service will be required to pass an examination in military law and military medical organisation.

Specialist Pay.

5. Specialist pay at the rate of Rs. 60 a month will be granted to officers below the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel who may be appointed to certain posts.

Retirement.

6. Lieutenant-Colonels specially selected for increased pay, if physically fit and reported to be efficient will be permitted to remain in service beyond the age of 55 until they complete thirty years' service. Such officers, however, will not be eligible for promotion to the administrative grade nor for the special extra pension of £100 per annum.

Pensions.

7. The following rates of retired full pay are substituted for those at present sanctioned by Article 1461, India Army Regulations, Volume I, Part I:

	Per annum.
After 17 years' service	£300
" 20 " "	£400
" 25 " "	£500
" 30 " "	£700

8. The following scale of extra pensions for officers of the administrative grade is substituted for that at present sanctioned by Article 1465, India Army Regulations, Volume I, Part I:

Surgeon-General after 3 years' active service as such	£350
Colonel after 3 years' active service as such	£125
Colonel after 5 years' active service as such	£250

Study Leave.

9. On the recommendation of the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, and with the approval of the Government of India, officers will be granted study leave to the extent of one month for each complete year's service up to a maximum of twelve months.

The leave will be treated as extra furlough and will count as service in India. Officers on study leave will receive ordinary furlough pay with lodging allowances of 4 s., 6 s. and 8 s. a day in addition, for Lieutenants, Captains and Field Officers, respectively, and they will be allowed to retain a lien on their Indian appointments.

PENSIONS.**WARRANT OFFICERS.**

No. 1048.—Conductor C. J. Jameson, Indian Telegraph Department, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.**NATIVE ARMY.**

No. 1049.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments:

32nd Sikh Pioneers.

Subadar Prem Singh, *Bahadur*, to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Jwala Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Chattar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Fateh Singh, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th August 1903.

65th Carnatic Light Infantry.

Jemadar Nilakanthu to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Durgayya to be Jemadar, *vice* Sittayya, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st September 1903.

66th Punjabis.

Havildar Girdhari Singh, from the 123rd Outram's Rifles, to be Jemadar, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 1st October 1903.

69th Punjabis.

Colour-Havildar Dasaundha Singh to be Jemadar, to complete the establishment, with effect from the 1st October 1903.

Colour-Havildar Saiyid Ali to be Jemadar *vice* Hussain Shah, transferred to the 75th Punjabis, with effect from the 1st June 1903.

75th Carnatic Infantry.

Jemadar Ramalingam to be Subadar and Havildar Abdulla Khan to be Jemadar *vice* Pazhaniyandi, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 13th September 1903.

Jemadar Hamid Khan to be Subadar, *vice* Shaikh Husain, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st October 1903.

87th Punjabis.

Jemadars Kalu, from the 6th Jat Light Infantry, and Sumund Singh, from the Queen's Own Corps of Guides, to be Subadars, and Havildar Harnam Singh, from the 14th Ferozepore Sikhs to be Jemadar, to fill existing vacancies, with effect from the 16th May 1903.

96th Berar Infantry.

Jemadars Kharak Singh and Bhikam Singh to be Subadars and Havildars Radhamohan Singh and Sher Singh to be Jemadars, *vice* Saiyid Emam and Abdul Nabi, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st October 1903.

Malwa Bhil Corps.

Havildar Bhoja to be Jemadar, *vice* Thawria, transferred to the pension establishment. Dated 25th August 1903.

Aden Troop.

Kot-Dafadar-Major Malekdad Khan, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers, to be Jemadar, with effect from the date of transfer, *vice* Mahmud Khan, transferred to the pension establishment.

121st Pioneers.

In Military Department Notification No. 940 of 1903, for "Colour-Havildar Sher Muhammad," read "Colour-Havildar Sher Muhammad Khan."

RETIREMENTS.

No. 1050.—Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Browne, Indian Army, unemployed supernumerary list, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India, to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 8th September 1903.

No. 1051.—With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, Captain Robert Clarence Hilliard Chalmers, 98th Infantry, is transferred to the permanent half-pay list, with effect from the 23rd September 1903, subject to His Majesty's approval.

No. 1052.—Honorary-Lieutenant James Walker, Assistant Commissary, Public Works Department, Bombay, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 9th August 1903.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Behar Light Horse.

No. 1053.—Lieutenant Henry Wynne Apperly to be Captain, with effect from the 7th July 1903, *vice* Barclay, resigned.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

No. 1054.—Lieutenant John Gollan resigns his commission, with effect from the 25th September 1903.

Madras Volunteer Guards.

No. 1055.—Lieutenant Charles Moresby to be Captain, with effect from the 2nd October 1903, *vice* Henry Allan Moss, transferred to the supernumerary list.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1056.—Captain John Caleb Mitchell, resigns his commission.

Lucknow Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1057.—Leslie Alexander Selim Porter, Esquire, I.C.S., to be Commandant, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Yercaud Rifle Volunteers.

No. 1058.—Lieutenant Bruce Norton Short to be Commandant with the rank of Captain, with effect from 1st September 1902, *vice* Captain W. W. Hight, resigned.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.**FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.**

No. 55.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :

Commander G. S. Hewett, Royal Indian Marine, (m. c.) for three months.

Engineer E. V. Tucker, Royal Indian Marine, (m. c.) for three months.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 56.—Engineer John Nutter, Royal Indian Marine, is permitted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to temporarily retire from the service, with effect from the 26th August 1903.

E. G. BARROW, *Major General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATION.**

Simla, the 23rd October, 1903.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 3rd and 23rd October 1903 :

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or intestate.	Remarks.
4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards.	2nd-Lieutenant Charles Alfred Holford.	13th October 1903.	Dehra Dun .	...
Royal Engineers ...	Captain Bertram Ham-mersley Rooke.	15th October 1903.	Karachi .	...

Statement of deposits on account of estates between the 3rd and 23rd October 1903.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
					<i>R. a. p.</i>	
James Andrew Brown (a)	Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel).	82nd Punjabis.	19th July 1903	Testate .	765 4 7	Assets paid to the widow.
Percy Henry Darbyshire. (b)	Captain .	5th Dragoon Guards.	8th July 1903.	Intestate .	2,074 9 10	22nd December 1903.
Dudly Gillum Seagrim.	Captain .	Royal Artillery.	15th May 1900	Not known.	150 7 6	Remitted to the War Office, London.
Edward Hurlock Watson. (c)	Major .	33rd Punjabis.	14th May 1903	Testate .	7,584 6 10	22nd December 1903.
George Milnes (d)	Captain .	Army Ordnance Department.	11th July 1903	Testate .	381 6 3	Ditto.

(a) *Near-of-kin*—
Widow—Mrs. Hilda Avenbury Brown.
Address—Care of Revd. Fr. Mansfield, Roman Catholic Chaplain, Peshawar.

(b) *Near-of-kin*—
Brother—E. Norman Darbyshire, Esq.
Address—Woolton near Liverpool.

(c) *Near-of-kin*—
Widow—Mrs. Julia Beatrice Watson.
Son—Edward Robert Watson.
Address—Winchelsea, Sussex.

(d) *Near-of-kin*—
Widow—Mrs Alice Milnes,
Address—32, Clifton Terrace, Brighton, Sussex.

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd October, 1903.

No. 392.—Mr. R. R. Gales, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Ganges Bridge Works (Allahabad-Fyzabad Railway) with the rank of Superintendent of Works.

The 20th October, 1903.

No. 387.—The following is published for general information :

No. 867 R. T., dated Simla, the 17th October, 1903.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).

Letter from the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, No. 4622, dated the 5th October 1903.

RESOLUTION.—The Agent and Chief Engineer of the Kalka-Simla railway has asked that to the Kalka-Simla railway may be made applicable the General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India, which have been promulgated under Public

Works Department circular No. 6 Railway, dated 12th March 1895, and published under the Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895 (*vide the Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895), as modified by the Government of India circulars Nos 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, 3 Railway, dated the 3rd February 1897, 1 Railway, dated the 3rd March 1898, III Railway, dated the 15th March 1898, V Railway, dated the 3rd July 1899, XII Railway, dated the 17th October 1900, II Railway, dated the 19th March 1901, III Railway, dated the 22nd March 1901, 2 Railway, dated the 16th January 1902, II Railway, dated the 21st January 1902, IV Railway, dated the 4th March 1902, V Railway, dated the 11th July 1902, 1 Railway, dated the 4th March 1903, and 3 Railway, dated the 7th September 1903, which were published under Public Works Department notifications Nos. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, 55, dated the 5th February 1897, 104, dated the 10th March 1898, 134, dated the 23rd March 1898, 298, dated the 14th July 1899, 432, dated the 26th October 1900, 142 and 143, dated the 27th March 1901, 34 and 35, dated the 29th January 1902, 83, dated the 11th March 1902, 258, dated the 23rd July 1902, 101, dated the 11th March 1903, and 352, dated the 24th September 1903 (*vide the Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896, 6th February 1897, 12th March 1898, 26th March 1898, 15th July 1899, 27th October 1900, 30th March 1901, 1st February 1902, 15th March 1902, 26th July 1902, 14th March 1903, and 26th September 1903).

2. The Governor General in Council is accordingly pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules for working railways open for traffic, cited in paragraph 1 above to such portions of the Kalka-Simla railway as are situate in British territory, and to any extensions thereof, within the same jurisdiction, which may hereafter be opened for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (3) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890); also that the General Rules cited in paragraph 1—which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*—be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section; and that this Resolution be communicated to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, for information and guidance.

A. BRERETON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. IRRIGATION ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 21st October, 1903.

No. 388.—Mr. G. H. D. Walker, C.I.E., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, is permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Article 458 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 23rd October 1903.

No. 389.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 388, dated 21st October 1903, Mr. G. H. leMaistre, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, is appointed to officiate as Under Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

No. 390.—Mr. B. Stanley, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, *vice* Mr. leMaistre.

No. 391.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions to, and in the classes of, Chief and Superintending Engineers, attached to the Irrigation Roads and Buildings Branch, with effect from the dates specified :

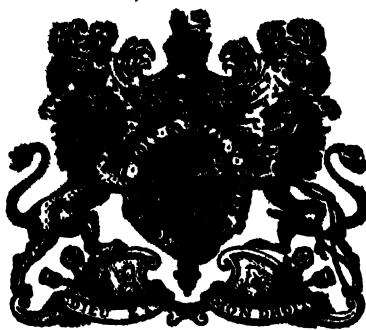
Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
				1903.
Colebrook, H. W. V. . . .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Temporary .	23rd August.
Macdonald, W.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, <i>temporary rank</i> .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary .	Ditto.
Farrant, J. T.	Officiating Superintending Engineer.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Temporary .	Ditto.
Algie, W.	Officiating Superintending Engineer.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary .	26th August.
Horn, D. B.	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class.	Chief Engineer, 1st Class.	Permanent .	3rd September.
Kennedy, R. G.	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, <i>temporary rank</i> .	Chief Engineer, 1st Class.	Temporary .	Ditto.
Inglis, W. A.	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, and Chief Engineer, 1st Class, <i>temporary rank</i> .	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, and Chief Engineer, 1st Class.	{ Permanent . Temporary . }	Ditto.
Marsh, H., C.I.E.	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class.	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary .	Ditto.
Field, G. M. R.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, <i> supernumerary</i> .	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, <i> supernumerary</i> .	Permanent .	Ditto.
Jacob, L. M.	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, <i>sub. pro tem</i> .	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class.	Permanent .	Ditto.
Murray, F. C.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, <i>sub. pro tem</i> .	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Permanent .	Ditto.
Baker, H. V. S.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, <i>temporary rank</i> .	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Sub. <i>pro tem</i>	Ditto.
Pargiter, E. H.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Temporary .	Ditto.
Hatten, J. J.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, <i>sub. pro tem</i> .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Permanent .	Ditto.
McLeod, N. F.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary .	Ditto.
Johnston, H. J.	Officiating Superintending Engineer.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Temporary .	Ditto.
Inglis, W. A.	Chief Engineer, 1st Class, <i>temporary rank</i> .	Chief Engineer, 1st Class .	Permanent .	10th September .
Marsh, H., C.I.E.	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, and Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, <i>temporary rank</i> .	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, and Chief Engineer, 1st Class.	{ Permanent . Temporary . }	Ditto.
Field, G. M. R.	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, <i> supernumerary</i> .	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, <i> supernumerary</i> .	Temporary .	Ditto.
Jacob, L. M.	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class .	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary .	Ditto.
Nicolls, J. R. C.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, <i>temporary rank</i> .	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Permanent .	Ditto.
McLeod, N. F.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, <i>temporary rank</i> .	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Reversion .	5th October.
Granville, H. C.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, <i>temporary rank</i> .	Officiating Superintending Engineer.	Reversion .	Ditto.
Aikman, D. W.	Officiating Superintending Engineer.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Temporary .	15th October.

The 22nd October, 1903.

No. 393.—Mr. Hari Ram Tandan, a qualified student of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Rurki, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 22nd September 1903, and is posted to the Central Provinces.

SIDNEY PRESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 23rd October, 1903, and is hereby promulgated for general information:

ACT NO. XIV OF 1903.

An Act to give effect to the Foreign Marriages Order in Council, 1903.

WHEREAS it is expedient to give effect to the Foreign Marriages Order in Council, 1903; It is hereby enacted as follows:

Short title, extent and application. 1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Foreign Marriage Act, 1903.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, inclusive of British Baluchistan, the Santhal Parganas, the Shan States and the Pargana of Spiti; and

(3) It applies also to all British subjects and to all servants of the King, whether British subjects or not, in the territories of any Native Prince or State in India.

2. (1) Notice of marriage intended to be solemnized under 55 & 56 Viet., c. 23. it is intended to solemnize under the Foreign Marriage Act, 1892, may be given by one of the parties intending such marriage, to—

(a) a Marriage Registrar appointed under the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, where either of such parties is a person professing the Christian religion;

XV of 1872.

(b) a District Magistrate, Chief Presidency Magistrate or Political Agent, where

neither of such parties is a person professing the Christian religion:

Provided that the party giving such notice as aforesaid shall have had his usual place of abode for not less than three consecutive weeks immediately preceding the giving of notice within the local limits of the area for which the Marriage Registrar, Magistrate or Political Agent to whom the notice is given, is appointed.

(2) Every notice given under this section shall state—

(a) the name, surname, age and profession or condition of each of the parties intending marriage;

(b) the residence of each of them;

(c) the time during which each of them has dwelt there; and

(d) the place in which the intended marriage is to be solemnized;

and it shall contain a declaration by the party giving the notice to the effect that he believes that there is no impediment of kindred or affinity or other lawful hindrance to the solemnization of the said intended marriage.

(3) A copy of every notice given under this section shall be published by being affixed in some conspicuous place in the office of the officer to whom the notice is given.

(4) On the expiration of four clear days after such notice as aforesaid has been published in the manner prescribed by sub-section (3), the officer to whom the notice is given, unless he is aware of any impediment of kindred or affinity or other lawful hindrance to the solemnization of the said intended marriage, shall, on payment of such fee (if any) as the Governor General in Council may fix in this behalf, furnish the party by whom the notice was given, with a certificate, under his hand and seal, to the effect that the notice has been so given and published.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1903.

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PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 28.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 23rd October, 1903:

No. 16 OF 1903.

THE ANCIENT MONUMENTS' PRESERVATION BILL.

CONTENTS.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title, extent and commencement.
2. Definitions.
3. Evidence that any structure, etc., is an ancient monument.

Ancient Monuments.

4. Acquisition of rights in or guardianship of an ancient monument by Commissioner.
5. Preservation of ancient monument by agreement.
6. Owners under disability or not in possession.
7. Variation and enforcement of agreement.
8. Purchaser, etc., bound by instrument executed by owner.

9. Application of endowment to repair of an ancient monument.
10. Pre-emption of ancient monument in case of sale.
11. Compulsory purchase of ancient monument.
12. Maintenance of certain protected monuments.
13. Voluntary contributions.
14. Protected monument not to be diverted to unsuitable purpose.
15. Relinquishment of Government rights in a monument.
16. Access to certain protected monuments.
17. Penalties.

Traffic in Antiquities.

18. Power to control traffic in antiquities.

Protection of Sculptures, Inscriptions, Carvings, etc.

19. Control over removal of sculptures, etc.
20. Purchase of sculptures, etc., by the Government.

Excavations.

21. Power to control excavation.

General.

22. Power to make rules.
23. No suit in respect of acts done in exercise of powers given by Act.

*The Ancient Monuments' Preservation Bill.**(Sections 1-3. Ancient Monuments.—Sections 4-5.)*

A Bill to provide for the preservation of Ancient Monuments and of objects of archaeological, historical or artistic interest.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the preservation of ancient monuments, for the exercise of control over traffic in antiquities and over excavation in certain places, and for the protection and acquisition in certain cases of ancient monuments and of objects of archaeological, historical or artistic interest; It is hereby enacted as follows:

1. (1) This Act may be called the Ancient Monuments' Preservation Act, 1903.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, inclusive of British Baluchistan, the Sonthal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti; and

(3) It shall come into force at once.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

Definitions.

(1) "ancient monument" means any structure, erection or monument, or any tumulus or place of interment, or any rock-sculpture, inscription or monolith, which is of historical, archaeological or artistic interest, or any remains thereof, and includes—

(a) the site of an ancient monument;

(b) such portion of land adjoining the site of an ancient monument as may be required for fencing or covering in or otherwise preserving such monument; and

(c) the means of access to and convenient inspection of an ancient monument;

(2) "antiquities" include any moveable objects which the Government, by reason of their historical or archaeological associations, may think it necessary to protect against injury, removal or dispersion;

(3) "Commissioner" means the chief revenue-officer of a division, and includes any officer authorized by the Local Government to perform the duties of a Commissioner under this Act;

(4) "excavation" means any removal or disturbance of the soil for the purpose of searching for buried ancient monuments or for antiquities or for treasure as defined by the Indian Treasure-trove Act, 1878:

(5) "maintain" and "maintenance" include the fencing, covering in, repairing, restoring and cleansing of a protected monument, and the doing of any act which may be necessary for the purpose of maintaining a protected monument or of securing convenient access thereto;

(6) "land" includes a revenue-free estate, a revenue-paying estate, and a permanent transferable tenure, whether such estate or tenure be subject to incumbrances or not; and

(7) "protected monument" means any ancient monument which the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare to be subject to the provisions of this Act.

3. An order in writing, signed by a Secre-

Evidence that any structure, etc., is an ancient monument. . . structure, erection, tumulus, place of interment, sculpture, inscription or monolith is an ancient monument within the

meaning of this Act, shall be conclusive evidence of that fact.

Ancient Monuments.

4. (1) The Commissioner may, with the sanction of the Local Government, purchase or take a lease of any protected monument.

(2) The Commissioner may, with the sanction of the Local Government, accept a gift or bequest of any protected monument.

(3) The owner of any protected monument may, by written instrument, constitute the Commissioner the guardian of the monument, and the Commissioner may, with the sanction of the Local Government, accept such guardianship.

(4) When the Commissioner has accepted the guardianship of a monument under sub-section (3), the owner shall, except as expressly provided in this Act, have the same estate, right, title and interest in and to the monument as if the Commissioner had not been constituted guardian thereof.

(5) When the Commissioner has accepted the guardianship of a monument under sub-section (3), the provisions of this Act relating to agreements executed under section 5 shall apply to the written instrument executed under the said sub-section.

5. (1) The Collector may, with the sanction of the Local Government, propose to the owner to enter into an agreement with the Secretary of State for India in Council for the preservation of any protected monument in his district.

(2) An agreement under this section may provide for the following matters, or for such of them as it may be found expedient to include in the agreement—

(a) the maintenance of the monument;

(b) the custody of the monument, and the duties of any person who may be employed to watch it;

(c) the restriction of the owner's right to destroy, remove, alter or deface the monument;

(d) the facilities of access to be permitted to the public or to any portion of the public and to persons deputed by the owner or the Collector to inspect or maintain the monument;

(e) the notice to be given to the Government in case the land on which the monument is situated is offered for sale by the owner, and the right to be reserved to the Government to purchase such land, or any specified portion of such land, at its market-value;

(f) the payment of any expenses incurred by the owner or by the Government in connection with the preservation of the monument;

(g) the proprietary or other rights which are to vest in the Government in respect of the monument when any expenses are incurred by the Government in connection with the preservation of the monument; and

*The Ancient Monuments' Preservation Bill.**(Ancient Monuments.—Sections 6-12.)*

(4) any matter connected with the preservation of the monument which is a proper subject of agreement between the owner and the Government.

(3) An agreement under this section may be executed by the Collector on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, but shall not be so executed until it has been approved by the Local Government.

(4) An agreement under this section may be terminated by the Collector or by the owner on giving six months' notice in writing.

6. (1) If the owner is unable, by reason of infancy or other disability, to act for himself, an agreement under section 5 may be made and executed by the person legally competent to act on his behalf.

(2) If a protected monument belongs to joint-owners one of whom is invested with powers of management on behalf of the others, an agreement under section 5 may be executed by such managing owner, after giving one month's notice in writing to the other owners.

(3) In the case of village property, an agreement under section 5 may be executed by the headman or other village-officer exercising powers of management over such property.

7. (1) The terms of an agreement under section 5 may be altered from time to time, with the consent of the owner or of the person competent to make an agreement under that section.

(2) If the Collector has reason to apprehend that the owner or occupier of a monument intends to destroy, remove, deface or imperil the monument in contravention of the terms of an agreement for its preservation under section 5, the Collector may make an order prohibiting any such contravention of the agreement.

(3) If an owner who has entered into an agreement for the preservation or maintenance of a monument under section 5 refuses or neglects to do any act necessary to such preservation or maintenance, the Collector may authorize any person to do any such act, and the expense of doing any such act or such portion of the expense as the owner may be liable to pay under the agreement may be recovered from the owner as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

(4) A person aggrieved by an order made under this section may appeal to the Commissioner, who may cancel or modify it and whose decision shall be final.

8. Every person who purchases, at a sale for arrears of land-revenue or any other public demand, or at a sale made under the Bengal Patni Taluks Regulation, 1819, an estate or tenure in which is situated a monument in respect of which any instrument has been executed by the owner for the time being, under section 4 or section 5, and every person claiming any title to a monument from, through or under an owner who executed any such instrument, shall be bound by such instrument.

9. If any owner fails to enter into an agreement proposed to him under section 5 for the preservation of a protected monument, and if any endowment has been created for the purpose of keeping such monument in repair, or for that purpose among others the Collector may institute a suit in the Court of the District Judge, or, if the estimated cost of repairing the monument does not exceed one thousand rupees, may make an application to the District Judge for the proper application of such endowment or part thereof.

10. (1) If any protected monument, or the land on which any such monument is situated, is about to be sold, the owner shall send a written notice to the Collector, stating the price at which he is willing to sell the monument or the land, as the case may be, and the Government shall have a prior right to purchase such monument or land at its market-value.

(2) Sub-section (1) shall not apply in any case where an offer to sell is addressed only to members of the family or of any religious association to which the vendor belongs.

(3) If the effect of a purchase made by the Government under sub-section (1) is to diminish the market-value of any land offered for sale other than the land purchased by Government, the vendor shall be entitled to compensation, the amount of such compensation to be ascertained in the manner provided by the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

II. The preservation of a protected monument shall be deemed to be a compulsory purchase "public purpose" within the meaning of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894:

Provided, *first*, that the powers of compulsory purchase conferred by that Act shall not be exercised in the case of—

(a) any monument which or any part of which is periodically used for religious observances; or

(b) any monument which is the subject of a subsisting agreement executed under section 5:

Provided, *secondly*, that, in any case other than the cases referred to in the first proviso, the said powers of compulsory purchase shall not be exercised unless the owner has failed, within a reasonable period, to enter into an agreement proposed to him under the said section:

Provided, *thirdly*, that, when making an enquiry under the said Land Acquisition Act as to the value of a monument, the Collector shall be assisted by two assessors, one of whom shall be nominated by the Collector and one by the owner or, in his default, by the Collector:

Provided, *fourthly*, that in assessing such value the archaeological, artistic or historical merits of the monument shall not be taken into account.

12. (1) The Commissioner shall maintain every monument in respect of which the Government has acquired any of the

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(Ancient Monuments.—Sections 13-17. Traffic in Antiquities.—Section 18.
Protection of Sculptures, Inscriptions, Carvings, etc.—Section 19.)

rights mentioned in section 4 or which the Government has acquired under section 10 or section 11.

(2) When the Commissioner has accepted the guardianship of a monument under section 4, he shall, for the purpose of maintaining such monument, have access to the monument at all reasonable times, by himself and by his subordinates and workmen, for the purpose of inspecting the monument, and for the purpose of bringing such materials and doing such acts as he may consider necessary or desirable for the maintenance thereof.

13. The Commissioner may receive voluntary contributions towards the cost of maintaining a protected monument and may give orders as to the management and application of any funds so received by him:

Provided that no contribution received under this section shall be applied to any purpose other than the purpose for which it was contributed.

14. A monument maintained by the Government under this Act shall not be used for any purpose inconsistent with its character, or with the purpose of its foundation, so far as the same can be ascertained.

15. With the sanction of the Local Government, the Commissioner may—

(a) where rights have been acquired by Government in respect of any monument under this Act by virtue of any sale, lease, gift or will, relinquish the rights so acquired to the person who would for the time being be the owner of the monument if such rights had not been acquired, or

(b) relinquish any guardianship of a monument which he has accepted under this Act.

16. (1) Subject to such rules as may after previous publication be made by the Local Government, the public shall have a right of access, free of charge, to any monument maintained by the Government under this Act.

(2) In making any rule under sub-section (1), the Local Government may provide that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

17. Any person other than the owner who destroys, removes, injures, defaces or imperils a protected monument, and any owner who destroys, removes, injures, defaces or imperils a monument maintained by Government under this Act or in respect of which an agreement has been executed under section 5, and any owner or occupier who contravenes an order made under section 7, sub-section (2), shall, on conviction by a Magistrate of the first or second class, be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with imprisonment which may extend to one month, or with both.

Traffic in Antiquities.

18. (1) If the Governor General in Council has reason to apprehend that antiquities are being sold or removed to the detriment of India or of any neighbouring country, he may, by notification in the Gazette of India, prohibit or restrict the bringing or taking by sea or by land of any object or objects described in the notification into or out of British India or any specified part of British India.

(2) Any person who brings or takes or attempts to bring or take any such object into or out of British India or any part of British India in contravention of a notification issued under sub-section (1), shall, on conviction by a Magistrate of the first or second class, be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

(3) Every object in respect of which an offence referred to in sub-section (2) has been committed shall be liable to confiscation.

(4) An officer of customs, or an officer of police of a grade not lower than Sub-Inspector, duly empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, may search any vessel, cart or other means of conveyance, and may open any baggage or package of goods, if he has reason to believe that goods in respect of which an offence has been committed under sub-section (2) are contained therein.

(5) A person who complains that the power of search mentioned in sub-section (4) has been vexatiously or improperly exercised may address his complaint to the Local Government, and the Local Government shall pass such order and may award such compensation, if any, as appears to it to be just.

Protection of Sculptures, Inscriptions, Carvings, etc.

19. (1) If the Local Government considers that any sculptures, carvings, images, bas-reliefs, inscriptions or other like objects ought not to be removed from the place where they are without the sanction of the Government, the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct that any such object or any class of such objects shall not be removed unless with the written permission of the Collector.

(2) A person applying for the permission mentioned in sub-section (1) shall specify the object or objects which he proposes to remove, and shall furnish, in regard to such object or objects, any information which the Collector may require.

(3) If the Collector refuses to grant such permission, the applicant may appeal to the Commissioner, whose decision shall be final.

(4) Any person who removes any object in contravention of a notification issued under sub-section (1), shall, on conviction by a Magistrate of the first or second class, be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

(5) In the case of any moveable object comprised in a notification under sub-section (1), the Local Government shall, on the requisition of the owner, purchase such object, and in the

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case of any immoveable object so comprised, if the owner proves to the satisfaction of the person appointed as hereinafter provided that he has sustained any loss by reason of such object being so comprised, the Local Government shall pay compensation in respect of such loss.

The price or the compensation to be paid by the Local Government under this sub-section shall be assessed by a competent person appointed by the Local Government with the consent of the owner.

20. (1) If the Local Government has reason to apprehend that any object mentioned in a notification issued under section 19, sub-section (1), is in danger of being destroyed, removed, injured or allowed to fall into decay, the Local Government may direct the Collector to purchase such object, and the Collector shall thereupon give notice to the owner of the object to be purchased.

(2) The Collector shall consider any claim and any evidence of value which may be presented on behalf of such owner, and shall assess the value of the object to be purchased.

(3) The owner may appeal to the Local Government against the Collector's assessment, and the Local Government, after considering such further evidence (if any) as may be presented on behalf of the owner, may pass such order as it thinks fit.

(4) The property in the object to be purchased shall be vested in the Government on payment of six-fifths of the value assessed by the Collector or by the Local Government, as the case may be.

(5) The power of compulsory purchase given by this section shall not extend to—

- * (a) any image or symbol actually used for the purpose of any religious observance, or
- (b) anything which the owner desires to retain on any ground personal to himself or to any of his ancestors, or to any member of his family.

Excavations.

21. (1) If the Local Government is of opinion that excavation within the limits of any local area ought to be restricted or regulated, the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, make rules—

- (a) fixing the boundaries of the area to which the rules are to apply; and
- (b) prescribing the authority by which, and the terms on which, licenses to excavate may be granted.

(2) The power to make rules given by this section is subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication.

(3) A rule made under this section may provide that any person committing a breach thereof shall, on conviction by a Magistrate of the first or second class, be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

(4) If any owner or occupier of land included in a notification under sub-section (1) proves to the satisfaction of the Local Government that he has sustained any loss by reason of such land being so included, the Local Government shall pay compensation in respect of such loss, and the amount of such compensation shall be assessed by a competent person appointed by the Local Government with the consent of the owner.

General.

22. (1) The Governor General in Council or the Local Government may make rules for carrying out any of the purposes of this Act.

(2) The power to make rules given by this section is subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication.

23. No suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person in respect of any act done in exercise of powers given by Act, or in good faith intended to be done, in the exercise of any power conferred by this Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this measure is to preserve to India its ancient monuments, to control the traffic in antiquities, and to prevent the excavation by ignorant or unauthorised persons of sites of historic interest and value.

2. In 1898 the question of antiquarian exploration and research attracted attention, and the necessity for taking steps for the protection of monuments and relics of antiquity was impressed upon the Government of India. It was then apparent that legislation was required to enable the Government effectually to discharge their responsibilities in the matter, and a Bill was drafted on the lines of existing Acts of Parliament, modified so as to embody certain provisions which had found a place in recent legislation regarding the antiquities of Greece and Italy. This draft was circulated for the opinions of Local Governments, and the replies submitted showed that the proposals incorporated in it met with almost unanimous approval, the criticisms received being directed, for the most part, against matters of detail. The draft has since been revised; the provisions of a draft Bill prepared by the Government of Bengal have been embodied, so far as they were found suitable, and the present Bill is the result.

3. The first portion of the Bill deals with the protection of "ancient monuments," an expression which has been defined in clause 2. The measure will apply only to such of these

as are from time to time expressly brought within its compass through being declared to be "protected monuments." The greater number of the more famous buildings in India are already in the possession or under the control of the Government; but there are others worthy of preservation which are in the hands of private owners. Some of these have already been injured or are fast falling into decay. The preservation of these is the chief object of the clauses of the Bill now referred to, and the provisions of the Bill are in general accordance with the policy enunciated in section 23 of the Religious Endowments Act, 1863 (XX of 1863), which recognises and saves the right of the Government "to prevent injury to, and preserve, buildings remarkable for their antiquity and for their historical or architectural value, or required for the convenience of the public." The power to intervene is at present limited to cases to which section 3 of Bengal Regulation XIX of 1810 or section 3 of Madras Regulation VII of 1817 applies. In framing the present Bill, the Government have aimed at enlisting the interest and good-will and securing the co-operation of the owners concerned, and it is hoped that the line of action which it is proposed to take may tend rather to the encouragement than to the suppression of private effort. The Bill provides that the owner or manager of a building which merits greater care than it has been receiving, may be invited to enter into an agreement for its protection, and that, in the event of his refusing to come to terms, the Collector may proceed to acquire it compulsorily, or, if there is an endowment, move the Courts to secure its proper application. It has been made clear that there is to be no resort to compulsory acquisition in the case of a monument used in connection with religious observances, or in any other case until the owner has had an opportunity of entering into an agreement of the kind indicated above; and it is expressly provided that a monument maintained by the Government under the proposed Act shall not be used for any purpose inconsistent with its character or with the purposes of its foundation, and that, so far as is compatible with the object in view, the public shall have access to it free of charge. By the fourth proviso to clause 11 it is laid down that, in assessing the value of a monument for the purposes of compulsory acquisition under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (I of 1894), its archæological, artistic or historical merits shall not be taken into account. The object of the Government as purchaser being to preserve, at the public expense and for the public benefit, an ancient monument along with all its associations, it is considered that the value of those associations should not be paid for.

4. The second portion of the Bill deals with moveable objects of historical or artistic interest, and these may be divided into two classes. The first consists of arms, enamels, silver and copper vessels, Persian and Arabic manuscripts, and curios generally. These are for the most part portable and consequently difficult to trace; they are as a rule of artistic, rather than historic, interest; and it would be impracticable, even were it desirable, to prevent a dealer from selling, or a traveller from buying, them. But sculptural carvings, images, bas-reliefs, inscriptions and the like form a distinct class by themselves, in that their value depends upon their local connection. Such antiquities may, as in the case of those of Swat, be found outside the confines of India or in Native States, and these the legislature cannot reach directly; while, as regards British territory and under the existing law, it is impossible to go beyond the provisions of the Indian Treasure-trove Act, 1878 (VI of 1878). In these circumstances, it is proposed, by clause 18 of the Bill, to take power to prevent the removal from British India of any antiquities which it may be deemed desirable to retain in the country, and at the same time to prevent importation. By thus putting a stop to traffic in such articles, it is believed that it will be possible to protect against spoliation a number of interesting places situated without and beyond British territory. Clause 19 aims at providing for antiquities, such as sculptures and inscriptions, which belong to a particular place and ought, therefore, to be kept *in situ* or deposited in local museums. The removal of these it is proposed to enable the Local Government to prohibit by notification; and the clause also provides that, if the object is moveable, the owner may require the Government to purchase it outright, and that, if it is immovable, the Government shall compensate the owner for any loss caused to him by the prohibition. Clause 20 deals with the compulsory purchase of such antiquities, if that is found to be necessary for their preservation and the owner is not unwilling, on personal or religious grounds, to part from them. In such cases it is proposed that the price to be paid should be assessed by the Collector, subject to a right of appeal to the Local Government; but it is for consideration whether the Land Acquisition Act of 1894 should be followed and a reference to the Courts allowed.

5. The third portion of the Bill deals with excavations, and gives power to make rules to prohibit or regulate such operations.

6. A general power to make rules is given by clause 22, and clause 23 is intended to protect acts done, or in good faith intended to be done, under the law which it is now proposed to enact.

The 19th October, 1903.

DENZIL IBBETSON.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.**

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 23rd October, 1903 :

No. 17 OF 1903.

A Bill to make further provision regarding the borrowing powers of certain local authorities.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make further provision regarding the borrowing powers of certain local authorities; It is hereby enacted as follows :

1. (1) This Act may be called the Local Authorities' Loan Act, 1903.

(2) It applies only to the local authorities specified in the schedule, and any other local authority to which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, extend its provisions.

2. Notwithstanding anything in any other enactment for the time being in force, a local authority may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, borrow money by means of the issue of bills repayable within any period, not exceeding twelve months, for any purpose for which such local authority may lawfully borrow money under any

law for the time being in force, and the bills so issued shall be subject to any restrictions as to amount imposed by law in the case of ordinary loans.

3. Notwithstanding anything in any other enactment for the time being in force, a local authority may borrow money in any manner authorized by law for the purpose of repaying money previously borrowed in accordance with law.

4. The Governor General in Council may, by general or special order, regulate the conditions on which money may be borrowed under this Act.

THE SCHEDULE.

The Corporation of Calcutta.
The Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta.
The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay.
The Trustees of the Port of Bombay.
The Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras.
The Trustees of the Harbour of Madras.
The Municipal Committee of Rangoon.
The Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon.
The Municipality of Karachi.
The Trustees of the Port of Karachi.
The Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to provide for the borrowing of money by certain local authorities, with the previous sanction of the Government of India, by means of the issue of short-term bills, and also to enable the same authorities to borrow money in any manner authorized by law, for the purpose of discharging loans previously contracted.

The 16th October, 1903.

E. FG. LAW.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 23rd October, 1903 :

No. 18 OF 1903.

A Bill to provide for the constitution and control of co-operative credit societies.

WHEREAS it is expedient to encourage thrift, self-help and co-operation among agriculturists, artisans and persons of limited means, and for that purpose to provide for the constitution and control of co-operative credit societies ; It is hereby enacted as follows :

Preliminary.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Co-operative Credit Societies Act, 1903.

Short title, extent and commencement.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India ; and

(3) It shall come into force at once.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

Definitions.

(a) "by-law" means a rule made by a society in the exercise of any power conferred by this Act, or by any rule made under this Act :

(b) "committee" means the committee of management or other directing body of a society :

(c) "ex-member" means a person who has withdrawn or been expelled from a society :

(d) "member" includes a person joining in the application for the registration of a society and a person admitted to membership after registration in accordance with the by-laws and any rules made under this Act :

(e) "officer" includes a chairman, secretary, treasurer, member of committee, or other person

empowered to give directions in regard to the business of a society :

(f) "Registrar" means the person appointed to perform the duties of a Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies under this Act :

(g) "rural society" means a society consisting of ten or more agriculturists residing in the same town or village or in the same group of contiguous villages, and for the purposes of this definition the Registrar shall have power to decide whether any person is or is not an agriculturist and to determine what villages shall be considered to form a group :

(h) "society" means a co-operative credit society registered under this Act : and

(i) "urban society" means a society consisting of ten or more artisans or persons of limited means residing in the same town or village, and for the purposes of this definition the Registrar shall have power to decide whether any person is or is not a person of small means.

Registration.

3. The Local Government may appoint a person to be Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies for the Province or any portion of it.

4. (1) Any ten or more persons possessing the qualifications described in section 2, clause (g) or clause (i), may apply to the Registrar to be registered as a rural or an urban society, as the case may be, and the persons by whom or on whose behalf such application is made shall furnish such information in regard to the proposed society as the Registrar may require.

(2) If the Registrar is satisfied that the persons proposing to form a society have complied with the provisions of this Act and with the rules made thereunder, he may register the society accordingly, and the society shall thereupon become and be a body corporate by the name under which it is registered, with perpetual succession and a common seal, and with power to hold property, movable or immovable, to enter into contracts, to institute and defend civil suits

and to do all things necessary for the purposes of its constitution.

(3) Every society shall have a registered address to which all notices and communications may be sent.

(4) No charge shall be made for registration under this section.

Constitution and Management.

Members of society. 5 The members of a society shall be—

(a) persons joining in the application mentioned in section 4, sub-section (1), and registered as a society under sub-section (2) of the same section ;

(b) persons possessing the qualifications described in section 2, clause (g) or clause (i), as the case may be, and elected by the members for the time being ;

Provided that a person so elected shall not be a member unless and until he has made a payment to the society in respect of his membership.

6. (1) In the case of a rural society, the liability of members liability of each member for and disposal of profits. the debts of the society shall be unlimited : in the case of an urban society, such liability may be unlimited or limited by shares as may be provided by the by-laws or by any rules made under this Act.

(2) Where such liability is unlimited, all profits shall belong to the society, and no dividend or other payment on account of profits shall be paid to any member of the society.

(3) Where such liability is limited by shares, not less than one-fourth of the profits in each year shall be carried to a fund (to be called the Reserve Fund), before any dividend or payment on account of profits is paid to the members or any of them.

Restriction on borrowing by rural societies. 7. A rural society shall not borrow money unless with the sanction of the Registrar, which shall not be given except with the approval of the Collector.

Restrictions on loans. 8. (1) An urban society may lend money to a rural society in the same district.

(2) Save as provided in sub-section (1), a society shall not lend money unless to a member of such society, and subject to any rules made under this Act.

(3) A rural society may lend money on the security of agricultural produce, being the property of the member to whom the loan is made :

Provided that in the case of any such loan the society shall have the right to sell such produce at any time, and to apply the proceeds of the sale in liquidation or part liquidation of such loan.

(4) Save as provided in sub-section (3), a rural society shall not lend money on the security of moveable property.

(5) A society shall not lend money on mortgage of immoveable property.

Shares and Interests of Members.

9. A member shall not hold more than such portion of the capital of a society, subject to a maximum of one-tenth, as may be prescribed by any rules made under this Act :
Limit on proportion of capital held by member.

Provided that no member of a rural society shall hold more than two hundred and fifty rupees, and no member of an urban society more than one thousand rupees.

10. (1) A member shall not transfer any share held by him or his interest in the capital of the society or any part thereof unless he has held such share or interest for one year at least.
Restrictions on transfer of share or interest.

(2) The share or interest of a member in the capital of a society shall not be transferred or pledged unless to the society or to a member of the society and subject to any conditions as to maximum holding prescribed by this Act or by the by-laws or by any rules made under this Act.

11. The share or interest of a member in the Shares, etc., not capital of a society shall not be liable to attachment under any decree or order of a Court of Justice in respect of any debt or liability incurred by such member, and neither the Official Assignee nor a Receiver appointed under Chapter XX XIV of 1882. of the Code of Civil Procedure shall be entitled to or have any claim on such share or interest.

12. On the death of a member, the society may pay to such person or of interest as may appear to the Committee of member. to be entitled to receive the same a sum representing the value of such member's share or interest, as ascertained in accordance with the rules or by-laws and all moneys due to him from the society, and the society shall incur no liability by reason of such payment.

Priority of Society's claim against a member.

13. Subject to any prior claim of the Government in respect of land-revenue or of a landlord in respect of rent, a society shall be entitled in priority to other creditors to enforce its claim—
Prior claim of society against crown, etc.

(a) upon the crops of a member in respect of seed advanced or money lent for the purchase of seed for the purpose of raising such crops ;

(b) upon any cattle, agricultural or industrial implements or raw material for manufactures, purchased with money lent by the society, in respect of the unpaid portion of such loan.

14. A society shall have a lien upon the shares, dividends and deposits of a member in respect of any debt due from such member to the society, and may set-off any sum credited or payable to a member in or towards payment of any such debt.
Lien and set-off in respect of shares, etc.

Audit, Inspection and Inquiry.

15. (1) The Registrar shall audit the accounts of each society once in every year.
Audit, inspection and inquiry.

(2) No charge shall be made in respect of the audit directed by sub-section (1).

(g) The audit under sub-section (1) shall include an examination of overdue debts, if any, and a valuation of the assets and liabilities of the society.

(4) The Registrar, the Collector or any person authorised in this behalf by the Registrar or the Collector may at any time inspect the books, accounts and papers of a society, and every officer of the society shall furnish such information in regard to the transactions and working of the society as the person making such inspection shall require.

(5) The Registrar may of his own motion, and shall on the request of the Collector, or on the application of a majority of the Committee or of not less than one-tenth of the members, hold an inquiry into the working and financial condition of a society, and all officers and members of the society shall furnish such information in regard to the affairs of the society as the Registrar may require.

(6) Where an inquiry is held under sub-section (5), the Registrar may apportion the costs, or such part of the costs as he may think right, between the society, the members demanding an inquiry and the officers or former officers of the society.

16. A certified extract from the books of any society shall be *prima facie* evidence of the facts therein set forth in any suit to recover money due to the society.

Dissolution of a Society.

17. (1) If the Registrar, after holding an inquiry under section 15, sub-section (5), is of opinion that a society ought to be dissolved, he may make an order cancelling the registration of the society.

(2) An appeal shall lie to the Local Government from an order made under sub-section (1). Where no appeal is presented within one month from the making of the order, the order shall take effect on the expiry of one month. Where an appeal is presented within one month, the order shall take effect when it is confirmed by the Local Government.

(3) Where an order made under sub-section (1) takes effect, the society shall cease to exist as a corporate body.

18. (1) Where the registration of a society is cancelled under section 17, the Local Government may appoint a competent person to be liquidator of the society.

(2) A liquidator appointed under sub-section (1) shall have power to institute and defend suits on behalf of the society by his name of office, and shall also have power—

- (a) to sue for and recover any sums of money due to the society at the date of such cancellation;
- (b) to determine what sums the members and ex-members of the society shall respectively contribute to the assets of the society;
- (c) to investigate all claims against the society, and, subject to the provisions

of this Act, to decide questions of priority arising between claimants;

(d) to determine by what persons and in what proportions the costs of the liquidation are to be borne;

(e) to give such directions in regard to the collection and distribution of the assets of the society as may appear to him to be necessary for winding up the affairs of the society.

(3) Subject to any rules of procedure made under this Act, a liquidator appointed under this section may exercise the powers which by any law for the time being in force are conferred upon a District Judge, in so far as such powers are necessary for carrying out the purposes of this section.

(4) The rules may provide for an appeal to the Court of the District Judge from any order made or direction given by a liquidator under this section.

(5) Orders made and directions given by a liquidator under this section and orders made or directions given by the said Court in the matter of any such appeal may be enforced in the same manner as the decree of a Civil Court.

Exemptions from Taxation.

19. (1) The Governor General in Council by notification published in the Gazette of India, may exempt from income-tax the profits of a society or class of societies and the dividends or other payments received by the members of a society on account of profits.

(2) The Governor General in Council, by notification published as aforesaid, may exempt written instruments executed by or on behalf of a society or by an officer or member and relating to the business of the society or any class of such instruments from the stamp-duty with which such instruments are respectively chargeable under any law for the time being in force.

(3) The Governor General in Council, by notification published as aforesaid, may exempt a society or any class of societies from the payment of any fee payable under the law of registration for the time being in force, and may by such notification provide for the withdrawal of such exemption in case of abuse.

Debts due to Government.

20. (1) All sums due from a society or from an officer or member of a society as such to the Government, including any costs awarded to the Government under section 15, sub-section (6), may be recovered in the same manner as arrears of land revenue.

(2) Sums due from a society to Government and recoverable under sub-section (1) may be recovered, firstly, from the property of the society; secondly, from the members proportionally to their several shares or interests in the capital of the society; and, thirdly, from the members subject to the limit (if any) of their liability.

Rules.

21. (1) The Local Government may make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

- (a) prescribe the forms to be used in applying for the registration of a society and the procedure in the matter of such applications;
- (b) prescribe the conditions to be complied with by persons applying for registration and by members admitted after registration, and provide for the election and admission of members from time to time;
- (c) provide for the withdrawal and expulsion of members and for the payments to be made to members who withdraw or are expelled and for the liabilities of ex-members;
- (d) provide for the mode in which the value of a deceased member's interest shall be ascertained, and for the nomination of a person to whom such interest may be paid or transferred;
- (e) subject to the provisions of section 9, prescribe the maximum number of shares or portion of the capital of a society which may be held by a member;
- (f) prescribe the payments to be made and the conditions to be complied with by members applying for loans;
- (g) provide for general meetings of the members and for the procedure at such meetings and the powers to be exercised by such meetings;
- (h) provide for the appointment, suspension and removal of the committee and other officers, and for the procedure at meetings of the committee, and for the powers to be exercised and the duties to be performed by the committee and other officers;
- (i) prescribe the matters in respect of which a society may or shall make by-laws and for the procedure to be followed

in making, altering and abrogating by-laws, and the sanction to be required to such making, alteration or abrogation;

- (j) prescribe the accounts and books to be kept by a society and provide for the audit of such accounts and the charges, if any, to be made for such audit;
- (k) provide for the formation and maintenance of a register of members, and, where the liability of the members is limited by shares, of a register of shares;
- (l) provide for the rate at which interest may be paid on deposits, for the formation and maintenance of reserve funds, and for the investment of any funds under the control of the society;
- (m) provide that, if the by-laws of the society so direct, any dispute touching the business of a society between members or ex-members of the society or persons claiming through a member or ex-member or between a member or ex-member or persons so claiming and the committee or any officer shall be referred to arbitration, and prescribe the mode of appointing an arbitrator or arbitrators and the procedure to be followed in such arbitrations;
- (n) prescribe the conditions to be complied with by a society applying for the financial assistance of Government; and
- (o) determine in what cases an appeal shall lie from the orders of the Registrar, and prescribe the procedure to be followed in presenting and disposing of such appeals.

Miscellaneous.

22. The provisions of the Indian Companies

Act, 1883, shall not apply to VI of 1882.
 Indian Companies Act, 1882, not to apply. societies registered under this Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this measure is to provide the requisite legal basis for the establishment in India of Agricultural Banks, or—to use a more appropriate expression—of Co-operative Credit Societies. Such a scheme for improving the credit of the masses has for some time past been engaging the attention of the Government, the advantages likely to follow the provision of some means of obtaining capital, especially in connection with agricultural operations, otherwise than at usurious rates of interest having, indeed, long been recognized in this country. Legislation is called for not only in order to lay down the fundamental conditions which must be observed, but also with a view to giving such societies a corporate existence without resort to the elaborate provisions of the Companies Act; but it is thought that legislation should be confined within the narrowest possible limits. The Bill has, therefore, been drawn so as to deal only with those points which the Government consider to be essential, and its provisions have been expressed in simple and general terms, a wide rule-making power being reserved to Local Governments, so that what is felt to be of the nature of an experiment may be tried in each Province or part of a Province on such lines as seem to afford most promise of success. An explanation of the more important features of the draft will be found in the annexed notes on its clauses.

The 21st October, 1903.

DENZIL IBBETSON.

Notes on Clauses.

Clause 3.—Much importance is attached to the appointment of a special officer in each Province, who should, as Registrar of Co-operative Societies, guide and control such societies, particularly in the early days of the movement. Gradually, no doubt, as experience is gained and the societies are able to stand alone, the fostering care of the Registrar will be less required, and eventually his duties will become for the most part purely official.

Clauses 5-8.—The main object is to encourage thrift and co-operation among persons of limited means, and it is not intended that the special facilities and concessions contemplated should be made available for the ordinary operations of capital. The Bill is conceived primarily in the interests of agriculturists, but it is recognized that societies may properly be started among other classes of small means in towns and large villages. While, therefore, it is proposed to allow urban societies to be promoted on a share basis with limited liability, for rural societies it has been decided to insist upon the principle of unlimited liability. The utilisation of combined credit for the benefit of individual agriculturists is the kind of co-operation which it is desired to encourage, and towards this end the measure is mainly directed. It seems essential that the main qualifications for admission to membership of a society, whether rural or urban, should be laid down by legislation, and it is thought that the most prominent qualification should be residence in the same neighbourhood, inasmuch as it is an essential principle that the lenders should have that accurate knowledge of the circumstances of the borrowers which can only thus be obtained. It is also important that members should be eligible for admission by election only so as to secure that mutual confidence upon which successful co-operation must depend.

Clause 8.—As it is desired to foster thrift and mutual co-operation, it is provided that loans shall be admissible to members only, save in the case of urban societies, when it is proposed to allow, subject to the sanction of the Registrar, advances to be made to rural societies in the same district. The question whether pawnbroking should be countenanced has been much discussed, and the conclusion embodied in clause 8 is that it should be prohibited except as regards advances by rural societies on the deposit of agricultural produce.

Clauses 9 and 10.—These clauses aim at strictly limiting the number and value of the shares held by a single individual, and rendering shares untransferable until they have been in the possession of the holder for a certain period. The object is to prevent the acquisition of a predominant interest in a society by speculators whose advantage it might be to wreck it or to use the facilities furnished by the measure to start banks for ends other than those which it is desired to promote.

Clause 11.—It is here provided that the interests of individual members in the funds of a society shall be exempt from liability to attachment by civil process. To deposits it has been decided that this exemption should not be extended.

Clause 12.—Facilities for the payment of what is due to a member on his death are here provided.

Clauses 13 and 14.—The proposal that a summary process for the recovery of loans should be secured in favour of societies has been discarded, and these clauses are confined to giving them a prior claim as against ordinary creditors on the crops grown, and cattle, etc., purchased with the aid of advances, and also a lien on shares, dividends and deposits.

Clause 15.—This provision will render official audit compulsory, and, it is believed, will give the outside public and the members confidence in the management. Even although a society may receive no financial assistance from the Government, yet it will obtain valuable privileges under the proposed Act, and it is but reasonable that it should at the same time be obliged to submit its accounts to some check, which must in this country take the form of an official audit.

Clauses 17 and 18.—These provisions as to the dissolution and liquidation of a society call for no special explanation.

Clause 19.—Power is here taken to grant by executive order certain exemptions in respect of income-tax, stamp-duties, and registration-fees. In provinces where there are no records-of-rights, the searching of registers kept under the Indian Registration Act, 1877 (III of 1877), is the only means of ascertaining the existence of encumbrances upon land; but the right to search free of charge is a privilege which might be used to obtain information required really for private purposes, and power has, therefore, been expressly taken to withdraw it in case of such abuse from any particular society.

Clause 20.—The Bill does not provide for the grant of financial assistance by the Government; but it may be necessary to afford such assistance, and the matter is left to be regulated by executive order. The power summarily to recover any advances made in this way, as also any other sums due to the Government, is reserved by clause 20.

Clause 21.—The object of the wide rule-making power here contemplated has already been adverted to.

Clause 22.—It is proposed, as has also been explained above, that duly registered Co-operative Credit Societies should not be subject to the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1882 (VI of 1882).

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.SANITARY.
PLAGUE.

Simla, the 22nd October, 1903.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 17th October 1903, is published for general information :

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern.	Bombay City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	72	64
		Dholera Port	"	3	1
		Ahmedabad City	B., B. & C. I.	107	80
		Ahmedabad District	" & B. G. J. P.	79	79
		Broach Port	B., B. & C. I.	110	68
		Broach District	"	4	1
		Panoh Mahala District	"	112	40
		Kaira District	"	43	26
		Palanpur State	"	"	"
		Rowakantha	"	"	"
		Bulsar Port	"	"	"
		Surat District	"	"	"
		Bandra Port	"	"	"
		Utan	"	"	"
		Vesava	"	"	"
		Kelva	"	"	"
		Trombay	"	"	"
		Tarapur	"	"	"
		Manori	"	"	"
		Mahim	B., B. & C. I.	"	"
	Central.	Dhann	"	8	6
		Bhiwandi	"	"	"
		Agashi	"	"	"
		Shirgaon	B., B. & C. I.	"	"
		Bassein	G. I. P.	7	9
		Kalyan	"	3	3
		Thana	"	"	"
		Umbergaon Port	"	"	"
		Kon Port	" & B., B. & C. I.	5	5
		Thana District	"	"	"
	Southern.	Ahmednagar District	Dhond and Manmad (G. I. P.)	1389	977
		Khandesh	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	301	254
		Nasik	G. I. P. & N. G.	350	259
		Poona City	S. M. & G. I. P.	43	25
		Poona District	S. M. & G. I. P.	234	185
		Satara	S. M.	1096	772
		Sholapur Town	G. I. P.	5	5
		Sholapur District	G. I. P., S. M. & Barai	1203	933
		Alibag Port	"	"	"
		Panvel	"	"	"
		Pehoi	"	"	"
		Itaha	"	"	"
		Raydanda	"	"	"
		Kolaba District	G. I. P.	18	14
		Ratnagiri Port	"	"	"
		Visodrag	"	3	2
		Rajapur	"	"	"
		Vengurla	"	"	"
		Dabhal	"	"	"
		Joigad	"	"	"
		Doogad	"	"	"
	Sind.	Ratnagiri District	"	"	"
		Belgaum	S. M.	1570	1239
		Hubli Town	"	93	90
		Dharwar District	"	2590	2123
		Karwar Port	"	"	"
		Akola	"	"	"
		Kumta	"	"	"
		Kanara District	S. M.	23	17
		Savantvadi State	"	"	"
		Bijapur District		S. M. & G. I. P.	596	455
		Karachi Town and Port		N. W.	4	3
		Karachi District		N. W.	"	"
		Hyderabad Town		" & J. B.	18	11
		Thar and Parkar District		J. B.	"	"
		Larkhana		N. W.	"	"
		Sukkar District	"	"	"
		Khairpur State	"	"	"
		Akalkot		"	23	20
		Aundh		"	24	13
		Political charges.		Tuna Port	"	"
	Mandvi		"	14	14
	Cutch State		"	20	18
	Savannur		"	"	"
	Rhor		"	"	"
	Porbandar Port		B. G. J. P.	38	27
	Bhavnagar Town and Port		B. G. J. P.	152	110
	Mongrol Port		"	"	"
	Jodia Port		"	"	"
	Jafrabad Port		"	"	"
	Vawania		"	307	210
	Kathiawar State		B., B. & C. I., Morvi & B. G. J. P.	"	"
	Kolhapur Town		S. M.	5	1
	Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country		S. M.	2785	1963
	Sachin State		B., B. & C. I.	"	"
	Dharampur		"	"	"
	Srivardhan Port		"	"	"
	Murad		"	"	"
	Barimandla		"	"	"
	Nandgaon		"	"	"
	Janjira		"	"	"
	Janjira State	"	"	"	
	Velan Port	B., B. & C. I.	2	2	
	Kodinar Port	"	8	2	
	Billimora	B., B. & C. I.	"	"	
	Baroda City	"	1	"	
	Baroda State	"	275	217	
	Jeth	"	"	"	
	Bijapur	"	112	96	
	Surat	"	"	"	
	Aden	"	"	"	
TOTAL				14121	10432

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Madras Presidency.	...	Salem Town	Madras ... ..	...	...
		Salem District ... ..	...	(c) 48	(c) 28
		Bellary Cantonment	S. M. ... ..	...	...
		Bellary District	" & Madras	(b) 194	(b) 89
		Coimbatore Town	Madras ... ..	...	...
		Coimbatore District	Madras, S. I. & Nilgiri	(a) 47	(a) 40
		Nilgiris "	Madras	(d) 29	(d) 27
		North Arcot "	S. I. & Madras	(h) 14	(h) 11
		South Arcot District ... ..	" " ... ..	...	...
		Cuddalore Port ... ..	" " ... ..	...	...
		Tranvelly District	S. I. ... ..	...	...
		Malabar "	Madras ... ..	...	...
		Cuddapah "	S. I. & Madras	(f) 1	(f) 1
		Mangalore Port	" "	9	5
		Ermla " ... ..	" " ... ..	...	...
Bengal ...	Patna	South Canara District	Madras and S. I.	(f) 3	(f) 1
		Madras City	S. I. & Madras ... ..	...	...
		Chingleput "	" "	(e) 8	2
		Kurnool "	Morvi & Madras ... ..	...	...
		Godavari "	S. I. ... ..	...	...
		Tanjore "	Madras S. I. & S. M.	(g) 34	20
		Anantapur " ... ..	...	...	...
		TOTAL		305	281
		Calcutta	E. I., E. B. S. & B. N.	17	17
		Champan District ... ..	...	...	...
		Chapra Town	B. & N. W. ... ..	...	...
		Baran District ... ..	...	39	27
		Gaya District	E. I. " ... ..	...	...
		Darbhanga Town	B. & N. W. ... ..	...	...
		Darbhanga District	" "	2	2
		Shahabad I. District	" "	10	6
		Patna City	E. I. ... ..	...	...
		Patna District	" "	98	88
		Palamau District ... ..	" " ... ..	...	...
		TOTAL		186	140
United Provinces.	Allahabad	Allahabad City	E. I.	6	5
		Allahabad District ... ..	...	9	5
		Cawnpore City	E. I., O. & R., B. & C.I., & G.I.P. (I.M. Sec.)	85	63
		Cawnpore District ... ..	...	1	...
		Fatehpur "	E. I. " ... ..	...	...
		Banda District	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) ... ..	...	...
		Jhansi City	G. I. P. ... ..	...	...
		Jhansi District ... ..	" " ... ..	...	...
		Hamirpur " ... ..	" " ... ..	...	...
	Benares	Benares Cantonment	B. & N. W. & O. & R. ... ..	...	...
		Benares City ... ..	...	...	...
		Benares District	B. & N. W. & E. I. ... ..	...	...
		Ballia "	B. & N. W.	28	28
		Jaunpur City	O. & R.	10	9
		Jaunpur District	E. I. & B. & N. W. ... ..	...	...
		Ghazipur "	E. I.	4	...
	Fyzabad	Mirzapur City ... ..	" " ... ..	...	...
		Mirzapur District ... ..	...	...	...
		Gonda "	B. & N. W.	1	...
		Partabgarh "	O. & R.	8	5
		Sultampur " ... ..	...	...	...
		Ajodhya "	O. & R. & B. & N. W. ... ..	...	...
		Fyzabad City	O. & R. ... ..	...	...
	Gorakhpur	Fyzabad District	O. & R. ... ..	...	...
		Bara Banki Town	B. & N. W. & O. & R. ... ..	...	...
		Bara Banki District	" "	11	7
		Asamgarh City ... ..	...	...	...
	Meerut	Asamgarh District	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	37	25
		Gorakhpur City	B. & N. W.	6	8
		Gorakhpur District	B. & N. W. ... ..	...	...
		Basti District ... ..	...	...	...
		Meerut City	N. W.	5	3
		Meerut Cantonment ... ..	...	...	...
		Meerut District	N. W., O. & R. & E. I. ... ..	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar City	N. W. ... ..	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar District	N. W. ... ..	...	...
		Aligarh "	E. I. ... ..	...	...
Lucknow	...	Saharanpur "	O. & R. & N. W. ... ..	...	...
		Hardwar Union	O. & R.	3	...
		Roorkee Town ... ..	" " ... ..	...	...
		Bulandshahr District ... ..	...	...	...
		Unao "	O. & R.	1	1
		Lucknow City	O. & R., B. & N. W. & E. K.	4	3
		Lucknow District	O. & R. " ... ..	...	...
Lucknow	...	Hardoi "	O. & R. ... ..	...	...
		Nae Barhi "	O. & R. ... ..	...	...
		Sitapur "	E. K.	2	1

(a) Including 5 imported seizures and 7 imported deaths.

(b) " 8 " " " 4 " " "

(c) " 8 " " " 3 " " "

(d) " 1 imported seizure and 2 imported deaths.

(e) 1 imported seizure.

(f) Imported.

(g) Including 3 imported seizures.

(h) " 3 " " and 2 imported deaths.

Presidency or Province	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 20,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UNITED PROVINCES.	Agra	Khawah City	E. I. ... ..	...	...
		Khawah District ... ..	...	...	...
		Fatehgarh	B. & C. I. ... ..	...	...
		Farrukhabad Town	B. & C. I. ... ..	...	...
		Farrukhabad District ... ..	...	...	...
		Mainpuri ... ..	...	...	...
	Bohlikhand	Agra City	B. & C. I., G. I. P. & E. I.	...	...
		Agra District ... ..	...	...	...
	Kansu	Bareilly City	R. & K. ... ..	...	...
		Bareilly District	R. & K. ... ..	...	...
PUNJAB.	Jullundur	Shahjahanpur District	" O. & B. ... ..	...	...
		Bijnor	" R. & K. ... ..	...	...
		Naini Tal	" R. & K. ... ..	...	...
		Total ... ..	...	228	186
	Lahore	Jullundur District	N. W.	5	3
		Hoshiarpur ... ..	...	34	17
		Ferozepur	N. W. & B. & C. I.	3	2
		Kangra ... ..	...	...	...
	Rawalpindi	Amritsar City	N. W. ... ..	...	...
		Amritsar District	N. W.	1	1
		Gurdaspur	N. W. ... ..	...	...
		Lahore	N. W.	1	...
	Multan	Rawalpindi	N. W.	142	110
		Gujrat	N. W. ... ..	...	...
		Gujranwala	N. W.	23	16
		Sialkot	N. W.	40	10
	Delhi	Shahpur	N. W.	(h) 4	(h) 3
		Jhelum	N. W. ... ..	...	...
		Jhang	N. W.	3	2
		Multan	N. W. ... ..	...	...
	Delhi	Montgomery	N. W. ... ..	...	...
		Mianwali	N. W. ... ..	...	...
		Gurgaon	B. & C. I. ... ..	...	...
		Delhi	E. I. O & R, B. & C. I., N. W. ... ..	...	...
CENTRAL PROVINCES (including Berar.)	Nerbudda	Hissar	B. & C. I.	65	47
		Karnal	E. I. ... ..	...	...
		Ludhiana	N. W.	240	96
		Umballa District	N. W. & E. I.	80	27
	Nagpur	Rohatak	S. P. ... ..	...	...
		Patiala City	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry) ... ..	...	...
		Patiala State	N. W., E. I., B. & C. I., & J. B.	20	17
		Kapurthala State	N. W.	7	4
	Jubbulpore	Total ... ..	...	676	358
		Nimar District	G. I. P. & B. & C. I.	(d) 7	(d) 7
		Hoshangabad District ... ..	...	(j) 188	(j) 105
		Narsingpur Town ... ..	...	(p) 18	(p) 29
	Bhandara	Narsingpur District ... ..	...	...	...
		Chhindwara ... ..	...	...	...
		Retal ... ..	...	...	...
		Nagpur City	B. N. & G. I. P.	(a) 39	(a) 36
	Chhattisgarh	Nagpur District ... ..	...	314	313
		Wardha	G. I. P.	(f) 7	11
		Chanda ... ..	...	14	14
		Bhandara	B. N.	(k) 25	(k) 16
	Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore Town ... ..	...	(d) 5	(d) 4
		Jubbulpore District	E. I. & G. I. P.	(c) 72	(c) 48
		Damoh ... ..	...	...	...
		Sangor Cantonment ... ..	...	...	...
	Chhattisgarh	Sangor Town	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) ... ..	...	...
		Sangor District ... ..	...	(d) 1	...
		Mannik ... ..	...	...	...
		Bilaspur	B. N. ... ..	...	...
	Jubbulpore	Bilaspur ... ..	...	...	...
		Akola District	G. I. P.	179	173
		Buldana ... ..	...	(e) 34	(e) 27
		Wun ... ..	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	Basim ... ..	...	147	122
		Amraoti	G. I. P.	413	416
		Ellichpur ... ..	...	21	23
		Yectmal ... ..	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	Total ... ..	...	1504	1401
	
	
	
ASSAM	Assam Valley	Dibrugarh Town (Lakhimpur District)	D. S. ... ..	...	...
DOORG	...	Total ... ..	...	1	1
	
		Total ... ..	...	1	1
MYSORE STATE.	...	Bangalore City	S. M. & Madras	48	23
		Bangalore Civil and Military Station ... ..	...	104	71
		Bangalore District ... ..	...	235	186
		Mysore City ... ..	...	289	218
		Mysore District ... ..	...	67	48
		Kolar	Madras and S. M.	99	70
		Kolar Gold Fields ... ..	...	8	2
		Tumkur District	S. M.	53	27
		Shimoga ... ..	...	78	48
		Chitaldrug ... ..	...	65	45
		Kadur ... ..	...	9	8
		Hassan ... ..	...	29	23
	...	Total ... ..	...	1074	761

- (a) Including 2 imported seizures and 4 imported deaths.
 (c) " 2 " " " 1 " death.
 (d) Imported.
 (e) Including 3 " " " 3 " deaths.
 (f) Including 1 " seizure.
 (g) Including 3 " seizures " 3 " deaths.
 (h) Including 1 " seizure " 1 " death.
 (i) Including 6 imported seizures and 4 imported deaths.
 (k) Including 3 seizures and 3 deaths of previous week.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
HYDERABAD STATE.	...	Aurangabad District	N. G. S.	510	457
		Bir	G. I. P. & Barai	447	380
		Hyderabad	N. G. S. ... ..	...	...
		Indur ... ..	...	...	...
		Usmanabad	G. I. P. & Barai	168	124 (a)
		Lingugur	S. M.	85	85
		Farbhani	G. I. P.	34	37
		Kaichur ... ..	...	4	8
		Gulbarga ... ..	...	79	60
		Total			1337	1145
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Indore City	B., B. & C. I.	1103	1098
		Indore State... ..	" "	154	147
		Gwalior ... ..	...	13	8 (b)
		Bhopal City ... ..	...	53	53
		Bhopal State ... ..	...	83	83
		Mhow Cantonment	B., B. & C. I. (Rajputana-Malwa)	130	106
		Nimach Cantonment ... ..	...	87 (b)	52 (b)
		Indore Residency ... ..	...	5	7
		Rutlam City	B., B. & C. I. ... ..	...	...
		Rutlam State ... ..	...	13 (b)	6 (b)
		Dewas Town ... ..	...	18	6
		Dewas State ... ..	...	2	2
		Sohora ... ..	...	2	2
		Sailana ... ..	...	10 (b)	14 (b)
		Jhabua ... ..	...	...	1 (b)
		Jaora ... ..	...	12 (b)	5 (b)
		Total			1684	1555
RAJPUTANA	...	Ajmer District	B., B. & C. I.	31	5
		Mewar State ... ..	...	67	44
		Chitor (Udaipur State) ... ..	...	...	...
		Tonk State ... ..	...	4	3 (b)
		Marwar State	B., B. & C. I.	1	1
		Jaipur	" "	8	5
		Kishongarh Town ... ..	...	...	...
		Banswara State ... ..	...	4	1
		Total			118	59
KASHMIR...	...	Hamirpur-Sidhan (Akhoor Tahsil) ... ..	...	...	...
		Jammu City ... ..	...	22	15
		Jammu Province ... ..	...	...	...
		Total			22	15
N.-W. F. PROVINCE.	...	Abbottabad Town ... ..	...	...	...
		Ilazara District ... ..	...	...	...
		Total
BALUCHIS-TAN.	...	Sonmiani	N. W. ... ..	...	...
		Hirok ... ..	...	...	...
		Total
GRAND TOTAL				21241	16300

(a) From 6th to 12th October 1903.

(b) For week ending 10th October 1903.

H. H. RISLEY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 22nd October 1903, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.

The past week has been a period of transition from abnormal pressure conditions to a pressure distribution closely resembling that usually obtaining in the third week of October. Up to the 19th pressure was unusually low in Northern India and light unsteady winds prevailed over the Bay, but on the 20th a brisk to rapid increase of pressure filled up this deficiency and gradients were in consequence more favourable for northerly and north-easterly winds in the north and east of the Bay. Pressure again decreased on the 22nd over the whole country and was once more in general defect, but this deficiency is not likely to last long.

Showers have fallen during the week in Burma, North-East India and in the Peninsula, chiefly in the east and south. The heaviest falls were reported on the 18th, False Point registering 4.15", Silchar 2.37", Barisal 2.23" and Monywa 1.88". One of the most important features in the rainfall of the past week was the comparatively heavy rain received in the Burma dry area where an average fall of 2.52" was registered compared with the normal of .76". Rain was heavier than usual for the time of year over the whole of Burma, Orissa and Mysore and was practically equal to the normal fall in the subdivisions of Narayanganj, Dinajpur, Patna and Madura.

The following table shows that over three-fourths of the country the rainfall of the season from the 1st May to date varies by less than 20 per cent. from the normal, and may hence be considered practically normal. A slight to moderate excess is shown in most divisions in the south of the Peninsula, and the only parts of the country where rainfall is still more than 20 per cent. in defect are Baluchistan and the subdivision of Lahore.

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	RAINFALL DATA FOR YEAR ENDING ON 22ND OCTOBER 1903.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 1ST MAY 1903 TO 22ND OCTOBER 1903.			SEASONAL PER- CENTAGE VARIATION.	
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
		Inches.	Inches.		Inches.	Inches.			
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon) . . .	...	2'65	2'00	+ 0'65	148'26	144'13	+ 4'13	+ 3	+ 2
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo) . . .	...	1'84	0'86	+ 0'98	56'86	57'76	- 0'90	- 2	- 3
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay) . . .	...	2'52	0'76	+ 1'76	26'36	28'53	- 2'17	- 8	- 14
4. Delta of Bengal . . .	{ Narayanganj.	1'09	0'93	+ 0'16	78'30	76'42	+ 1'94	+ 3	+ 2
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar)	{ Calcutta . .	0'79	1'13	- 0'34	48'54	57'03	- 8'49	- 15	- 15
	...	0'83	1'04	- 0'21	117'53	117'29	+ 0'24	0	0
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, East.	{ Dinajpur . .	0'91	0'83	+ 0'08	80'79	90'27	- 9'48	- 11	- 11
	{ Darbhanga . .	0	0'76	- 0'76	54'56	48'85	+ 5'71	+ 12	+ 13
	{ Bahraich . .	0	0'30	- 0'30	51'87	45'01	+ 6'86	+ 15	+ 16
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East . .	{ Burdwan . .	0'09	0'74	- 0'65	48'38	51'24	- 2'86	- 6	- 4
	{ Patna . . .	0'50	0'60	- 0'10	35'60	42'76	- 7'16	- 17	- 17
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, West.	{ Simla . . .	0	0'22	- 0'22	44'80	48'12	- 3'32	- 7	- 6
	{ Ludhiana . .	0	0'06	- 0'06	32'04	36'58	- 3'94	- 11	- 11
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West . .	{ Cawnpore . .	0	0'19	- 0'19	32'01	32'11	+ 1'90	+ 6	+ 7
	{ Lahore . . .	0	0'03	- 0'03	12'81	20'63	- 7'82	- 38	- 38
10. N. W. Dry Area (Bikaner) . .	...	0	0'01	- 0'01	9'42	8'06	+ 1'36	+ 17	+ 17
11. Baluchistan (Quetta) . . .	...	0	0'05	- 0'05	0'81	1'42	- 0'61	- 43	- 41
12. East Coast, North . . .	{ Waltair . .	1'20	2'45	- 1'25	35'29	32'31	+ 2'98	+ 9	+ 14
	{ Cuttack . .	2'01	1'47	+ 0'54	58'66	56'09	+ 2'57	+ 5	+ 4
13. East Satpuras . . .	{ Ranchi . . .	0'11	0'51	- 0'40	43'87	52'64	- 8'77	- 17	- 16
	{ Raipur . . .	0'21	0'46	- 0'25	51'16	49'49	+ 1'67	+ 3	+ 4
	{ Jabulpore . .	0'06	0'46	- 0'40	62'80	57'60	+ 5'20	+ 9	+ 10
14. Central India Plateau . . .	{ Jhansi . . .	0	0'25	- 0'25	41'29	41'95	- 0'66	- 2	- 1
	{ Jaipur . . .	0	0'04	- 0'04	21'59	21'31	+ 0'28	+ 1	+ 2
	{ Indore . . .	0	0'13	- 0'13	42'62	40'50	+ 2'12	+ 5	+ 6
15. West Coast . . .	{ Calicut . .	2'04	2'74	- 0'70	94'21	85'95	+ 8'26	+ 10	+ 11
	{ Bombay . .	0'29	1'34	- 1'05	107'50	96'79	+ 10'71	+ 11	+ 12
16. Gujarat . . .	{ Ahmedabad .	0	0'23	- 0'23	33'29	37'61	- 4'32	- 11	- 11
	{ Rajkot . . .	0	0'12	- 0'12	20'67	20'50	+ 0'17	+ 1	+ 1
17. West Satpuras (Akola)	...	0	0'62	- 0'62	36'87	32'28	+ 4'59	+ 14	+ 16
18. Deccan . . .	{ Bellary . .	0'76	0'95	- 0'19	27'65	21'88	+ 5'77	+ 26	+ 28
	{ Bijapur . .	0'61	0'94	- 0'33	32'26	27'55	+ 4'71	+ 17	+ 19
	{ Hyderabad .	0	0'79	- 0'79	40'57	27'42	+ 13'15	+ 48	+ 52
19. South India . . .	{ Mysore . .	1'24	0'86	+ 0'38	35'10	24'07	+ 11'03	+ 46	+ 46
	{ Madura . .	1'83	1'91	- 0'08	24'54	19'88	+ 4'66	+ 23	+ 26
20. East Coast, South (Madras)	...	1'27	2'54	- 1'27	24'82	20'56	+ 4'26	+ 21	+ 31

W. A. BION,

for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India
and Director General of Indian Observatories.

J. O. MILLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday,
17th October 1903.

Madras.—The rainfall was light to fair. Water for irrigation is sufficient except in parts of Nellore, Salem and Madura. Ploughing, sowing, transplanting and weeding are in progress. Standing crops are in good condition, but in parts of Godavari and Cuddapah they have suffered from excessive rain and from floods in Kistna. Pasture is sufficient. Fodder is generally procurable. The condition of cattle is good. Prices have fallen or are stationary.

Bombay.—The rainfall during the week was good in parts of Belgaum, moderate in parts of Ratnagiri, Satara, Dharwar and Kanara; slight in parts of Colaba, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur and Bijapur and very slight in parts of Khandesh and Nasik. The rainfall generally was sufficient, but more rain is needed in parts of Khandesh and Poona. The standing autumn crops have been slightly damaged by insects or locusts in parts of Sindh, Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals, Kaira, Khandesh, Nasik, Bijapur, Rajkot, Wadhwan and Baroda; by rats in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad and Sholapur; and by excessive rain in parts of Thana and Sholapur, but are generally in good condition elsewhere. The harvesting of autumn crops is generally in progress. Cotton has been slightly damaged by locusts in parts of Ahmedabad and Broach; and by excessive rain and rats in parts of Sholapur, but is generally in good condition in parts of Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Satara and the Carnatic. Cotton picking has commenced in parts of Thar and Parkar. The preparation of lands for spring cultivation is nearly over in Satara and is progressing in parts of Sindh, Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals, Surat, Belgaum and Baroda. The sowing of spring crops has commenced in parts of Larkana and continues in parts of the Upper Sindh Frontier, Broach, the Deccan, Belgaum and Dharwar, but is retarded in parts of Bijapur owing to excessive rain. The fodder-supply is sufficient. Agricultural stock is in good condition and generally sufficient. The water-supply is adequate. Prices have fallen in six districts and are stationary elsewhere.

Bengal.—Rain fell during the week in almost all districts and the fall, though for the most part light, was sufficient, except in a few places where occasional showers are required for the benefit of the standing crops. The harvesting of autumn crops is approaching completion. The standing winter rice crop is doing well generally and the outturn is expected to be 87 per cent. of a normal crop. Prospects of the indigo crop are more favourable than last year, and the outturn is estimated at 60 per cent. for North Bihar and 80 per cent. for the rest of Bengal. Sowing of spring crops has commenced. Fodder and water are adequate. The price of common rice has risen in four districts, has fallen in thirteen and is stationary in the rest.

United Provinces.—The rainfall has been slight. The heaviest falls of 3 and 3½ inches being recorded in Allahabad and Banda, respectively. No rain fell in the western sub-montane districts excepting Bareilly and in Rosa of the Upper Doab as well as in Muttra and Ghazipur. Autumn crops are recovering from the effects of the recent storm, and the prospects of spring crops have much improved. Harvesting is in progress and the re-ploughing of fields has begun in places. Sowings, though still retarded in a few districts, are being recommenced in others. Some damage to standing crops is reported from ten districts. Supplies are adequate and prices are stationary with a slight tendency to rise.

Punjab.—The rain fell during the week. The reaping of autumn crops and picking of cotton are in progress. Sowings of spring crops continue. The condition and prospects of

standing crops are generally good. Crops are being damaged by locusts and insects in Mooltan. Agricultural stock and cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient throughout the province. The price of wheat is rising in Hissar, Jullunder and Amritsar and falling in Umballa. The prices of other food-grains are stationary.

North-West Frontier Province.—No rain fell during the week. Sowings of spring crops are in progress on irrigated areas. The prospects of standing crops are generally average, but rain is badly wanted for spring dry sowings. Crops in some villages in Peshawar have suffered by irrigation being cut off owing to a serious breach in the Kabul river canal. Water is very low in rivers, but sufficient in canals, except the Bara. Fodder and stocks of food-grains are ample. Prices are rising in Peshawar, but are falling steadily in Dera Ismail Khan.

Burma.—The rainfall was sufficient, and seasonable everywhere. Good rain fell in affected tracks, including Thayetmyo. Transplantation of wet-weather paddy has been completed in Meiktila and in parts of four other districts. Reaping of early wet-weather paddy has commenced in Shwebo and continues elsewhere. Reaping of hill-side paddy is in progress. Picking of cotton has begun in Sagaing and the gathering of ground-nuts in Magwe. The sowing of *juar* is finished in Pakokku and Meiktila. The cultivation of dry-weather crops is advancing. Too much rain is now reported in Sagaing for cotton which is being gathered, and also in Lower Chindwin where it has done some damage to the *juar* and sesamum crops. In parts of Magwe and Katha, reduction of *thathameda* is reported, and will be necessary. Paddy crops in Upper Chindwin are said to be very promising. Prospects throughout are considerably improved in Upper Burma with later rain. The price of paddy has risen largely in Henzada and has fallen largely in Thongwa and more so in Thaton, Minbu and Magwe. Slight variations occur in four districts: elsewhere there is no change.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been generally clear and cool. The harvesting of early rice and millets and the preparation of land for spring sowings are in progress. Spring sowings have commenced in places. Crop prospects are generally in good condition, but some damage has been caused by the recent rain in Jubbulpore, by grass-hoppers in Nimar and Raipur and by insects in Betul. Prices have generally fallen except in Seoni, where they show a tendency to rise. The numbers on relief were as follows:—Gratuitous relief—Bhandara, adults, 295; children, 30; total, 325. Poor-houses—Raipur, adult, 1; children, 16; total, 17; total on all forms of relief, 342. **BERAR.**—The weather has been clear. The condition of crops has generally improved by dry weather. The preparation of land for spring sowings is in progress. Sowings of spring crops continue throughout the province. Weeding operations still continue. Fodder and water are sufficient. The price of *juar* has fallen in parts of two districts.

Assam.—There has been general rain. The heat is abnormal for October. Reaping of early rice still continues in Cachar, Darrang and Manipur and sowing of pulse in Darrang and Nowgong. Plucking and manufacture of tea and ploughing for mustard are in progress. Jute is still being cut in Goalpara and the Garo Hills. The outturn of early rice is generally good and of jute good in Sylhet and Goalpara. Prospects of tea, late rice, pulse and sugarcane are fair to good. Prices of common rice—Silchar, 15; Sylhet, Gauhati, Tezpur and Sibsagar, 13; Dhubri and Nowgong, 11 and Dibrugarh, 10 seers per rupee.

Mysore.—The rainfall was good throughout the province. General prospects are good. Prices have slightly fallen. Cattle are healthy except in parts of Hassan. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Coorg.—Rainfall 3 inches 71 cents. Cardamom picking continues. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder are ample.

Hyderabad.—The rainfall during the week was 4 cents. The autumn harvest continues and in parts is nearing completion. Early rice is good. The spring crops are

being generally sown and lands are being prepared in parts. Prices :—wheat, 10 ; rice, 9 ; and *juar*, 33½ seers per *halki* rupee.

Rajputana.—The rainfall was slight in Marwar and Dholpur. The sowing of winter crops and harvesting of autumn crops are in progress in parts. Locusts are injuring crops in several States. Considerable damage to crops has been caused in Jaisalmer. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are rising in Bikanir and Dholpur, and are fluctuating elsewhere.

Central India.—The rainfall was general in Gwalior, Indore and Bundelkhand, slight in Bhopal and sufficient everywhere. Agricultural operations are completed for spring crops and have been started for autumn crops in all Agencies. Crops are good in Gwalior and Bhopal ; fair in Indore, Baghelkhand, Malwa and in parts of Bhopawar ; and average in Bundelkhand. Crops have been damaged by excessive rain or locusts in parts of Gwalior, Indore, Bundelkhand, Malwa and Bhopawar. Agricultural stock and pasturage are generally in good condition in all Agencies, except in parts of Indore, where cattle are dying of epidemic disease. Prices are steady in Gwalior, Bundelkhand and Malwa ; normal in Indore, Bhopal and Baghelkhand ; and are rising in Bhopawar.

Kashmir.—The weather is bright and clear. Prices are stationary. **JAMMU:**—There has been no rain. The condition of the standing crops is good. Fodder is sufficient. Lands are being prepared for the spring crops. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat is selling from 13 to 26 seers and maize from 14 to 32 seers per rupee.

Nepal.—Rainfall 0·01 cent. The weather has been somewhat cloudy. Upland rice is still being harvested. Lowland rice is still in good condition. The price of rice is 5½ seers for the rupee.

J. O. MILLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	RESULTS OF WORKING DURING 2ND-HALF OF YEAR.										RESULTS OF WORKING FOR OFFICIAL YEAR.			
	AVERAGE EARNINGS PER MILE PER WEEK.		Mean mileage worked.		Total earnings for week ending.		Earnings per mile open for week.		Total earnings from 1st July to		Increase.		Decrease.	
	During 2nd-half of 1902.	During official year of 1902-03.	1902.	1903.	11th October 1902.	10th October 1903.	1902.	1903.	11th October 1902.	10th October 1903.	11th October 1902.	10th October 1903.	Increase.	Decrease.
State and Guaranteed Railways.														
East Indian	624	671	1,949	1,972	11,62,674	12,63,000	597	640	1,67,50,273	1,76,62,000	9,11,727	3,44,01,125	3,55,10,000	11,08,875
Bengal Central	194	183	1,399	1,399	41,369	41,300	298	297	4,16,882	4,95,000	78,118	7,06,383	8,02,000	75,612
Bengal-Nagpur (inclgd. Raipur-Dhamari 2' 6")	153	169	1,068	1,805	2,28,154	2,51,000	142	139	33,14,445	34,37,000	1,22,555	69,87,622	74,46,000	4,58,378
Great Indian Peninsula system	418	534	1,568	1,569	5,15,987	5,65,000	329	360	68,90,077	80,66,000	11,75,923	1,87,32,282	2,15,18,000	27,85,718
Indian Midland (inclgd. Bhopal-Ikara)	176	217	871	916	1,16,498	1,32,000	134	144	17,15,887	16,19,000	96,887	47,65,870	42,45,000	5,20,870
Berwada extn. (East Coast State)	276	283	21	21	4,714	4,900	224	233	81,601	62,700	18,901	1,49,709	1,44,000	5,709
North Western (inclgd. Nowshera-Dargai 2' 6")	247	255	3,158	3,267	6,83,745	9,53,000	217	232	1,08,26,977	1,31,19,000	22,92,023	2,17,74,581	2,63,06,000	45,31,419
Omah and Rohilkhand (inclgd. m. g.)	208	229	1,115	1,162	2,07,599	2,44,000	186	210	31,39,684	33,02,000	1,62,316	68,53,055	74,62,000	6,08,945
Eastern Bengal (inclgd. metre & 2' 6")	425	380	889	899	4,07,151	4,57,000	458	508	52,63,704	54,12,000	1,48,296	89,03,766	88,45,000	58,766
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	566	657	461	461	2,40,171	2,61,000	521	566	32,80,168	32,57,000	23,168	78,94,139	85,13,000	6,18,861
Madras	248	259	888	900	2,15,498	2,39,000	243	266	31,51,080	34,21,000	2,69,923	24,58,056	23,02,000	1,56,056
North-East line	148	173	494	495	73,317	73,000	149	148	11,23,531	11,03,000	20,631	24,58,056	23,02,000	1,56,056
Hardwar-Dehra	144	152	32	32	5,396	3,900	159	122	62,715	57,900	4,815	1,33,116	1,37,000	3,884
Rajputana-Malwa (inclgd. Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda 5' 6")	236	268	1,784	1,784	3,63,466	3,43,000	204	192	56,91,065	48,97,000	6,94,065	1,31,53,822	1,12,65,000	18,88,822
Palampur-Decan	31	36	17	17	373	600	22	35	7,119	6,900	219	17,214	15,900	1,314
South Indian	184	191	1,124	1,124	2,02,145	2,14,000	180	192	29,73,034	33,56,000	3,82,916	57,33,110	64,77,000	7,43,890
Tinnevely-Quilon (British section)	82	82	19	50	1,176	4,300	62	86	23,177	63,800	37,623	(a) 29,901	84,200	54,299
Tanjore District Board	100	103	54	71	4,960	6,400	92	90	86,198	1,03,000	22,802	1,69,538	2,15,000	45,462
Southern Mahratta (inclgd. G.L.M. From. sec.)	104	115	1,165	1,165	1,06,818	1,06,000	92	91	17,53,358	17,85,000	31,632	39,40,915	40,19,000	78,085
Myore section (Southern Mahratta)	107	107	296	296	28,731	24,400	97	82	4,80,549	3,67,000	1,13,549	9,14,445	7,97,000	1,17,445
Bengal and N.W. (inclgd. Tirhoot sec.)	130	158	1,730	1,730	1,24,904	1,44,000	90	108	21,21,317	25,03,000	4,71,683	53,21,147	62,01,000	8,79,853
Lucknow Bareilly	114	127	200	200	19,689	15,300	98	76	3,02,601	2,05,000	2,399	7,48,174	7,42,000	5,174
Assam-Bengal	71	68	589	643	50,389	47,200	86	73	5,43,399	5,93,000	55,591	14,20,400	11,32,000	2,884
Burma	176	202	1,178	1,337	1,94,371	2,19,000	165	164	28,44,788	31,53,000	3,08,218	59,21,297	65,04,000	5,82,703
Brahmaputra-Saltanagar	94	79	59	59	5,301	6,800	90	115	83,166	85,000	1,834	1,29,602	1,31,000	1,398
Madhyam-Hyderabad (British sec.)	70	78	124	124	6,488	8,700	53	70	1,32,360	1,57,000	24,640	2,70,239	3,09,100	38,761
Madhyam-Hyderabad (British sec.)	311	337	17	17	5,466	5,900	322	347	94,536	62,800	31,736	1,97,102	1,58,000	39,102
Special } Jorhat	69	57	30	28	1,943	1,900	65	68	30,431	30,400	31	50,067	51,100	1,033
Special } Jorhat	261	286	24,110	21,897	40,18,027	46,21,600	2,282	2,282	7,31,84,186	7,86,20,500	54,08,314	15,76,05,500	16,82,84,000	1,06,78,500

No. 1408 C. W. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.
Telegraph.

Simla, the 22nd October, 1903.

RESOLUTION.

Read--

Letter from the Director General of Telegraphs, No. 77 T., dated the 14th October 1903, and its enclosure, being the Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department for the year 1902-03.

ORDER—Ordered that copies of the report be forwarded to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Home and Finance and Commerce Departments, the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin, and to the Government of Ceylon, for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab and Burma.	
The Honourable the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Assam and Coorg.	
The Honourable the Residents at Hyderabad and in Mysore.	
The Honourable the Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India and Baluchistan.	
The Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.	

Ordered, also, that the report be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

E. G. STANLEY,
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT FOR 1901-02.

I.—GENERAL REPORT.

General.—*Appendix D* shows in a convenient form the growth of the Department from its commencement up to date.

2. **Finance.**—The Capital Account at the close of the year stood at Rs. 7,95,68,715, the expenditure on that head during the year being Rs. 49,29,177, which includes Rs. 2,31,446, the outlay in the Public Works Department on telegraph buildings and Rs. 15,74,795, the Capital cost of the Great Indian Peninsula railway telegraph lines transferred to the accounts of this Department.*

3. The receipts amounted to Rs. 1,12,40,882 as compared with Rs. 1,11,14,161 in the previous year, showing an improvement of Rs. 1,26,721, which is due mainly to an increase of Rs. 1,99,063 in the receipts from railways and canals on account of rent for wires and instruments supplied for their use. Inland private message revenue shows an increase of Rs. 1,98,497, while the receipts on account of foreign private traffic show a falling off of Rs. 3,53,510, due entirely to (i) the diversion of foreign transit traffic from the Indian to the direct cable route *via* South Africa, foreseen in paragraph 29 of the Report for last year, and (ii) the reduction of the rates for foreign telegrams between India and Europe mentioned in paragraph 31 of the same Report. Other details of the message revenue will be found in paragraph 22 and *Appendix D*.

4. As compared with the previous year, the working expenses have increased by Rs. 3,84,655: the expenditure under *General Charges* has decreased, while that under *Line Maintenance* and *Signalling* has increased by Rs. 18,547 and Rs. 3,80,092, respectively, the former being due to increased establishment consequent on the growth of the Department, and the latter to (i) the increase in the number, and the improvement in the pay and allowances, of the signalling establishment,† and (ii) the revision of the rules relating to the annual increments of pay to signallers ‡

5. The total revenue earned was Rs. 1,12,40,882, and the working expenses Rs. 79,34,730; the surplus therefore amounts to Rs. 33,06,152, representing a return on Capital outlay of 4·15 per cent.

6. **Telegraph offices.**—The net addition to the number of telegraph offices open for paid telegrams was 360, namely, 45 Departmental and Combined offices, and 315 licensed telegraph offices. The total number open at the end of the year was 5,652, namely, 2,051 Departmental and Combined offices, 3,591 Railway offices and 10 Canal offices.

7. **Extensions.**—The net additions to the system maintained by the Telegraph Department comprised 1,003 miles of lines and 9,646 miles of wire (including cable), making at the end of the year a total of 56,830 miles of line and 200,533 miles of wire. Of the latter, 68,341 miles were used by railways, 3,526 miles by canals, 4,349 miles were worked in connection with Telephone Exchanges and Private lines, and 124,317 miles were for Departmental purposes.

8. **Field telegraphs.**—There is nothing to record under this head.

9. **Telephones.**—The subscriptions to the Telegraph Department for telephone and similar services rendered during the calendar year 1902 amounted to Rs. 1,70,852, being Rs. 8,808 in advance of the figures of the previous year. The average annual subscriptions for the past five years amount to Rs. 1,58,549. As stated in paragraph 9 of the Report for last year, the rate chargeable to the public for the rent of telephones was reduced by 25 per cent. with effect from the 1st January 1902. On the 31st December 1901, there were 49 Exchanges with 550 connections, in addition to 576 Private line offices; while on the 31st December 1902 there were 56 Exchanges with 607 connections, in addition to 655 Private line offices; which indicates that the reduction of rates has been appreciated by the public.

10. The gross receipts of the Telephone Companies during the same calendar year amount to Rs. 4,77,467, representing an increase of Rs. 13,624 over those of the previous year. Their average annual earnings during the past five years were Rs. 4,35,735.

II.—EVENTS OF INTEREST.

11. **Re-organisation of Superior Establishment.**—Owing to the great expansion of the Department which has occurred since 1877, an increase in the number of the higher posts and also of the Divisional charges has been admitted by the Government of India to be necessary for some time past.

* Public Works Department, India, No. 1275 C.W.T., dated 2nd October 1902.

† Sanctioned in Public Works Department, India, Resolution No. 848 T.E., dated the 22nd July 1902.

‡ Sanctioned in Public Works Department, India, No. 91 T.E., dated the 24th January 1903.

The number of appointments above the rank of Assistant Superintendent has accordingly been increased, with effect from the 16th of March 1903 * by the addition of two Deputy Directors and five Divisional charges; and the ultimate effect of the re-organisation scheme is shown by the table below :

Old ultimate scale.	Revised ultimate scale.
1 Director General.	1 Director General.
1 Deputy Director General.	1 Deputy Director General.
2 Directors.	2 Directors.
4 Chief Superintendents.	2 Deputy Directors.
10 Superintendents, 1st grade.	2 Chief Superintendents, Class I.
13 Superintendents, 2nd grade.	2 Chief Superintendents, Class II.
15 Assistant Superintendents, Class VI, 1st grade.	23 Superintendents, 1st grade.
18 Assistant Superintendents, Class VI, 2nd grade.	13 Superintendents, 2nd grade.
18 Assistant Superintendents, Class VII, 1st grade.	9 Assistant Superintendents, 1st grade.
19 Assistant Superintendents, Class VII, 2nd grade.	19 Assistant Superintendents, 2nd grade.
	13 Assistant Superintendents, 3rd grade.
	14 Assistant Superintendents, 4th grade.
101	101

12. **Re-organisation of the Signalling and Subordinate Establishment.**—The re-organisation of the Signalling Establishment was sanctioned by the Government of India in their Public Works Department Resolution No. 848 T.E., dated 22nd July 1902, as summarised below :

- (a) The percentage of general service signallers was fixed at 66 per cent. and of local service signallers at 34 per cent. of total strength, instead of 60 and 40 per cent., respectively.
- (b) The pay of local service signallers during the first ten years of their service was increased.
- (c) A new grade of 20 Traffic Sub-Assistant Superintendents on fixed pay of Rs. 350 a month was created, reducing the number of General Sub-Assistant Superintendents from 81 to 72; and the number of permanent Telegraph Masters was increased from 186 to 202. The previous and present distribution of the establishment of Upper Subordinates and Telegraph Masters are given below :

Distribution previously sanctioned.	Distribution now sanctioned.
<i>Upper Subordinate Establishment.</i>	
<i>General.</i>	<i>General.</i>
41 Sub-Assistant Superintendents, 1st grade, Rs. 275—15—350.	36 Sub-Assistant Superintendents, 1st grade Rs. 275—15—350.
40 Sub-Assistant Superintendents, 2nd grade, Rs. 250—15—275.	36 Sub-Assistant Superintendents, 2nd grade, Rs. 250—15—275.
	<i>Traffic.</i>
	20 Sub-Assistant Superintendents, Rs. 350, fixed pay.

* Public Works Department Resolution No. 923 T.E., dated the 6th July 1903.

Distribution previously sanctioned.	Distribution now sanctioned.
<i>Permanent Telegraph Masters.</i>	
10 Telegraph Masters' allowances, 1st grade, Rs. 80.	32 Telegraph Masters, 1st grade, Rs. 275, fixed pay.*
32 Telegraph Masters' allowances, 2nd grade, Rs. 60.	100 Telegraph Masters' allowances, 2nd grade, Rs. 50.
82 Telegraph Masters' allowances, 3rd grade, Rs. 40.	160 Telegraph Masters' allowances, 3rd grade, Rs. 25.
62 Telegraph Masters' allowances, 4th grade, Rs. 20.	
186	292

13. The re-organisations summarised in the two preceding paragraphs have given general satisfaction to those concerned. That of the Superior establishment has greatly improved the prospects of the junior officers by tending to prevent a block in promotion, while that of the subordinates improves the position and prospects of the signalling staff, and should enable us to recruit a better class of lads than we have of late years been able to do.

14. Decrease of international transit traffic due to the opening of alternative routes.—It was stated in paragraph 29 of last year's Report that a cable connecting Durban with Perth was opened to traffic from 1st November 1901. This cable was extended to Adelaide and the extension opened to traffic from the 1st March 1902. On the 8th December 1902 the Pacific cable from Southport (Queensland) to Vancouver was also opened to traffic. The opening of these cables has resulted in a large decrease of the foreign traffic transiting India. The statement below compares the number of words transmitted during October 1901, *i.e.*, the month prior to the opening of the first cable mentioned, and during March 1903 the last month of the year under report :

Particulars.	No. of words.		Percentage of decrease.
	October 1901.	March 1903.	
From West to Australia . .	104,161	37,019	64.46
From Australia to West . .	113,757	9,870	91.32
Total ...	217,918	46,889	78.48

The decrease in revenue (Indian share) for the 12 months ended 31st October 1902 was about Rs. 1,24,000, and for the official year ended 31st March 1902, about Rs. 2,03,000.

15. Result of reduction in rates between India and Europe.—The reduction in the rates between India (including Burma) and Europe mentioned in paragraph 31 of last year's Report has resulted in an increase of traffic of about 26 per cent. as compared with that of the previous year, while the loss† on the Indian terminal share of the receipts amounts to about Rs. 2,5,000, or £ 14,333.

16. Discontinuance of concessions to Expeditionary Forces.—The special reduced rates for telegrams (1) between the Field Force in South Africa and the British Colonies which sent Contingents, (2) and between members of the Allied Forces in China and their friends at home, mentioned in paragraphs 29 and 30 of the Administration Report for 1900-01, were discontinued from the 1st of October on the cessation of military operations in South Africa and China.

17. Delhi Coronation Durbar.—To meet the abnormal traffic which was anticipated in connection with the Delhi Coronation Durbar, the following measures were carried out :

- (i) Special additional telegraph circuits were arranged from Delhi to Bombay, Karachi, Sukkur, Lahore, Allahabad, Cawnpore and Calcutta, which involved the erection of 2,797 miles of extra wires for Departmental

* These 32 Telegraph Masters are on fixed pay, and are not included in the Signalling Establishment.

† The figures showing the net loss to the Government of India on account of the reduction, including the amount payable as the guarantee, have not yet been communicated by the Cis-Indian Joint Firms.

purposes. These extra wires have not been dismantled, and are already proving of service in the disposal of the increasing traffic.

(ii) A large Departmental office was established in the Central Camp, and placed in direct telegraphic communication with the Delhi Government Telegraph office, with the ten specially opened local offices named in sub-paragraph (iii), and with all the Principal Telegraph offices in India.

(iii) Ten local Telegraph offices, in addition to 5 existing local offices, were

- | | |
|--|--|
| (1) His Excellency the Viceroy's Camp. | opened in the different Camps enumerated in |
| (2) Consuls' and Press Camp. | |
| (3) Visitors' Camp No. 1. | the margin, and necessitated the erection of |
| (4) Badli Supply Depot. | |
| (5) Central Supply Depot. | 138 miles of extra wire. |
| (6) Asadpur Military Camps. | |
| (7) Bombay Chiefs. | |
| (8) Central India Chiefs. | |
| (9) Mysore Camp. | |
| (10) Rajputana Chiefs. | |

(iv) An extensive Telephone Exchange system, connecting the different Camps, etc., was established.

(v) Additional Railway Telegraph and Telephone offices were opened, and 715 miles of extra wires erected for Railway requirements

(vi) For the Central Camp Telegraph Office and Central Telephone Exchange a large brick structure, 160 feet in length, was constructed, and supplied with electric light throughout. The staff attached to that office numbered about 300 men, and accommodation for them was provided to the rear of the office building, in the camp, consisting of 160 field service tents, which were arranged in 8 sections, each section being complete with its own mess tent, cook-house and staff of servants.

18. The two most important measures taken, and which undoubtedly led to the disposal in a highly satisfactory manner of the unprecedented press traffic were (1) in arranging for the Delhi Central Camp Office to be in direct telegraphic communication with all the principal telegraph stations in India, and (2) the extensive use of the automatic system of transmission.

19. Mr. R. O. Lees, Superintendent of Telegraphs, Punjab Division, had entire charge of the Telegraph arrangements at Delhi in connection with the Coronation Durbar. To his devotion to duty and to the untiring energy which he displayed in working out all the telegraph and telephone arrangements for the Durbar is mainly due the success achieved by the Telegraph Department at Delhi.

20. There were no less than 63 special Press correspondents (including 9 for Foreign newspapers) at Delhi, who contributed messages between the 29th December 1902 and the 13th January 1903, and the fact that all their requirements in regard to their telegraphic correspondence were satisfactorily met may be considered to be a very creditable achievement of the Telegraph Department.

His Excellency the Viceroy's Durbar speech, of 1st January 1903, was telegraphed *verbatim* to the London Press, and is, in the history of this Department, the first speech ever so telegraphed.

21. **Mutiny Telegraph Memorial at Delhi.**—In commemoration of the services of the Department during the Indian Mutiny, an obelisk, subscribed for by members of the Department, was, with the permission of the Government of India, erected at Delhi. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India graciously consented to unveil it. The ceremony was performed on the 19th April 1902 in the presence of a large gathering of officials and others, and at its conclusion His Excellency, by the request of His Majesty the King Emperor, conferred on Mr. William Brendish, the sole survivor of the Delhi Telegraph Office staff of 1857, the medal of the Victorian Order.

III.—TRAFFIC.

22. **Number and value of paid telegrams.**—The number and value of telegrams of each class are given in *Appendix D*. In comparison with last year the total paid traffic of all classes for the year shows an increase of 266,549, or 4.11 per cent., in number, but a decrease of Rs. 66,938, or 0.77 per cent., in value.

Inland Private telegrams show an increase of 217,831, or 4.57 per cent., in number, and an increase of Rs. 1,98,497, or 4.75 per cent., in value.

Inland State telegrams, as compared with the previous year, show an increase of 55,876, or 6.95 per cent., in number, and of Rs. 99,403, or 4.83 per cent., in value. The increase in traffic under this head is principally due to the preparations for the Coronation Durbar at Delhi and also to the despatch of troops to Somaliland.

In *Foreign Private* telegrams, which include Press and all Foreign transit traffic, there has been a decrease of 7,548, or 0·84 per cent., in number, and a decrease in value (Indian share) of Rs. 3,53,510, or 15·37 per cent. The great decrease in value is due to the reduction of the rates, mentioned in paragraph 31 of last year's Report, between India on the one side, and Europe, America, Asiatic Russia, Asiatic Turkey, Persia and the Persian Gulf, on the other; also to the opening of the Pacific cable between America and Australia, and to increased traffic being carried *via* the cable between South Africa and Australia, mentioned in paragraph 29 of the same Report, instead of passing *via* India as formerly.

Foreign State telegrams, compared with the previous year, show an increase of 390, or 2·41 per cent., in number, but a decrease of Rs. 11,328, or 9·31 per cent., in value. The decrease in value is due to the reduction of rates mentioned in paragraph 31 of last year's Report.

23. *Press telegrams*—The statement below gives the number and value of Press telegrams, Inland and Foreign, dealt with during the year :

	No.	Value. Rs.
Inland	42,667	1,74,452
Foreign	6,170	30,998 (Indian share only).
Total	48,837	2,05,450
Total for 1901-02	42,393	1,73,550

Press Inland traffic, as compared with the previous year, shows an increase of 5,880, in number, and of Rs. 27,753, in value, or 15·98 and 18·91 per cent. respectively.

Press Foreign traffic shows an increase of 564 in number, and of Rs. 4,147 in value (Indian share only), or 10·06 and 15·44 per cent., respectively, as compared with the previous year.

The increase under both of these heads is principally due to the exceptional Press traffic which took place during the Coronation Durbar period. The figures shown under the head Foreign represent the number of Press telegrams from and to India, and the Indian share of their value, transit traffic to and from countries to the east and west of India being excluded.

24. *News-Free and concessional telegrams.*—The following statement shows the amount of this traffic during the year :

Description of telegrams.	No.	<i>Pro forma</i> value. Rs.
Mail Steamer reports	432	58,541
Rewer's Government and Press messages	1,020	81,813
French Government Service „	830	5,009
Portuguese „ „ „	2,273	12,324
Kalat State „ „ „	165	173
Kashmir „ „ „	6,448	22,726
Concessions on telegrams for troops in South Africa	291	1,390
Concessions on telegrams for troops in China	646	740
Total	12,105	1,82,716
Total for 1901-02	12,460	1,58,232

25. *Classification of Inland telegrams*—The abstract given below shows the number and value of Inland telegrams classified under *Urgent*, *Ordinary* and *Deferred* during the year :

Class.	URGENT.		ORDINARY.		DEFERRED.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Value. Rs.	No.	Value. Rs.	No.	Value. Rs.	No.	Value. Rs.
State	92,708	8,03,378	143,690	3,83,755	622,466	9,66,480	8,58,864	21,53,613
Private	242,158	5,95,227	1,178,868	13,72,405	3,518,101	22,07,719	4,939,127	41,75,331
Press	1,782	22,745	4,391	35,714	36,494	1,15,992	42,667	1,74,451
Total	336,648	14,21,350	1,326,949	17,91,874	4,177,061	32,90,191	5,840,658	*65,03,415

* Exclusive of Rs. 21,770 on account of Abbreviated Addresses, and of Rs. 1,479 on account of debit adjustments.

26. Proportion of Inland traffic under each class.—The following statement shows the percentage of Inland traffic under *Urgent*, *Ordinary* and *Deferred* during the last three years :

Class.		1900-01.		1901-02.		1902-03.	
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
STATE	{ Deferred .	64.71	33.48	71.22	42.47	72.48	44.88
	{ Ordinary .	17.96	13.54	17.14	16.35	16.73	17.82
	{ Urgent .	17.33	52.98	11.64	41.18	10.79	37.30
	Total .	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
PRIVATE	{ Deferred .	63.29	43.74	69.22	51.15	71.23	52.88
	{ Ordinary .	31.00	40.83	26.15	35.62	23.87	32.87
	{ Urgent .	5.71	15.43	4.63	13.23	4.90	14.25
	Total .	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
PRESS	{ Deferred .	81.55	70.73	85.14	65.79	85.33	66.49
	{ Ordinary .	12.69	13.85	10.39	21.59	10.29	20.47
	{ Urgent .	5.70	15.42	4.47	12.62	4.18	13.04
	Total .	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

It will be observed that the percentage in the number of Deferred telegrams continues to increase, indicating the popularity of this class.

27. Telegraphic Money Order advices.—The table below shows the number of Telegraphic Money Order advices dealt with during the last five years :

Year.	India Total.	Indo-Ceylon.		
		Outgoing.	Incoming.	Total.
1898-99	160,909	770	15,178	15,948
1899-00	175,163	775	16,414	17,189
1900-01	181,864	982	21,495	22,477
1901-02	174,878	1,220	18,522	19,742
1902-03	180,447	1,264	18,646	19,910

28. Signalling operations.—The following statement shows the total number of sent telegrams, *paid*, *service* and *free*, the total number of signalling operations entailed in their despatch from the office of origin to destination, with the necessary repetitions at intermediate offices, and, lastly, the average number of signalling operations per sent telegram for the past five years :

Year.	Total number of sent telegrams, <i>paid</i> , <i>service</i> and <i>free</i> .	Total number of signalling operations.	Average number of signalling operations per sent telegram.
1898-99	6,050,231	29,895,310	4.94
1899-00	6,949,446	35,147,932	5.05
1900-01	7,181,428	36,239,264	5.04
1901-02	7,154,268	35,795,604	5.00
1902-03	7,464,192	37,588,382	5.03

29. Communication between India and foreign countries.—Communication with Europe *via* Suez was uninterruptedly maintained by the Eastern Telegraph Company throughout the year. The Teheran route was interrupted for about 222 hours in all, against 132 hours in the previous year. The Turkish route was interrupted for 870 hours as against 1,051 hours in the previous year. Details of the traffic which passed over these routes during the year are given in *Appendices B and C*.

30. Communication with the Cape by the cables along the East Coast of Africa was maintained without interruption throughout the year. The restrictions placed by the British Government at Aden, Durban and Cape Town on telegrams for places in East and South Africa, mentioned in paragraph 25 of last year's Report, were entirely withdrawn towards the close of July.

31. Communication with Siam over the Moulmein-Bangkok line *via* Kanburi was interrupted for about 31 days as against 46 days in the previous year. There were three interruptions, lasting 4½ days, within the Indian frontier. The line from Moulmein to Raheing *via* Myawaddy was interrupted for about 12 days as against 4 days in the previous year.

32. Communication with the Straits Settlements was maintained uninterruptedly throughout the year, by the cables of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company.

33. The land route to China was interrupted beyond the Indian frontier for about 59 days in the aggregate, against 106 days in the previous year. Within the Indian frontier there was only one interruption, lasting 23 hours.

34. Telegraph offices.—The number of Departmental and Combined offices open on the 31st March 1903 was 2,051, *viz.*, 55 first class, 529 second class, and 1,467 third class. In addition to these the Department technically supervised 3,243 Railway and Canal telegraph offices, of which 2,302 were open to the public for paid message traffic. There were also 1,421 telegraph offices controlled and supervised by Railway Companies, of which 1,299 were open to the public.

35. Meteorological.—The following telegraph offices are meteorological observation stations :

Ahmednagar.	Chapra.	Hyderabad (Sind).	Rangpur.
Akyab.	Cherrapoonjee.	Karachi.	Rawalpindi.
Arrah.	Chirat.	Lucknow.	Saugor Island.
Astor.	Chittagong.	Mainpuri.	Shillong.
Bahraich.	Cuddalore.	Malda.	Sirajganj.
Barisal.	Cuttack.	Malegaon.	Sirsa.
Bijapur.	Dera Ismail Khan.	Minimarg.	Skardu.*
Boalia.	Diamond Island.	Mussoorée.	Tavoy.
Cawnpore.	Dibrugarh.	Narayanganj.	Tezpur.
Chakrata.	Dras.*	Neemuch.	Vellore.
Chaman.	Gauhati.	Nellore.	Veraval.

36. Signalling Establishment.—At the close of the year this establishment stood as follows :

Traffic Sub-Assistant Superintendents	20
Departmental Telegraph Masters and Signallers	2,190
Unattached List { Warrant Officers	7
Non-Commissioned Officers	13
Military Telegraphists	520
Postal employés	2,351
Other non-Departmental Signallers	3
Total	5,104
Total for 1902-03	4,945

37. Volunteering.—The number of Volunteers in the Department was 781 against 786 in the previous year. Of this number 729 were efficient or extra-efficient, and 52 non-efficient. Prizes aggregating Rs 1,570 were granted from the Fine Fund for proficiency in drill and shooting.

38. One Sub-Assistant Superintendent† and 3 Signallers‡ were members of the Volunteer Contingent which was sent to England to take part in the Coronation ceremonies.

† R. G. Walker.
‡ A. G. Moore.
C. C. Addison.
G. Sneyd.

* These are Kashmir State telegraph offices.

39. The F Company of the Presidency Volunteers, composed entirely of members of the Telegraph Department at Calcutta, and commanded by Captain H. E. Chappel, Superintendent of Telegraphs, were most successful during the year. The number of men in this Company rose from 116 to 134, of which number no less than 126 were extra-efficient. The Company has for the second year in succession won both the attendance prizes open to the battalion. It has also won the Sterndale Shield open to the battalion for shooting. The Calcutta Office team won the Telegraph Officers' Shield for the second time. The Viceroy's Medal was won by Sergeant J. A. Armstead, the Lieutenant-Governor's Medal by Corporal C. Osborne, and the Brind Challenge Cup by Sergeant J. Baker. In addition to the above a very large proportion of the shooting prizes went to the Company. The above successes are in a great measure due to the interest taken by Captain H. E. Chappel in connection with volunteers.

40. *Certificates granted to soldiers.*—During the year 249 soldiers were granted certificates of proficiency in telegraphy, and at its close 288 were under training. The corresponding numbers for the previous year were 279 and 276, respectively.

41. *Post Office agency.*—Sixty-one telegraph offices were opened in post offices during the year, and twenty offices closed. The following statement shows the number of Combined offices open at the end of each of the last five years, and the number and value of telegrams sent from them, as well as the total number of signalling operations during those years :—

Year.	NUMBER OF COMBINED OFFICES.				Number of paid telegrams.	Value of paid telegrams. Rs.	Total number of signalling operations.
	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class, and special hours.	Total.			
1898-99	10	326	1,136	1,472	2,050,553	18,72,556	5 449,431
1899-00	11	348	1,253	1,612	2,530,228	24,01,372	6,586,256
1900-01	11	371	1,309	1,691	2,673,222	25,80,062	6,904,551
1901-02	10	397	1,358	1,765	2,697,047	24,56,980	6,877,387
1902-03	10	394	1,402	1,806	2,711,595	24,26,330	7,039,841

42. *Certificates granted to postal employds.*—During the year 425 postal signallers were granted certificates of proficiency in telegraphy, and at its close, 171 were under training. The numbers for the previous year were 401 and 186, respectively.

IV.—EXTENSION AND MAINTENANCE OF LINES.

43. *Extent of system and additions during the year.*—*Appendix D* shows the mileage of line and wire maintained by this Department at the end of each year from 1851-52 to date, and *Appendix A* shows the purposes for which the lines were maintained at the close of 1901-02 and 1902-03. The net additions during the year were 1,003 miles of line and 9,646 miles of wire (including cable).

44. *Principal construction works carried out.*—*Departmental lines.* New lines were constructed from Nushki to Dalbandin, 115 miles, Rewah to Nooriah, 40 miles, Madura to Tirupati, 37 miles, Sambalpur to Bargarh, 32 miles, Loilem to Tsai, 31 miles, Chikli to Mehkar, 27 miles, Uri to Punch, 27 miles, and Pyapon to Bogale, 23 miles.

A second line of posts was erected from Washermenpet, Madras, for 100 miles along the East Coast section of the Madras railway.

Additional wires aggregating 6,932 miles were erected as follows :

	Miles of wire.
Agra to Muttra	40
Agra to Jhansi	131
Agra to Itarsi	373
Itarsi to Bhusaval	188
Bhusaval to Bombay	276
Agra to Allahabad	282
Agra to Cawnpore	322
Agra to Ghaziabad	129
Aligarh to Ghaziabad	133
Delhi to Ghaziabad	157
Delhi to Ludhiana	196

	Miles of wire.
Ludhiana to Lahore	117
Delhi to Umballa	124
Delhi to Sangrur	159
Lahore to Mooltan	210
Mooltan to Sukkur	283
Karachi to Kotri	536
Karachi to Bareji	161
Patiala to Bhatinda	94
Ludhiana to Malerkotla	28
Calcutta to Kankinara, with loop to Titagarh	50
Chittagong to Comilla	237
Dulabazar to Jowarianulla	60
Sini to Howrah (copper wire)	173
Rajahmundry to Bezvada	92
Bezvada to Nellore	160
Rajahmundry to Barang	438
Gondia to Raipur	107
Nandgaon <i>via</i> Chalisgaon to Dhulia	60
Rajkot to Wadhwan	78
Bareilly to Naini Tal	81
Kheri to Mailani	38
Bahraich to Nanpara	22
Shoranur to Ernakulam	144
Calicut to Cochin	120
Madras to Arkonam	43
Madura to Pamban	251
Tinnevely to Shencottah	109
Baura to Parbatipur	82
Badarpur to Lumding	97
Lumding to Dimapur	48
Badarpur to Silchar	19
Dibrugarh to Nazira	97
Markarpur to Vinukonda	41
Bangalore to Mysore	89
Moulmein to Tavoy	99
Insein to Prome	152

The following lines were dismantled, either because of the provision of new lines along railway routes or on account of the wires having been transferred to alternative lines along the same route :—

	Miles of posts.	Miles of wire.
Chittagong to Comilla	78	237
Dulabazar to Jowarianulla . . . . .	..	60
Gondia to Balaghat	25	25
Malegaon to Dhulia	31	32
Shoranur to Ernakulam	52	106
Madura to Pamban	92	253
Tinnevely to Shencottah	47	..
Karikal to Tirumalaivasal	23	23
Karachi to Kotri . . . . .	..	528
Jalpaiguri to Dhubri	51	264
Loilem to Tsai	28	40
Lahore to Mooltan	204	..

The following were the principal works of re-construction carried out :—

	Miles.
Karachi to Kotri	67
Mooltan to Rohri	280
Sara to Parbatipur	111
Pubna to Bera	26
Tellicherry to Virarajendrapet	37
Cawnpore to Tundla	144

45. *Railway and Canal lines.*—The following were the principal new lines constructed :—

For the *Agra-Delhi Chord* railway, from Agra to Delhi, 120 miles.

For the *Assam-Bengal* railway, the two temporary lines from Dyako to Haflong, 31 miles, were replaced by a permanent line.

For the *Baroda-Godhra Chord* railway, from Baroda to Godhra, 43 miles.

For the *Bengal and North-Western* railway, from Azamgarh to Shahganj, 33 miles, Ghazipur to Phephna, 31 miles, Sakri to Jainagar, 29 miles, and Bankura to Modha, 25 miles.

For the *Bengal-Nagpur* railway, from Seoni to Chhindwara, 41 miles.

For the *East Indian* railway, from Mankar to Ondal, 26 miles, and Baniadih to Dhanbad, 36 miles.

For the *Jodhpur-Bikanir* railway, from Suratgarh to Bhatinda, 88 miles.

For the *Oudh and Rohilkhand* railway from Allahabad to Fyzabad, 91 miles.

For the *Quetta-Nushki* railway, from Spezzand to Sheikh Wasil, 30 miles.

For the *Sabarmati-Dholka* railway, from Sabarmati to Dholka, 33 miles.

For the *South Indian* railway, from Madura to Pamban, 54 miles, Tinnevely to Shencottah, 28 miles, and Putukota to Arantangi, 29 miles.

For the *Agra canal*, from Muttra to Jodhpur, 24 miles.

For the *Bari Doab canal*, from Raya to Sathiali, 23 miles.

For the *Chenab canal*, from Janiwala to Chayanwali, 22 miles, and from Kanya to Khai and Kidarwala to Sundayanwala, 32 miles.

For the *Jhelum canal*, from Fakirian to Ghullapur and from Ludwala to Ramdana, 50 miles.

For the *Mandalay canal*, from Mandalay to Sedaw, 46 miles.

For the *Syrhind canal*, from Teoni to Alamwala, 86 miles.

Additions as follows were made to the mileage of wire used by railways and canals :—

For the *Assam-Bengal* railway, from Laksam to Noakhali, 30 miles, and from Lakwa to Tinsukia, 55 miles.

For the *Bengal and North-Western* railway, from Gorakhpur to Barauni, 200 miles.

For the *Bengal Duars* railway, from Nagrakata to Madarihat, 44 miles.

For the *Bengal-Nagpur* railway, from Midnapur to Bankura, 126 miles.

For the *Burma* railways, from Bassein to Henzada, 82 miles, and from Letpadan, to Tharrawa, 28 miles.

For the *Eastern Bengal* railway, from Sealdah Strand terminal to Dock Junction, with loops into intermediate stations, 23 miles, and from Sealdah to Naihati, 68 miles.

For the *East Indian* railway, from Howrah to Hughli, 24 miles, from Ghaziabad to Delhi, 37 miles, and from Katrasgarh to Kanoodihi and Dhanbad to Jharia, 27 miles.

For the *Fech Doab* railway, from Malakwal to Sargoda, 46 miles.

For the *Jodhpur-Bikanir* railway, from Bikanir to Bhatinda, 202 miles.

For the *North-Western* railway, from Karachi to Kotri, 198 miles, from Umballa to Bhatinda, 125 miles, from Amritsar *via* Lahore and Bhatinda to Delhi, 329 miles, and from Muradnagar to Ghaziabad and Delhi to Nangloi, 21 miles.

For the *Oudh and Rohilkhand* railway, from Moradabad to Saharanpur, 119 miles, and from Moradabad to Ghaziabad, 89 miles.

For the *Rajputana-Malwa* railway, from Ajmer to Bandikui, 139 miles.

For the *Nehilkhand and Kumaon* railway, from Dhojcepara to Katgodam, 54 miles.

For the *Bari Doab* canal, from Jaman to Herr and Vahn to Pattoki, 21 miles.

46. Interruptions to communication.—The interruptions to communication which occurred during the year are classified below according to the causes to which they were attributed :—

Preventable causes.

	No.	Duration hours.
Faults on lines and cables	407	4,936

Unpreventable causes.

Cyclones and exceptional storms	420	7,937
Floods	76	1,683
Lightning	84	1,539
Fires	30	451
Trees falling, other than by cyclones, etc.	317	4,780
Birds and animals	537	5,538
Malice	108	1,762
Other unpreventable causes	428	6,017

Total on Lines and Cables	2,406	34,643
Faults in offices	341	4,489
Unknown causes	423	4,328

GRAND TOTAL	3,170	43,360
Total for 1901-02	2,910	40,595

As compared with the previous year, the interruptions which occurred in 1902-03 show an increase of 7·82 per cent. in number and 6·86 per cent. in aggregate duration, principally due to storms and floods.

The above figures do not include the interruptions caused by the destruction of the lines on the section Dabheji to Meting (between Karachi and Hyderabad, Sind) by an unprecedented cyclone on the 13th May, which in a few hours destroyed over 50 miles of both the Departmental and Railway lines, as well as the line from Jungshahi to Tatta. Great credit is due to Mr. W. Sutherland, Superintendent of the Sind and Baluchistan Division, and to those serving under him, by whose exertions on that occasion a temporary line over the interrupted section was completed in five days.

Faults on lines and cables due to preventable causes show a satisfactory decrease from 445, lasting 5,359 hours, to 407, lasting 4,936 hours, while those from unpreventable causes show an increase from 1,820, lasting 27,758 hours, to 1,999, lasting 29,707 hours, the increase being attributable principally to cyclones and floods. Faults in offices have risen from 304, lasting 3,736 hours, to 341, lasting 4,489 hours, and those due to unknown causes from 371, lasting 3,742 hours, to 423, lasting 4,228 hours.

In the course of the year the copper wire on the lines of the Allahabad Telephone system was interrupted and cut no less than 19 times and lengths aggregating 2 miles were stolen. These thefts were promptly reported to the civil authorities in each instance, but as they were unable to trace the culprits in more than two cases and to recover a portion of the stolen wire in a third, it was considered desirable to replace the entire 70 miles of copper wire in use on this system by light iron wire, and this work has since been carried out.

V.—ELECTRICAL.

47. Electric fan and light installation, Madras.—It was originally arranged that the Madras Tramway Company should furnish the power to charge the accumulator cells as well as to operate the electric fan and light installations fitted up in the Madras Central Office in 1901-02, but on trial it was found that, although the power supplied was sufficiently steady for working the fans, the variations in its intensity and volume due to the running of the cars rendered the power from this source of supply altogether unsuitable for purposes of electric lighting and for the charging of accumulator cells, and it was thereupon decided to supply our own power. The selection of a suitable type of engines for this purpose, and the choice and preparation of a site for their location, took up much time, but arrangements were completed for installing two 16-H. P. Oil engines which it is calculated will meet our requirements for many years.

48. Automatic signalling.—Wheatstone's automatic apparatus continued to prove invaluable in disposing of traffic during times of pressure and of prolonged interruptions, and for long press messages; especially so in connection with the Delhi Coronation Durbar,

on which occasion it would have been impossible without its aid to have dealt with the very heavy traffic. During the Durbar period the Central Camp Telegraph office was in communication by this system with Lahore, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi and Allahabad. This system has become a very important factor in the Telegraph Department, enabling it to deal in a far more expeditious manner with heavy rushes of traffic which formerly it was not possible to dispose of without abnormal delay. The system has been successfully introduced between Calcutta and Rangoon *via* Assam and Upper Burma as an alternative to the direct route *via* Akyab. Automatic apparatus has also been installed at Allahabad and Lahore.

49. **Wireless telegraphy.**—Experiments were made to prove the practicability of establishing wireless telegraphy between Saugor Island and the Sandheads. The result was satisfactory, and showed there were no difficulties in maintaining communication, though, like all other wireless telegraph installations, the system was affected by thunderstorms.

50. **Line testing.**—A change has been introduced in the system of regular line testing which it is hoped will achieve the same results while keeping the lines engaged for a much shorter time.

VI.—STORES AND WORKSHOPS.

51. The number of packages imported and exported by the Store Branch was 654,561 in 1902-03 as compared with 625,337 in 1901-02. The saving effected by the use of Government vessels for the conveyance of stores amounted to Rs. 8,432, the weight of the stores thus conveyed being 860 tons. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 9,000 and 820 tons.

52. The value of the outturn from the Alipur Workshops on completed orders was Rs. 12,32,592, as compared with Rs. 10,98,769 in 1901-02, being an increase of 12·2 per cent. over the figures of 1901-02 and of 47·2 per cent. over those of 1900-01. This increase would have been still greater, but for the cheaper and more economical system of working. The rate for turning out a cwt. of iron castings was reduced from Rs. 6·46 in 1901-02 to Rs. 5·82, and for a cwt. of brass castings from Rs. 72·02 to Rs. 70·82. The numbers of sockets, tubes and soleplates manufactured during the year show large increases over the numbers turned out during the previous year. The standardizing of parts of instruments has been extended, and the cost of the manufacture of the instruments thereby reduced.

SIMLA ;

The 12th October 1903. }

F. G. MACLEAN

Director-General of Telegraphs.

Appendix A.

Summary of Financial Results of the Indian Telegraph Department for the year 1902-1903.

(Referred to in paragraphs 7 and 43.)

	MILES OF LINE.		MILES OF WIRE.		MILES OF CABLE.	
	To end of previous year.	To end of 1902-1903.	To end of previous year.	To end of 1902-1903.	To end of previous year.	To end of 1902-1903.
INDIAN TELEGRAPH.						
<i>Capital Account.</i>						
Departmental property in joint use	20,368.31	731.51	...	...	...	...
In Departmental use only	23,673.82	—383.16	115,993.04	5,221.92	239.98	—6.00
In use by guaranteed and subsidised lines	1,704.28	178.43	2,175.94	346.26	8.74	—0.1
Property of Native States worked by the Department	309.88	—35.50	376.95	—38.05	...	...
Departmental property rented to railways	6,129.75	148.34	64,376.54	3,129.40	10.64	0.2
Railway property maintained by the Department	261.63	...	524.44	...	51	—5.1
Departmental property rented to canals	2,279.22	310.22	3,172.22	353.59	...	...
Canal property maintained by the Department	276.97	...	...	...	...	...
Private lines	816.66	53.03	3,985.72	349.76	23.68	—10.35
Railway property rented to Telegraph Department	6.57	.43	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	55,827.10	1,003.30	190,603.85	9,662.88	283.55	—16.85
						266.70

Summary of Financial Results of the Indian Telegraph Department for the year 1902-1903.
(Referred to in paragraphs 2, 3, 4 and 5)

* Vide P. W. D., India, No. 1273-C. W. T., dated
22nd October 1902.

		To end of 1901-1902.	1902-03.	Add capital cost of Great Indian Peninsula Railway lines taken over by the Department.*	To end of 1902-03.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Account—concl'd.	Lines ... { Departmental ... Railway ... Guaranteed ... Gilgit lines ... Lines in Kashmir ...	5,62,84,429 21,45,922 1,42,847 12,833	22,36,089 75,764	15,74,795	6,00,95,313 22,21,686 1,42,847 12,833
	TOTAL	5,85,86,031	23,11,853	15,74,795	6,24,72,679
	Buildings ... { Signal offices ... Quarters for staff ... Cable houses and tanks ... Store houses ... Workshop buildings ... Buildings in Kashmir ...	56,56,758 30,414 40,172 4,45,783 3,38,914 10,606	1,85,631 14,017 35,452 ...	... ... ... ... ... ...	58,42,389 30,414 40,172 4,59,800 3,74,366 10,606
	TOTAL	65,22,647	2,35,100	...	67,57,747
	Apparatus and Plant { Equipment of signal offices ... Miscellaneous ...	28,16,169 2,26,404	1,22,345 23,961	... ...	29,38,514 2,50,365
	TOTAL	30,42,573	1,46,306	...	31,88,879
	Stores ...	46,09,538	6,96,903	...	53,06,441
	Suspense ...	6,695	—8,044	...	—1,349
	Exchange on expenditure in England previous to 1887-88 ...	24,09,440	...	...	24,09,440
	TOTAL	7,51,76,924	33,82,118	15,74,795	8,01,33,837
Outlay	Temporary telegraph lines for Military purposes	—56,745	...	...	—56,745
	TOTAL CAPITAL, IMPERIAL	7,51,20,179	33,82,118	15,74,795	8,00,77,092
	Deduct—				
	Receipts on Capital Account. { Difference in Exchange up to 1887-88 ... Other receipts ...	2,33,199 14,638	... 6,717	...	2,33,199 21,355
	Interest on Workshop Capital ...	2,32,804	21,019	...	2,53,823
	TOTAL DEDUCTION	4,80,641	27,736	...	5,08,377
	NET TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	7,46,39,538	33,54,382	15,74,795	7,95,68,715

Revenue Account.

<i>Revenue Account.</i>					
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Divisions Signal Offices Messages	...	...	...	...	...
Private	...	...	...	...	...
State	...	...	...	...	...
Free	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	93,162,828	6,754,199	...	...	99,917,027
From paid messages { Private	12,35,20,332	63,60,928	...	...	12,98,81,260
{ State	3,61,42,838	22,63,830	...	...	3,84,06,718
-TOTAL	15,96,63,220	86,24,758	...	...	16,82,87,978
" free "	35,32,776	1,82,716	...	...	37,15,492
TOTAL	16,31,95,996	88,07,474	...	...	17,20,03,470
Railway and canal telegraphs	2,95,19,306	21,17,212	...	...	3,16,36,518
Guaranteed telegraphs and Private Lines	34,39,092	2,13,684	...	...	36,52,776
Miscellaneous	18,65,597	1,02,512	...	...	19,68,109
TOTAL REVENUE	19,80,19,991	1,12,40,882	...	...	20,92,60,873
Working expenses	15,74,31,966	79,34,730	...	...	16,53,66,696
Net earnings (difference between Revenue and working expenses)	4,05,88,025	33,06,152	...	...	4,38,94,177
Per mile of line ... { Revenue	3,547'02	197'79	...	...	3,682'19
{ Net profit	727'03	58'17	...	...	772'37
Percentage on capital outlay { Revenue	265'30	14'12	...	...	262'99
{ Net profit	54'37	4'15	...	...	55'16
Value of unissued balance of Stores at end of year	46,09,538	6,96,903	...	...	53,06,441
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL AND REVENUE	23,20,71,504	1,28,63,907	...	...	24,49,35,411
DEFICIT ON TOTAL EXPENDITURE	3,40,51,513	16,23,025	...	...	3,56,74,538

APPENDIX

Abstract of the Foreign Traffic

(Referred to in

WEST.								
CLASS OF TELEGRAMS.	VIA TEHRAN.		VIA TURKEY.		PERSIAN GULF.		VIA SUZ.	
	Words.	Indian Value.	Words.	Indian Value.	Words.	Indian Value.	Words.	Indian Value.
INDIAN.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Sent ... { State ...	20,654	3,043	1,339	350	16,214	4,147	123,136	34,336
Private ...	1,026,911	2,41,779	10,568	3,001	13,824	3,618	512,799	1,41,718
Received { State ...	22,322	5,097	1,322	282	4,403	988	124,609	33,517
Private ...	660,829	1,43,118	15,364	3,729	8,554	2,082	722,028	1,64,134
TOTAL ...	1,730,716	3,93,037	28,593	7,362	42,995	10,835	1,482,572	3,69,705
TRANSIT.								
From East to West—								
Received { Via Madras ...	177,178	36,987	1,534	322	1,857	390	1,909,619	3,83,169
From Ceylon ...	32,227	6,766	266	74	347	125	89,674	21,987
Via Moulmein ...	133	28	173	78	...	...	54,966	24,201
Via Bhamo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	57
From West to East—								
Sent ... { Via Madras ...	186,055	34,036	16,540	3,475	141	30	1,910,371	3,71,398
To Ceylon ...	36,025	7,667	1,111	281	999	258	76,636	17,117
Via Moulmein ...	1,838	827	13,010	5,853	...	...	45,256	20,513
Via Bhamo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	13
From West to East—								
Received Via Bombay ...	45	10	23	5	11,745	2,466	...	...
Sent ... Via Bombay ...	17,104	3,592	2,266	476	1,227	270	...	...
From East to East—								
Received { Via Amur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Via Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From Ceylon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Via Moulmein ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Via Bhamo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	450,605	89,913	34,923	10,564	16,316	3,539	4,086,684	8,38,455

DIX C.

for the year 1902-1903.

(paragraph 29.)

EAST.											
Via AMUR.		Via MADRAS.		CEYLON.		Via MOULMEIN.		Via BRAMO.		TOTAL.	
Words.	Indian Value.	Words.	Indian Value.	Words.	Indian Value.	Words.	Indian Value.	Words.	Indian Value.	Words.	Indian Value.
...	Rs.	...	Rs.	...	Rs.	...	Rs.	...	Rs.	...	Rs.
...	...	20,666	8,092	19,298	2,863	592	258	733	319	202,632	53,408
...	...	298,769	1,13,864	6,2,165	69,525	21,626	6,588	1,267	587	2,557,929	5,80,710
...	...	24,246	8,433	47,513	7,202	2,961	1,075	603	216	227,979	56,810
...	...	270,822	1,02,499	838,644	88,548	13,008	5,731	1,603	577	2,530,852	5,06,418
...	...	614,503	2,32,918	1,577,620	1,68,138	38,187	13,652	4,206	1,699	5,519,392	11,97,346
...	2,090,188	4,20,868
...	122,514	28,952
...	55,272	24,307
...	127	57
...	2,113,107	4,08,939
...	114,771	25,323
...	60,104	27,193
...	35	13
...	11,813	2,481
...	20,597	4,338
...
...	33,556	11,485	10,048	4,522	24	11	43,628	16,018
...	...	27,547	11,641	...	...	421	236	105	58	28,073	11,935
...	...	755	340	595	294	...	...	10	2	1,360	636
...	...	8	4	8	4	74	15	...	...	90	23
...	...	28,310	11,985	34,159	11,783	10,543	4,773	139	71	4,661,679	9,71,083
TOTAL									...	10,181,071	21,68,429
Adjustment									...	...	-67,377
NET									...	10,181,071	21,01,052

APPEN

Statement showing growth of the Telegraph

(Referred to in paragraphs

Year.	MILES OF		NUMBER OF OFFICES.			NUMBER OF PAID MESSAGES.*						
	Line.	Wire, including cable.	Departmental.	Postal combined.	TOTAL.	Foreign.		Inland.		TOTAL.		TOTAL NUMBER OF PAID MESSAGES.
						Stats.	Private.	State.	Private.	State.	Private.	
1850-51 ...	...	...	...	Postal combined office system introduced in December 1883.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1851-52 ...	82	82	6		6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1852-53 ...	83	83	6		6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1853-54 ...	91	91	7		7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1854-55 ...	3,255	3,314	48		48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1855-56 ...	3,829	3,888	56		56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1856-57 ...	4,162	4,221	62		62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1857-58 ...	5,725	5,890	82		82	...	Informa	tion not	available	...	...	...
1858-59 ...	9,093	9,286	122		122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1859-60 ...	10,589	10,944	131		131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1860-61 ...	11,093	11,502	145	Postal combined office system introduced in December 1883.	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1861-62 ...	11,093	11,502	144		144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1862-63 ...	11,350	11,777	146		146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1863-64 ...	11,783	12,598	155		155	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1864-65 ...	13,258	14,137	174		174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1865-66 ...	13,390	14,949	172		172	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1866-67 ...	13,371	15,335	159		159	...	...	29,444	239,422	29,444	239,422	268,866
1867-68 ...	13,473	17,609	171		171	...	28,351	41,306	241,287	41,306	269,638	310,944
1868-69 ...	13,941	20,597	186		186	...	32,559	40,615	301,297	40,615	333,856	374,471
1869-70 ...	13,793	21,378	190		190	...	43,291	39,403	377,924	39,403	415,215	454,618
1870-71 ...	13,534	22,834	197	Postal combined office system introduced in December 1883.	197	975	66,045	36,631	473,710	37,606	539,755	577,361
1871-72 ...	14,847	28,446	192		192	1,793	77,610	52,512	523,023	54,305	600,633	654,938
1872-73 ...	15,224	30,681	195		195	1,211	76,883	57,448	548,846	58,659	625,729	684,388
1873-74 ...	16,117	32,696	217		217	1,203	86,683	65,339	592,243	66,542	678,926	745,468
1874-75 ...	16,155	33,347	216		216	1,305	100,338	77,226	658,522	78,531	758,860	837,391
1875-76 ...	16,632	35,709	216		216	1,875	109,247	89,111	707,136	90,986	816,383	907,360
1876-77 ...	17,232	39,113	226		222	1,914	133,771	99,003	874,348	100,917	1,008,119	1,109,036
1877-78 ...	17,600	42,116	226		226	2,259	184,801	123,834	1,046,120	126,093	1,230,921	1,357,014
1878-79 ...	17,971	43,891	236		236	3,307	194,663	209,544	964,307	122,851	1,158,870	1,371,721
1879-80 ...	20,520	52,914	262		262	3,272	231,287	290,622	1,037,330	293,894	1,268,617	1,562,511
1880-81 ...	20,346	56,088	254	Postal combined office system introduced in December 1883.	254	4,334	293,419	314,370	1,044,107	318,704	1,337,526	1,656,230
1881-82 ...	21,049	59,569	292		292	4,270	328,132	245,826	1,035,137	250,106	1,363,269	1,613,375
1882-83 ...	21,740	62,960	314		314	5,473	350,538	253,731	1,189,437	259,204	1,539,975	1,799,179
1883-84 ...	23,437	68,829	309		309	4,918	357,616	226,840	1,236,140	231,758	1,593,756	1,825,514
1884-85 ...	25,387	75,115	254		254	6,088	360,229	286,966	1,364,814	293,054	1,725,043	2,018,097
1885-86 ...	27,510	81,667	246		246	8,105	371,111	382,732	1,527,990	390,837	1,899,101	2,289,938
1886-87 ...	30,034	87,087	259		259	6,898	373,893	452,277	1,682,758	459,175	2,057,651	2,516,826
1887-88 ...	31,893	93,743	259		259	6,286	403,748	537,193	1,860,390	543,479	2,364,138	2,807,617
1888-89 ...	33,402	99,884	245		245	7,977	5,888	420,026	441,375	2,115,863	2,535,889	2,983,152
1889-90 ...	35,279	106,369	248		248	5,947	441,537	493,442	2,191,645	499,389	2,633,182	3,132,571
1890-91 ...	37,070	113,763	260	Postal combined office system introduced in December 1883.	260	6,026	483,610	552,436	2,365,028	558,462	2,848,638	3,407,100
1891-92 ...	38,625	120,412	247		247	6,494	513,282	661,904	2,627,408	668,308	3,140,690	3,808,998
1892-93 ...	41,030	126,526	253		253	6,164	533,610	604,124	2,837,513	610,288	3,371,123	3,981,411
1893-94 ...	42,707	134,529	245		245	6,695	547,876	598,226	3,031,993	604,921	3,579,869	4,184,790
1894-95 ...	44,648	138,526	253		253	6,804	567,296	585,571	3,231,555	592,373	3,798,851	4,391,226
1895-96 ...	46,374	143,188	253		253	6,985	634,812	603,366	3,491,571	610,351	4,126,383	4,736,734
1896-97 ...	48,384	148,404	247		247	8,722	682,034	599,890	3,786,936	608,612	4,468,979	5,077,584
1897-98 ...	50,395	155,088	257		257	9,896	735,679	860,582	4,107,270	870,278	4,842,949	5,713,227
1898-99 ...	51,768	160,923	247		247	9,726	743,060	659,304	4,036,310	669,030	4,779,770	5,448,600
1899-00 ...	52,909	171,049	239		239	11,669	822,824	702,055	4,700,753	713,724	5,523,577	6,237,301
1900-01 ...	55,058	182,179	248	Postal combined office system introduced in December 1883.	248	17,422	882,554	805,216	4,744,179	822,639	5,626,733	6,449,372
1901-02 ...	55,827	190,887	241		241	16,154	892,440	802,988	4,763,963	819,142	5,656,403	6,475,545
1902-03 ...	56,830	200,533	245		245	16,544	884,892	858,864	4,981,794	875,408	5,866,680	6,742,994

* Including Ceylon from 1870-71 to 1880-81 and Provincial Offices from 1882-83 to 1891-92.

DIX D.

Department and its operations from 1850-51 to 1902-03.

1-7, 22 and 43).

Number of News, free, etc., messages.	VALUE OF PAID MESSAGES.*							Pre formed value of News-free, etc. messages.	Year.
	Foreign.		Inland.		TOTAL.		TOTAL VALUE OF PAID MESSAGES.		
	State.	Private.	State.	Private.	State.	Private.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1850-51
...	...	...	3,430	2,570	3,430	2,570	6,000	...	1851-52
...	...	...	10,360	8,140	10,360	8,140	18,500	...	1852-53
...	...	...	12,210	11,220	12,210	11,220	23,430	...	1853-54
...	...	...	24,050	40,760	24,050	40,760	64,810	...	1854-55
...	...	...	55,520	1,75,860	55,520	1,75,860	2,31,380	...	1855-56
...	...	...	81,340	2,16,260	81,340	2,16,260	2,97,600	...	1856-57
...	...	...	2,02,360	1,74,830	2,02,360	1,74,830	3,77,190	...	1857-58
...	...	...	2,64,780	2,75,300	2,64,780	2,75,300	5,40,080	...	1858-59
...	...	...	1,15,980	4,10,210	1,15,980	4,10,210	5,26,190	...	1859-60
...	...	...	1,20,240	5,04,280	1,20,240	5,04,280	6,24,520	...	1860-61
...	...	...	1,25,841	5,48,583	1,25,841	5,48,583	6,74,424	...	1861-62
...	...	...	1,02,528	6,42,701	1,02,528	6,42,701	7,45,229	5,846	1862-63
...	...	...	1,24,577	7,76,445	1,24,577	7,76,445	9,01,022	9,575	1863-64
...	...	...	1,13,818	7,92,558	1,13,818	7,92,558	9,06,376	10,048	1864-65
...	...	...	1,05,536	10,10,276	1,05,536	10,10,276	11,15,812	10,847	1865-66
10,200	...	...	1,20,600	9,15,920	1,20,600	9,15,920	10,36,520	3,75,610	1866-67
8,199	...	1,93,559	1,88,670	7,28,291	1,88,670	9,21,850	11,10,520	1,60,650	1867-68
6,690	...	1,98,378	1,39,230	8,34,712	1,39,230	10,33,090	11,72,320	55,990	1868-69
3,595	...	2,55,253	1,35,760	7,38,967	1,35,760	9,94,220	11,31,980	35,490	1869-70
3,873	12,252	3,15,315	1,10,508	8,63,470	1,22,760	11,78,785	13,01,545	45,350	1870-71
3,769	23,840	4,32,001	1,98,103	9,72,640	2,21,952	13,54,641	15,76,593	46,600	1871-72
5,008	12,196	5,03,919	1,91,213	9,96,150	2,03,509	15,00,019	17,03,478	1,06,830	1872-73
5,777	11,251	5,40,877	2,13,093	10,18,210	2,24,344	15,59,087	17,82,431	1,33,070	1873-74
7,365	11,053	5,74,675	2,57,315	10,73,835	2,68,368	16,48,510	19,16,878	1,58,670	1874-75
7,611	17,076	6,21,876	2,73,183	11,17,213	2,90,259	17,39,089	22,29,348	1,75,760	1875-76
7,307	28,867	6,49,093	3,26,245	13,67,154	3,55,112	20,16,247	23,71,359	1,57,790	1876-77
7,358	35,827	8,33,777	4,48,207	15,85,891	4,84,034	24,19,668	29,03,702	1,40,769	1877-78
7,591	43,568	8,37,344	7,44,177	14,34,297	7,87,745	22,71,641	30,59,386	1,14,480	1878-79
3,856	49,232	9,79,809	11,86,636	15,32,853	12,35,868	25,12,662	37,48,530	1,13,973	1879-80
2,417	59,807	11,22,629	12,98,223	14,08,581	13,58,030	25,31,210	38,89,240	46,498	1880-81
1,290	40,237	11,55,433	6,98,480	13,16,851	7,38,717	24,72,284	32,11,001	43,737	1881-82
895	47,491	12,31,669	6,09,818	13,86,630	6,57,309	26,18,299	32,75,608	43,774	1882-83
1,174	37,124	12,95,957	4,71,233	14,15,754	5,08,357	27,21,711	32,20,068	22,195	1883-84
1,683	52,493	12,77,253	6,03,648	15,04,633	7,16,141	27,81,886	34,98,027	29,349	1884-85
2,904	1,27,617	12,70,825	6,24,445	16,38,165	10,52,062	29,08,990	30,61,052	38,867	1885-86
1,879	78,494	13,13,321	16,20,026	18,17,798	16,99,120	31,31,119	48,30,239	34,215	1886-87
2,186	64,268	14,81,166	16,45,797	19,81,814	17,10,065	34,69,980	51,73,045	34,522	1887-88
2,408	55,376	16,33,436	9,26,391	22,31,515	9,81,767	38,64,951	48,46,718	40,153	1888-89
2,464	45,244	17,56,222	9,46,586	22,78,300	9,99,830	40,31,522	50,26,352	45,363	1889-90
2,561	37,199	16,21,412	10,56,107	24,53,288	10,93,306	40,80,700	51,74,006	45,839	1890-91
2,561	48,476	14,84,055	14,54,770	26,95,428	15,03,246	41,79,483	56,82,729	49,807	1891-92
2,536	52,384	16,27,582	11,99,419	28,88,565	12,51,803	45,16,147	57,67,950	51,448	1892-93
4,163	61,142	18,67,524	10,90,403	30,52,291	11,51,145	49,19,515	60,70,960	88,780	1893-94
6,546	56,993	20,16,053	11,52,852	32,15,974	12,09,845	52,32,027	64,41,872	1,14,572	1894-95
8,189	63,270	22,75,346	12,61,667	34,75,316	13,24,937	57,50,662	70,75,599	1,14,226	1895-96
8,586	67,520	21,04,113	11,23,509	37,38,421	11,91,029	58,42,534	70,33,563	1,23,908	1896-97
10,386	85,305	21,21,665	29,08,173	39,53,590	29,93,472	60,75,255	90,68,733	1,32,720	1897-98
8,773	58,072	19,72,279	13,60,685	36,73,721	14,18,757	56,46,000	70,64,757	1,21,225	1898-99
9,262	60,922	22,47,068	16,63,062	44,17,231	17,43,944	65,64,299	82,08,283	1,36,767	1899-00
12,516	1,40,076	24,16,975	22,99,777	44,11,065	24,39,853	68,28,040	92,67,893	1,92,226	1900-01
12,460	1,21,545	23,44,345	20,34,210	41,78,596	21,75,755	65,15,941	86,91,696	1,58,232	1901-02
12,103	1,10,218†	19,90,834†	21,53,612	43,70,094	22,63,830	63,60,928	86,24,758	1,82,716	1902-03

* † South Africa direct cable route England to Australia opened 1st November 1901; rates between India and Europe, etc., reduced from 1st March 1902; Pacific cable Vancouver opened 8th December 1902.

APPENDIX D—*concl'd.*

Year.	CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.		Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.	Interest Charges, (P. W. D. Code, Vol. I (1900), Chap XIII Para. 1910).	Percentage of net revenue on Capital outlay.	Remarks.
	During the year.	To end of year.						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. (At 5 %)	Rs.	
1850-51 ...	24,300	24,300	...	...	...	...	...
1851-52 ...	37,890	62,190	6,000	5,380	620	2,162	99	
1852-53 ...	5,660	67,850	18,500	15,220	3,280	3,251	4'83	
1853-54 ...	11,70,010	12,37,850	23,430	54,720	—31,290	32,643	...	
1854-55 ...	6,54,320	18,92,180	64,810	93,450	—28,640	78,251	...	
1855-56 ...	2,77,350	21,69,530	2,32,280	3,35,750	—1,03,470	1,01,543	...	
1856-57 ...	6,72,210	28,41,740	2,98,430	4,59,510	—1,61,080	1,25,282	...	
1857-58 ...	16,59,440	45,01,180	3,77,420	5,57,240	—1,79,820	1,83,573	...	
1858-59 ...	11,41,700	56,42,880	5,41,050	9,55,430	—4,14,380	2,53,601	...	
1859-60 ...	5,17,570	61,60,450	5,27,470	10,59,290	—5,31,820	2,95,083	...	
1860-61 ...	3,33,210	64,92,660	6,27,660	13,94,040	—7,66,380	3,16,353	...	
1861-62 ...	11,39,330	76,32,990	6,79,480	14,24,980	—7,45,500	3,53,166	...	
1862-63 ...	25,02,170	1,01,35,160	7,54,880	13,10,990	—5,56,110	4,44,204	...	
1863-64 ...	15,27,690	1,16,62,850	9,38,990	13,60,830	—4,21,840	5,44,950	...	
1864-65 ...	15,77,950	1,32,40,800	9,26,210	15,23,670	—5,97,460	6,22,591	...	
1865-66 ...	*19,32,970	1,51,73,770	11,45,420	16,33,920	—4,88,500	7,10,364	...	
						(At 4½ %)		
1866-67 ...	21,09,700	1,72,83,470	14,31,480	18,63,350	—4,31,870	7,30,288	...	
1867-68 ...	17,47,020	1,90,30,490	12,93,530	23,25,280	—10,31,750	8,17,054	...	
1868-69 ...	29,20,870	2,19,51,360	12,55,490	23,46,520	—10,91,030	9,22,092	...	
1869-70 ...	10,15,000	2,29,67,260	12,29,760	27,30,560	—15,00,800	10,10,669	...	
1870-71 ...	6,65,080	2,36,32,340	12,90,670	24,17,440	—11,26,770	10,48,491	...	
1871-72 ...	18,97,640	2,55,29,980	15,66,330	22,82,810	—7,16,480	11,06,152	...	
1872-73 ...	16,67,490	2,71,97,470	17,48,600	24,93,580	—7,44,980	11,86,368	...	
1873-74 ...	10,19,150	2,82,16,620	19,39,850	24,84,040	—5,44,190	12,46,817	...	
1874-75 ...	11,68,010	2,93,84,630	22,78,210	25,69,050	—2,90,840	12,96,028	...	
1875-76 ...	13,72,907	3,07,57,537	23,14,822	27,24,069	—4,09,247	13,53,198	...	
1876-77 ...	13,54,610	3,21,12,147	26,78,578	26,58,583	19,995	14,14,568	06	
1877-78 ...	9,01,455	3,30,13,602	32,20,882	30,09,230	2,11,652	14,65,329	61	
1878-79 ...	5,48,270	3,35,61,872	35,97,015	29,70,607	6,26,408	14,97,948	1'86	
1879-80 ...	5,40,921	†2,46,60,722	42,51,446	29,09,992	13,41,454	15,22,455	5 44	} Afghan war.
1880-81 ...	8,39,043	2,54,09,765	45,01,637	31,71,470	13,30,167	11,28,611	5'21	
1881-82 ...	13,97,110	†2,72 65,377	38,54,212	32,35,644	6,18,568	11,78,924	2 26	
						(At 4 %)		
1882-83 ...	21,08,612	2,94,68,019	41,57,239	33,39,442	8,17,797	11,36,787	2'77	
1883-84 ...	24,51,539	3,19,19,558	41,24,264	37,44,186	3,80,078	12,27,731	1'19	
1884-85 ...	34,60,360	3,53,79,918	47,27,143	35,59,225	11,67,918	13,45,989	3'30	
1885-86 ...	29,36,842	3,83,16,760	51,10,986	36,18,695	14,92,291	14,73,933	3'89	
1886-87 ...	21,11,273	4,04,28,033	59,76,131	41,21,873	18,54,258	15,74,896	4'59	
1887-88 ...	23,49,550	4,27,77,583	66,28,660	42,92,248	23,36,412	16,64,112	5'46	} Upper Burma expedition.
1888-89 ...	17,43,620	§4,65,54,127	63,22,476	43,42,231	19,80,245	17,45,976	4'25	
1889-90 ...	17,18,969	4,82,73,096	66,30,978	45,36,446	20,94,532	18,96,544	4'34	
1890-91 ...	19,68,580	5,02,41,676	68,28,855	46,88,802	21,40,053	19,70,295	4'26	
1891-92 ...	19,42,128	5,21,83,804	74,30,092	48,31,295	25,95,797	20,48,509	4'97	
1892-93 ...	21,62,811	5,43,46,615	75,83,174	51,56,998	24,26,176	21,30,608	4'46	
1893-94 ...	22,54,374	5,66,00,989	80,07,306	53,04,761	27,02,545	22,18,952	4 78	
1894-95 ...	7,83,307	5,73,84,206	80,39,675	56,93,218	23,46,457	22,79,706	4'09	
1895-96 ...	13,84,286	5,87,68,582	80,74,949	57,83,731	31,91,218	23,23,057	5'43	
1896-97 ...	17,30,812	6,04,99,394	89,64,400	62,15,068	27,49,332	23,85,359	4'54	
1897-98 ...	24,37,040	6,29,36,434	1,09,25,677	62,66,575	46,59,102	24,68,716	7'40	} N.W. Frontier disturbance. South Africa war and China expedition.
1898-99 ...	22,79,121	6,52,15,555	89,94,718	64,13,237	25,81,481	25,63,039	3'96	
1899-00 ...	24,48,524	6,76,64,079	1,03,65,897	67,16,372	36,49,525	26,57,592	5'39	
1900-01 ...	32,59,337	7,09,23,416	1,14,98,682	70,84,371	44,14,311	27,67,676	6'22	
1901-02 ...	37,16,122	7,46,39,538	1,11,14,161	75,50,075	35,64,086	28,98,465	4'77	
1902-03 ...	49,29,177	7,95,68,715	1,12,40,882	79,34,730	33,06,152	30,60,565	4'15	

* Includes value of buildings occupied by the Department at the end of 1865-66, but on which the expenditure of each year is not traceable.

† Difference of Rs. 94,42,071 in total Capital expenditure to the end of the year is due to the revision of the Capital account in July 1881.

‡ Difference of Rs. 4,68,502 is due to Rs. 4,72,837, being value of instruments, batteries, etc., having been transferred from Revenue to Capital account and Rs. 4,235 less shown in Capital account, being outlay on stores reduced by the Accountant-General, Public Works Department.

§ Difference of Rs. 20,31,924 is due to the addition of exchange on expenditure in England previous to 1887-88.

|| Interest at four per cent. on outlay up to 31st March 1903 and at 3½ per cent. on outlay subsequent to that date, vide F.W.D. India. No. 57 A. G., dated 14th May 1901.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED
FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE
PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892
(24 & 25 VICT., C. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., C. 14).

The Council met at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Friday, the 23rd October, 1903.

P R E S E N T :

His Excellency Baron Curzon, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.

His Excellency General Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief in India.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Raleigh, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir E. FG. Law, K.C.M.G., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. R. Elles, K.C.B.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. Arundel, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir Denzil Ibbetson, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir C. L. Tupper, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

INDIAN FOREIGN MARRIAGE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ARUNDEL moved that the Bill to give effect to the Foreign Marriages Order in Council, 1903, be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ARUNDEL moved that in clause 2, sub-clause (a), of the Bill, the following words be substituted for the words "and description" in head (a):

"surname, age and profession or condition".

He said :—" The only suggestion that has been received in response to the publication of the Bill and the reference to Local Government's is from the Government of Bōmbay that in clause 2, sub-clause (2), the words 'and description' should be amplified. This has been accepted, and in lieu of the words I have quoted it is proposed to substitute the words 'surname, age and profession or condition.' The amendment is of a purely verbal and formal character."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ARUNDEL moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

ANCIENT MONUMENTS PRESERVATION BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR DENZIL IBBETSON moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the preservation of Ancient Monuments and of objects of archæological, historical or artistic interest. He said :—" My Lord, during the past three-quarters of a century, Archæology, which has been defined as the study of the material remains of the human past, has received an enormous impetus, if indeed it may not be said to have sprung into existence in Europe. The æsthetic value of works of ancient art has always been recognised, though never studied with such intelligent care as now-a-days. But the civilised world has only lately learnt that what has come down to us from the past has a value and a lesson for us independent of its beauty, and that there is hardly any object of antiquity which may not teach us something about the people who made and used it.

" In pursuance of this belief, almost every nation with any pretensions to civilisation has recently taken measures to conserve its ancient buildings and to protect from dissipation, loss or injury the archæological material contained within its territories, and has founded or enlarged museums in which objects of archæological interest are collected and displayed for the information of the intelligent and for the study of the learned. Moreover, the buried relics of the past are being systematically explored under the guidance and supervision of the most competent scholars; and within the last thirty years excavation has become a science, and has added enormously to our knowledge of the history of the human race. In furtherance of the objects which I have indicated, legislation has everywhere been found necessary. At the present moment there is hardly a country in Europe which has not made legal provision for the protection of objects of artistic, historical or archæological interest, even Turkey and Crete having followed the example of their neighbours. The laws are in all cases based upon the recognition of the principle that the nation possesses an interest in such objects, even although they may be the property of private persons. They are, as might be expected, most stringent in Greece and Italy, as being the two countries which have most to protect. In Greece the law goes so far as to declare that 'antiquities possessed by private persons, either in their collections or situated on their property, are considered as national property'; and if an ancient building is in danger owing to the neglect of the owner, the Government will step in and repair it, in which case the building becomes the property of the public. In Italy the owner of an old picture cannot sell it without the permission of Government, even though it may have been in the possession of his family ever since it was painted, and no antique or artistic object can be taken out of the country without obtaining leave. In both countries the Government has powers of compulsory acquisition, and excavation is strictly regulated by law, the State having the first claim to what is found.

"My Lord, India is surpassed by few countries in the beauty, the importance, and the interest of her ancient monuments, or in the wealth of archæological material which she possesses. There are very many buildings in this country of which the whole Indian people may be justly proud; there are some which the world could ill afford to spare. As at any rate one of the cradles of the Aryan race, India's early history possesses an absorbing interest for European as well as for Indian scholars, while the fact that the genius of her people has never turned in the direction of history, renders us peculiarly dependent upon survivals from

the past for information regarding events previous to the Mahomedan invasion. Yet India alone, or almost alone, among civilised countries, has made no legislative provision for the protection of her priceless treasures. The principle upon which such legislation must rest is indeed not unknown to the Indian Statute, since section 23 of Act XX of 1863 expressly recognises the right of Government to 'prevent injury to and preserve buildings remarkable for their antiquity, or for their historical or architectural value.' But no effective provision has yet been made for the performance of this duty.

"The reason certainly is not because our antiquities stand in no need of protection. The history of India has not been of a nature to promote the conservation of her ancient monuments, or to foster a regard for them in the minds of her people; and every traveller must have been struck with the frequent sight of buildings of the greatest beauty, or interest, or both, crumbling to decay, simply because nobody is interested in their preservation. Irreparable injury has in many cases already been done by such neglect. Nor is the injury always merely passive. In 1899 some foreigners visited one of the ancient capitals of Burma, and not content with removing detached objects of interest, chiselled from the walls unique tiles and frescoes illustrative of events in the life of Buddha, many of which they destroyed in the process, but some of which they succeeded in carrying to Europe. This was no doubt an exceptional instance of barefaced and dishonest vandalism; but wanton or ignorant disfigurement of ancient monuments is by no means uncommon.

"Again, when in 1895 our troops marched through the Swat Valley, which lies beyond our border, sculptures and inscriptions of the greatest archaeological interest and value were discovered in considerable numbers. Some of them were removed by those who might have known better; and as soon as it became apparent that a value was attached to them, enterprising Punjabis made a business of importing and offering them for sale on a very extensive scale, while some years later, a considerable collection of sculptures from Swat and Yusufzai was exhibited in one of the capitals of Europe. This, again, is only an aggravated instance of a process which has been steadily going on, on a smaller scale, for very many years past. It is common for the land surrounding an ancient building in India, to be strewn with figures, carvings, and inscriptions which have once formed portions of the building or its appanages; and similar objects are often discovered on ancient sites. Such fragments, if collected and preserved in the immediate vicinity of the building or site to which they appertain, or, if that is impossible, removed to a museum with full information as to the place from which they came and the position in which they were found, may shed invaluable light upon the history of the site or building and of the people by whom it was inhabited or erected. Yet there is no one of us but has seen such objects in the hands of private individuals, where, in the absence of all definite information concerning them, they degenerate into mere curiosities; while many of them are taken out of the country or even disappear altogether.

"So again, the buried sites of deserted towns and buildings are common all over India; and there can be little doubt that systematic excavation under competent guidance would cast a flood of light upon the ancient history of the country, as it has done in Europe; and indeed results of value have already been obtained in this country when such operations have been undertaken with knowledge. But at present these sites lie at the mercy of the villager, who digs in them for bricks with which to build his houses, or for soil impregnated with nitre to spread upon his fields; or, even worse, of the enthusiastic but ignorant amateur, who destroys in his well-meaning but misguided efforts, evidence which, in competent hands, might have been of the utmost archaeological value.

"It is in order to supply the deficiency in our Statute Book which I have indicated, and to prevent a repetition of occurrences such as I have described that the Bill which I am about to ask leave to introduce has been drafted. As long ago as 1898 proposals for legislation were made to Lord Elgin's Government and the Secretary of State was asked to supply us with information as to the law on the subject in European countries; but it was not till 1900, when Your Lordship took the matter up, that any real progress was made. Such legislation as

is proposed is especially appropriate, and especially desirable, now that, at Your Lordship's personal initiative, so much more has been done than ever was done before to conserve and restore the precious monuments of Indian history and architecture. Within the past few years systematic attention has been paid to the condition of the more important of those buildings which link the present with the past; and in the Imperial and Provincial Budgets of the current year, no less than Rs. 4,68,000 are provided for the conservation of Ancient Monuments.

"Some further information was procured from Europe, and at the end of 1901 our first draft of the Bill was referred to Local Governments for opinion. There was a good deal of criticism on points of detail, but the general principles found universal acceptance, while the Bengal Government sent us a draft of a Bill which it had been preparing independently with the same object, from which we have borrowed several valuable suggestions.

"The details of the present Bill are so fully discussed in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that I need not notice them at any length. The Bill is divided into four distinct Parts:—The first Part deals with Ancient Monuments: a term which includes, not all ancient buildings, but only those which possess a historical, archæological or artistic interest. But, as a matter of fact, its provisions relate, not to all ancient monuments, but only to such of them as Government declares to be Protected Monuments; that is to say, monuments the importance of which is such that their preservation is a public interest. This Part of the Bill is framed upon the model of the English Act, which is said to be working well, and to have prevented a great deal of mischief. The idea upon which it rests is to depend in the main upon the voluntary action of the owner. It is hoped that the owner of a building such as we are considering will not unfrequently be willing to make it over to the guardianship of a high official, on condition that it is managed as a public trust, that it is maintained at the cost of Government, that it is not used for any purpose inconsistent with its character or object, and that the public shall have free access to it. When the owner is not prepared to go so far, it is hoped that Government will often be able to come to an understanding with him as to the conservation of the monument on terms which are fair to both parties.

"When neither of these courses is possible, the Bill provides two methods whereby the building may be preserved from destruction. If an endowment exists for the purpose of its maintenance, the Collector may invoke the aid of the Civil Court to enforce its application to that purpose. And in the last resort, when all other means have failed, when the owner has refused to enter into an agreement, and when, but not until, it appears that the intervention of Government is necessary in order to the preservation of a Protected Monument, the Government may acquire the monument under the Land Acquisition Act, subject, however, to the important exception that no monument of which any part is periodically used for religious observances can be so acquired. The Part further confers upon Government the right of pre-emption whenever a Protected Monument is being sold otherwise than within the family of the owner, or within any religious association to which he may belong. Finally, provision is made for the enforcement of agreements under this Part of the Act, and a penalty is provided for damaging or defacing a Protected Monument.

"The second Part of the Bill deals with antiquities of a moveable nature, and is intended to provide for the case of sculptures, carvings, inscriptions and the like, to which I have already alluded. It empowers the Governor General in Council, whenever he has reason to believe that antiquities are being sold or removed to the detriment of India or of any neighbouring country, to prohibit or restrict the importation into or exportation out of any part of British India of any specified class of antiquities. It is not proposed to follow the example of Italy, and to attempt to prevent the removal from India of all antique or artistic objects; for it is recognised that in the case of large classes of such objects, while their value to the country is great and their removal from it to be deplored, it would be impossible to enforce a prohibition, while an attempt to do so would involve inquisitorial measures which the circumstances of the case would

fail to justify. The definition of antiquities, therefore, makes no mention of artistic value, but is confined to objects which, by reason of their historical or archaeological interest, Government deems it proper to protect. Even this definition will cover certain objects of the sort to which I have just alluded, and with which it is not ordinarily intended to interfere. The main object of the provision is to enable us to deal with the case of archaeological remains.

"The third Part of the Bill also deals with these remains, whether moveable or immoveable, and is designed to prevent their removal from the vicinity of the site or building to which they belong, and upon their connection with which their value to the student depends, and to protect them from injury or decay. The Government may prohibit the removal of any such objects, on condition of being compelled to purchase them, if moveable, at the option of the owner, and of compensating him for any loss that may result from the prohibition in the case of an immoveable object. A power of compulsory purchase is also vested in Government when it appears that any object notified under the Part is in danger of injury or destruction; subject, however, to the important exception that the power shall not extend to anything used for the purpose of religious observance, or to any object which is rendered valuable to the owner by family associations.

"The fourth Part of the Bill deals with excavation, which it empowers Government to restrict or regulate within any local area, subject to payment of compensation for any resulting loss. The necessity for such powers I have already explained.

"Such, my Lord, are the provisions of the Bill which I propose to lay before the Council. That some such powers are desirable in the public interest, I think few will be found to deny. They necessarily involve a certain degree of interference with private property. But the man who is fortunate enough to be the owner of a monument of national importance owes a duty to the public; and we have endeavoured to confine the powers of interference which we propose to confer upon Government to cases in which they can be justified upon public grounds, to restrict their exercise where religious feeling or family associations are involved, and to limit them to what is essential in order to secure the public end in view."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR DENZIL IBBETSON introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR DENZIL IBBETSON moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES' LOAN BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD LAW moved for leave to introduce a Bill to make further provision regarding the borrowing powers of certain local authorities. He said:—"The object of this Bill is to provide for the borrowing of money by certain local authorities, with the previous sanction of the Government of India, by means of the issue of short-term bills, and also to enable the same authorities to borrow money in any manner authorized by law, for the purpose of discharging loans previously contracted."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD LAW introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD LAW moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR DENZIL IBBETSON moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution and control of co-operative credit societies. He said :—" My Lord, one of the most difficult problems with which the small agriculturist is everywhere confronted is, to obtain the money which is necessary for his operations at a reasonable rate of interest. This is a state of affairs by no means peculiar to India. The petty agriculture of Europe is for the most part financed by borrowed capital, and there too the money-lender takes advantage of the exigencies of the cultivator to demand exorbitant terms. In India, however, the problem is aggravated by the fact that Indian rates of interest are to some extent survivals from times when the security which the agriculturist had to offer was of far smaller value than at present, and partly perhaps by the fact that into most Indian contracts there enters an element of oriental hyperbole, for which full allowance is made when the settlement is by mutual consent, but which our Courts of Justice are for the most part unable to recognise.

" Some fifty years ago, the establishment of agricultural banks and of co-operative credit societies for small men was initiated in Germany by Schulze Delitzsch and Raffeisen respectively. The experiment passed through twenty years of struggle and uncertainty ; but eventually it succeeded beyond all expectation, the institutions of both classes now exceeding 5,000 in number ; and the example thus set has been imitated, with more or less modification, in many European countries where land is commonly in the hands of men of small means.

" Madras was the Indian province in which attention was first turned to the subject. In that province an indigenous institution called a Nidhi had sprung into existence at about the same time as the movement to which I have just referred began. These Nidhis are modelled very much upon the lines of English building societies, and they find their clients among a more educated and advanced class than that of the rural agriculturist, to whose needs their constitution is not well adapted. But the fact that, notwithstanding numerous failures, and much discredit attendant upon a period of speculation, they have attained a very considerable degree of success, since at present they include some 36,000 members with a paid up capital of 75 lakhs, is encouraging as suggesting the possibility of establishing true co-operative credit societies among an Indian people.

" It was the Madras Government, then, who, towards the end of 1899, forwarded for the consideration of the Government of India a report upon the subject which had been prepared under their orders by Mr. (now Sir Frederick) Nicholson, and which is a monument of research and a perfect storehouse of information ; while about the same time Mr. Dupernex, a civilian in the United Provinces, published a book upon ' Peoples' Banks for Northern India.'

" The Government of India fully realised the doubts and difficulties which must attend any attempt to introduce the Raffeisen system into rural India. But they also recognised the enormous advantage which would result to the Indian cultivators if by any means they could be induced to utilise their combined savings under a system of co-operative credit, and so be freed, even partially, from the necessity of recourse to the professional money-lender. They therefore referred the subject in its most general form to Local Governments for preliminary consideration and suggestions.

" After some intermediate discussion, the opinions of Local Governments were considered in June 1901 by a strong Committee under the presidency of my Hon'ble colleague Sir Edward Law ; and it was in the report of this committee, to which were attached a draft Bill, and draft model schemes of management for co-operative credit societies with limited and unlimited liability respectively, that proposals for action first took a form sufficiently definite to allow of detailed discussion. These proposals were referred to Local Governments for criticism, and it is upon a consideration of the replies which have been received to this reference that the Government of India now propose to take action.

" While the subject had thus been under discussion, a certain amount of experience had been gained from experiments which had been made with varying

success in several provinces of Northern India. In some cases failure had ensued, or was only averted by official support; but in a few instances genuine success had been achieved, and real cooperation for the purpose of utilising the combined credit had been arrived at among a cultivating community.

"One thing, however, soon became apparent—that no real advance was possible without legislation. The Companies Act at present in force (Act VI of 1882) contains 236 sections, and its elaborate provisions, however necessary in the case of combinations of capital on a large scale, are wholly unsuited to societies of the kind which we desire to encourage. The first thing to be done, therefore was to take such societies out of the operation of the general law on the subject, and to substitute provisions specially adapted to their constitution and objects. In the second place, it was desirable to confer upon them special privileges and facilities, in order to encourage their formation and assist their operations. And, thirdly, since they were to enjoy exemption from the general law and facilities of a very special nature, it was very necessary to take such precautions as might be needed in order to prevent speculators and capitalists from availing themselves, under colourable pretexts, of privileges which were not intended for them. These three ends were the objects which we kept in view in framing the legislation that I am about to propose.

"When we came to consider the details of our Bill, we found that we had before us an extraordinary diversity of opinion, which extended in many cases to matters of principle, and which reflected, not only the individual convictions and experiences of the authorities consulted, but also the infinite variety that characterises the conditions with which we have to deal and the material with which we have to work. But such diversity of opinion was only to be expected. The fact is that the whole business is of the nature of an experiment, upon which we are entering with very scanty knowledge and very little local experience, and in which we shall have to feel our way cautiously, and to gain our experience as we advance. We have, it is true, European results to guide us, and European models to imitate. But it by no means follows that what succeeds in Europe will succeed also in India. Nor indeed is it probable that what is best suited to one part of this great country will always be best suited to another. The conditions and the character and habits of the people vary infinitely; and we shall probably find that the institutions which we desire to promote will take widely differing forms among such widely different classes as, for instance, the yeomen of the Punjab, the raiyats of Southern India, and the tenants of Bengal. If an institution of this sort, which depends upon the people themselves combining for their mutual advantage, is to succeed, it must be as far as possible an indigenous and a natural growth. An exotic type may be forced by artificial stimulus to flourish for a while, but we can never expect it to take vigorous root, or to continue to flourish when that stimulus is withdrawn. Certain broad principles must be laid down, and certain precautions must be insisted upon; but within those principles and subject to those precautions, the people must in the main be left to work out their own salvation on their own lines, the function of Government being confined to hearty sympathy, assistance and advice.

"Guided by these considerations, we have kept two cardinal objects in view in framing the present Bill. The first is simplicity. Some of the schemes which were laid before us were far too elaborate for the comprehension of the classes for whom they were intended, but who certainly could never have complied with their provisions. Simplicity is the first essential for success. The second is elasticity. Our aim has been to lay down merely the general outlines, and to leave the details to be filled in gradually, on lines which the experience of failure or success and the natural development of the institutions may indicate as best suited to each part of the country. So far, therefore, as it deals with the constitution of the societies, we have confined the provisions of our Bill to those general principles which we consider that all co-operative credit societies should accept as the condition of being permitted to enjoy the advantages afforded by our special legislation. There are other matters in respect of which some guidance and some restriction will be necessary; but we have left them to be dealt with by

Local Governments in accordance with local needs, in the exercise of the rule-making power which the Bill confers upon them. If the Bill passes into law, we shall impress upon those Governments that simplicity and elasticity are as essential in the rules framed under the law as they are in the law itself, and that especially in the first instance, and until further experience has been gained, the regulative interference of Government should be limited strictly to essentials, so as to leave spontaneous growth unhampered. Experiment is as necessary within the province as it is within the Empire.

" Before turning to the actual provisions of the Bill, it will be well to define as exactly as possible the precise nature of the institutions which we desire to create, and that we shall best do by defining the precise object with which we desire to create them. That object may perhaps be defined as the encouragement of individual thrift, and of mutual cooperation among the members, with a view to the utilisation of their combined credit, by the aid of their intimate knowledge of one another's needs and capacities, and of the pressure of local public opinion.

" The main object of our endeavours is to assist agricultural credit, which presents a far more important and more difficult problem than does industrial credit. But we recognise that artisans, employes on small pay, and other persons of small means residing in towns, may very properly be admitted to the benefits of our legislation. We therefore provide for two classes of societies—rural, which are composed of agriculturists (a term which is not intended to include the wealthy rent receiver), and urban, which consist of artisans or other persons of limited means. The members of a rural society may live in a town: so also the members of an urban society may live in a village, but it must be one single village—a condition which will exclude in practice all villages that are not sufficiently large to possess an urban character. In the case of both classes we provide that the members must be small men, for we are not legislating for capitalists; that they must be residents of the same neighbourhood, else the knowledge of one another which is to guide them in their operations will be wanting; that new members shall be admitted by election only, thus securing that mutual confidence which is the only possible foundation of considerable degree of success, since at present they can borrow from the society, and must in that capacity have contributed to the funds of the society, since our basis is mutual cooperation; that money shall not be lent on mortgage, so that the capital may be liquid, and capable of ready realisation; that the interest in a society which may be held by a single member is to be limited, in order to prevent an individual from obtaining control; and that shares can be transferred subject only to certain restrictions which are intended to prevent speculation. We provide for a simple form of registration; for compulsory dissolution, subject to appeal to the Local Government, in order to meet the case of fraud, or of bogus co-operative societies which may have obtained the benefits of the Act while not pursuing its objects; and for liquidation under a simple procedure, and subject to appeal to the Civil Courts.

" In the case of rural societies we further insist upon unlimited liability, as best suited to the agricultural classes to whom they are confined, and most consonant with the mutual confidence which is to form their basis; we lay down that no profit is to be directly divided among the members, since their object is not to make money but to assist one another, and any surplus that may accrue should either be carried to a reserve fund, or be applied to reducing the rate of interest upon loans; and we forbid the society to borrow money without sanction, for it would often be worth the while of a money-lender to risk his money in order to get a successful society into his power, and so to rid himself of a rival. We prohibit pawnbroking, since the basis of the operations should be personal and not material security; but we allow agricultural produce to be received as security or in payment, and to be converted into money at any time by the society, which will generally be in a position to get a better price for it than an indebted cultivator could obtain.

" In the case of urban societies we allow of limited liability and the distribution of profits, subject to the creation of a sufficient reserve fund, and we

allow them to lend money to a rural society which is situated in the same district, and with the circumstances of which they have therefore the opportunity of being acquainted.

" Having thus provided for the constitution of our societies, and regulated their operations, we proceed to confer upon them certain privileges. We exempt the shares or other interests of members in the capital of a society from attachment for their private debts, thus encouraging thrift, and giving stability to the operations of the society ; we relieve societies from the necessity for letters of administration or a succession certificate ; we give them a lien upon certain forms of property when created or acquired by means of a loan from them, until the loan is repaid ; and we make an entry in the books of a society *prima facie* evidence in a suit to recover money due to it. We take powers for the Governor General in Council to exempt societies and their operations from income-tax, stamp-duties, and registration-fees ; and it is our intention to act upon those powers, at any rate in the first instance.

" Finally, we provide for compulsory inspection and audit by a Government officer, in order to provide against mismanagement and fraud, to give the members and the public confidence in the societies, and to justify the privileges which we confer upon them ; we make Government advances recoverable as arrears of land-revenue ; we confer a wide rule-making power upon Local Governments while indicating certain heads under which it will probably be advisable to exercise it ; and we declare that the provisions of the Indian Companies Act shall not apply to societies registered under the new law.

" There are four points of some importance as to which the Bill is silent, but which have been much discussed, and with great diversity of opinion ; and I may perhaps briefly indicate why our proposals include no provisions regarding them. The first is, the objects with which these societies may make loans to their members. It has been strongly urged that no loans should be permitted except for productive expenditure, and especially that they should not be granted for such purpose as marriages and the like. We recognise that there is much to be said both for and against the proposal ; but we have finally decided to reject it, mainly on the ground that whatever restrictions might be imposed by law, it would be impossible to enforce them, while their mere existence would encourage evasion and deceit. Moreover, we are not without hope that the fact that a society refuses to lend more than Rs. 50 to a member for a marriage, as being as much as he can hope to repay, may not unfrequently lead to his limiting his expenditure to Rs. 50 instead of going to the money-lender for Rs. 100.

" In the second place, it has been suggested that a summary procedure for the recovery of debt should be placed at the disposal of these societies. It is true that the recovery of debt by civil suit is a tedious process, and that a society of the sort we are considering is perhaps the least fitted of all agencies to conduct such a suit. But it is a serious matter to place our executive machinery at the disposal of a private creditor. And, above all, such artificial assistance would discourage the exercise of that vigilance and caution upon which these societies should depend for their security. With the local knowledge which will be at their command, they should, if they conduct their affairs prudently, hardly ever need to have recourse to a Court. Their strength should lie in that knowledge, and not in any special process of recovery. In the rule-making section we have authorised Local Governments to provide for the settlement of disputes by arbitration if a society so wishes ; and we do not propose to go further.

" In the third place, we have been urged to prohibit compound interest. We have had no hesitation in rejecting this suggestion. Compound interest is a devilish engine in the hands of a creditor whose whole object is to involve his debtor in his meshes. But fairly used, it is just enough ; and prompt recovery of debt is essential to the working of these societies. There is a danger that they may be too slack in dealing with their friends and neighbours, and compound interest will provide a useful stimulus to the debtor.

" In the fourth place, we have been asked, with the object of giving special encouragement to thrift, to extend to mere deposits made by members with their

societies, the same exemption from attachment for debt for which we have provided in the case of contributions that have merged in the capital funds of the society; and the precedent of Provident Funds has been quoted in support of the proposal. We do not admit the analogy. Provident Funds are protected, not for the benefit of the subscriber, but because they form a provision for the widow and the orphan; and we do not think that thrift should be encouraged wholesale at the expense of the legitimate creditor. The exemption for which we have provided is confined within definite limits, and we do not propose to extend it.

"Such, my Lord, are the outlines of the legislation which I am about to propose to Council. But legislation is useful only as the basis of subsequent action; and the subject is of such great and general interest and importance that I think I shall be justified in asking the Council to bear with me a little longer, while I briefly sketch in outline the action which we propose to take if our Bill becomes law. I have said that the whole matter is an experiment, and that we shall have to gain our experience as we go. Under these circumstances it is essential to proceed gradually and with the greatest caution. We cannot hope to escape failures which will involve loss to individuals; and many failures would set back the cause which we have at heart, while a few successful societies will speedily find spontaneous imitators. If by a stroke of the pen I could cover the country tomorrow with a network of these societies, I should decline to do so until we know more about the forms which will best suit the conditions with which we have to deal. And that knowledge only experience can teach us.

"On the other hand, it is abundantly clear that no real advance will be made without the active encouragement and assistance of Government. We propose therefore to ask Local Governments to select a few places in each province in which to try the initial experiments. They should present some variety of conditions, so as to afford a wide experience; and an important element in the choice will be the personal character of the District Officer, and the degree in which he possesses the confidence of and exercises influence over the people. I shall explain presently how we propose to relieve the District Officer when the societies have once been formed. But it is he who must give the first impulse; he must explain the new law and preach the new gospel; he must select the places in which the experiment is most likely to succeed, and must suggest to the people that they should try it, putting it to them as action to be taken, not by Government but by themselves, while explaining how far and in what way Government is ready to help them.

"Indeed, the active assistance and support of the District Officer will be necessary in every case, until the new plant has taken firm root and is strong enough to stand alone, and the officer who is in immediate charge must work in constant consultation with him. But we do not propose to burden him with the detailed care of the societies. Hon'ble Members will observe that the Bill provides for the appointment in each province of a Registrar, to whom somewhat extensive powers have been given in order to secure that our legislation is not taken advantage of by bogus societies. We propose that he should be a whole-time officer specially selected for the work, and that to him should be entrusted the care and supervision of all the societies in the province. The advantage of concentrating this duty in a single pair of hands will be, that the experience of all the societies will be placed at the disposal of each, since by watching developments under various conditions the Registrar will gain experience which will render him an invaluable adviser; he will know what has succeeded in one place or failed in another, and will be in a position to point out defects and suggest remedies, and to prevent the repetition of mistakes. For the first few years at least he will constantly be going round, visiting the societies and watching their progress, criticising and assisting them, but as a friendly adviser rather than as an inspecting officer. As experience is accumulated and the societies gain strength and are able to stand alone, and as their numbers multiply, the 'dry-nurse' element will disappear from his duties, which will become more purely official.

" I have only one more point to touch upon. The first question that will be asked—that has indeed been asked already—is, what is Government going to do for these societies in the way of financial assistance? I have already said that we propose to exempt for the present their profits and operations from income-tax, stamp-duties, and registration-fees. We shall also authorise them to open public accounts in the Post Office Savings Banks; and these measures will apply equally to urban and to rural societies. In the case of urban societies we propose to go no further.

" As to whether Government should contribute to the capital of rural societies, the most opposite and extreme views have been urged upon us. It has been suggested that we should finance them entirely; but such a procedure would be destructive of that thrift and cooperation and mutual self-help which it is our object to encourage. It has been proposed that the distribution of Government takavi advances should be entrusted to these societies; and I think it quite possible that some day we may be able to make use of those among them which have taken root and flourished, and which stand on a strong and independent basis of their own, as valuable agencies for the purpose. But they must learn to swim before they are thrown into deep water; to take care of their own money before they are trusted with much of ours; and to allow them to regard themselves as mere agencies for the distribution and recovery of Government advances would wholly defeat the object of their creation.

" From the opposite point of view it has been argued that any financial assistance whatever from Government must obscure the co-operative principle, and weaken the spirit of self-dependence which we desire to foster; and it has been urged that Government should confine itself to sympathy and encouragement and moral support. To this it has been replied, and not without reason, that assistance thus restricted would be but cold comfort. We fully recognise the danger which is pointed out; and we propose so to limit our assistance as to minimise that danger as far as possible, by laying down that it must be preceded by and must depend in its amount upon a genuine subscription by the people themselves. But, subject to these conditions, we are prepared to give financial assistance at the start. We believe that such assistance will have a value beyond its mere use as capital on easy terms, since it will be an earnest of the reality of the interest which Government takes in the matter, while the terms to which it will be subject will stimulate the thrift and self-help that are to be a condition precedent. We do not contemplate that our aid will always be needed. Both in the matter of detailed guidance and of the provision of funds, we shall not feel that we have succeeded unless we eventually find ourselves able to withdraw; for, as has been well said, 'cooperation must be built up from the bottom, and not from the top.' But, for the present, we shall be prepared to advance money to rural societies in even fifties of rupees, subject to the condition that the total advance outstanding shall at no time exceed the total amount subscribed or deposited by the members of the society, or a limit of Rs. 2,000 in the case of any single society. It may be said that the first condition will greatly restrict the advances; but at any rate they will double the resources at the disposal of the society. During the first three years of the life of any society, the advances will be free of interest, and will not be recoverable except in the case of the society being wound up; while after that period they will ordinarily bear interest at 4 per cent., and will be recoverable in annual instalments not exceeding one-tenth of the total amount due. The Registrar will have power to suspend the payment of any instalment of capital on payment of any interest that may be due, and such suspension will simply postpone the payment of the suspended instalment and of all subsequent instalments by one instalment period.

" Such, my Lord, are the outlines of the legislation which we propose, and of the executive action which we intend to base upon it. I must crave pardon of the Council for having trespassed on their patience, and for having travelled somewhat outside the limits of my legislative brief; but the subject is one of such great and general interest that I have thought it well to lay our whole scheme, so far as it has already been matured, before the public. I believe that it would be hard to exaggerate either the importance or the

difficulty of the experiment upon which we are about to embark. I feel by no means certain of success. And if we do achieve success, I do not expect to find in it a panacea for all the difficulties of the Indian cultivator. But I am convinced that if we can succeed in inducing him to combine with his fellows to utilise their collective credit for the benefit of each, we shall have done a great deal to lessen those difficulties and to improve his condition. At any rate I hold it to be the bounden duty of Government to give the experiment a fair trial, and to do all that lies in its power to make it successful. But it must be remembered that success or failure lies in other hands than ours. We can do nothing of ourselves. We can offer encouragement, advice, legal facilities, and executive and financial assistance. It is for the people to decide whether they will avail themselves of our offer."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR DENZIL IBBETSON introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR DENZIL IBBETSON moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the Gazette of India in English and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned.

SIMLA;
The 26th October, 1903. }

J. M. MACPHERSON,
*Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 44.}

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 28th October, 1903.

No. 763 M.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will leave Simla at noon on Friday, the 6th November 1903. The departure will be private.

His Excellency will visit Patiala, Nabha, Jind, Bahawalpur, Hyderabad (Sind), Karachi, certain stations on the Persian Gulf, Alwar, Bharatpur and Agra, and will arrive at Calcutta on Wednesday, the 16th December 1903.

All covers intended to reach the Viceroy and Governor General during the tour should be addressed "His Excellency the Viceroy's Camp" without the addition of any post-town.

The party accompanying His Excellency throughout the tour is as follows

L. W. Dane, Esq., I.C.S., Foreign Secretary.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon'ble E. Baring, C.V.O., Military Secretary.

Captain C. Wigram, Aide-de-Camp.

In addition to the above the following will accompany His Excellency to the Persian Gulf.

Her Excellency Lady Curzon.

J. G. Lorimer, Esq., I.C.S., Foreign Department.

(941)

Captain W. E. A. Armstrong, I.M.S., Surgeon.	} Will also be at Alwar and Bharatpur.
Captain R. G. T. Baker-Carr, Aide-de-Camp.	
Major F. L. Adam, Aide-de-Camp.	
Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. Lukis, Indian Medical Service.	} Will also be at the Phulkian States and Bahawalpur.
Captain V. A. S. Keighley, Aide-de-Camp.	
Major A. V. Poynter, Aide-de-Camp.	
F. W. Latimer, Esq., C.I.E., Assistant Private Secretary.	

Khan Bahadur Abdur Rahim Hakim, Attaché, Foreign Department.

All communications of a mere routine nature should be sent, as usual, to the Headquarters of the several Departments.

The 29th October, 1903.

No. 767-M.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will arrive at Calcutta on Wednesday, the 16th December 1903, at 4-17 P.M. (4-50 P.M. Calcutta time). The arrival at Calcutta will be public.

On arrival at the Howrah Railway Station, His Excellency will be received by the Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta, the Commissioner of Police for the Town of Calcutta, and the Magistrate of Howrah, and at Government House by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and Staff, the Chief Justice of Bengal, the Bishop of Calcutta, Members of His Excellency's Executive and Legislative Councils, Judges of the High Court, Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries to the Government of India, the General Officer Commanding the Presidency District and Staff, all principal Civil and Military Officers, and other gentlemen who are desirous of attending.

A Guard of Honour of the East Indian Railway Volunteers will be drawn up on the platform of the Howrah Railway Station, and a Guard of Honour of Native Troops, with Band, outside the station.

The route taken will be by the Hooghly Bridge, Strand Road, Fairlie Place, Dalhousie Square, North, and Old Court House Street.

The Body Guard and the Calcutta Light Horse will form His Excellency's escort.

A Royal Salute will be fired from the ramparts of Fort William as His Excellency alights from the train.

A Guard of Honour of British Infantry and of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles will be drawn up in front of the grand staircase of Government House.

Full dress will be worn by those entitled to wear uniform; Review Order by Military officers. Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will appear in Morning Dress.

By Command,

EVERARD BARING, *Lieut.-Colonel,*

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 30th October, 1903.

No. 23.—The services of Mr. A. M. A. C. Galletti di Cadilhac, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the afternoon of the 7th November, 1903.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.**PUBLIC.**

Simla, the 28th October, 1903.

No. 3423.—His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to declare that the Inspector General of Agriculture in India shall have the privilege of private entrée to Government House.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 30th October, 1903.

No 579.—The Home Department Notification No. 547, dated the 15th instant, replacing the services of Mr. C. C. Watson, of the Indian Civil Service, at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, is cancelled.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 30th October 1903.

No. 633.—With reference to rules 4 and 9 of the rules published with the Home Department Notification No. 529, dated the 8th September 1899, and to rules 2 and 6 published with the Resolution of the Government of Bengal, No. 364-T-F., dated the 10th October 1894, it is hereby notified that the examination prescribed for filling up vacancies in the lower division of the Secretariat clerical service of the Government of India and attached offices, and in the clerical establishments of the offices subordinate to the Government of Bengal, will be held at Calcutta in the Senate House of the Calcutta University, commencing on Saturday, the 9th January 1904.

The examination at Allahabad and Lahore will be held at the same time at the places to be appointed by the Governments of the United Provinces and the Punjab, respectively. The hours of examination at Calcutta will be from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. and from 1-30 P.M. to 4-30 P.M. daily.

The probable number of vacancies in the lower division of the Secretariat clerical service of the Government of India and attached offices to be competed for is twenty-one. Of these, ten will be reserved for candidates domiciled in the United Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Rajputana, Central India and Baluchistan, provided that a sufficient number of such candidates, duly qualified, appear for the examinations to be held at Allahabad and Lahore. The remaining vacancies will be offered for competition among the candidates examined at Calcutta, and such candidates temporarily resident, but not domiciled, in any of the provinces enumerated above, as may be permitted to present themselves for examination at Allahabad and Lahore.

The probable number of vacancies in the offices subordinate to the Government of Bengal is ten. These will be reserved for candidates examined at Calcutta.

Candidates should pay the prescribed fee (Rs. 10) into the nearest treasury and forward the treasury receipt to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta. Candidates paying their fees in Calcutta should pay them into the Bank of Bengal.

Application for permission to appear at the examination should be made to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, between the date of this notification and the 15th December next (inclusive).

* *Particulars and documents prescribed in rule 8 of the rules published with the Home Department Notification of 8th September 1899—*

- (1) Evidence that the candidate at the date of making his application is not less than 18 and not more than 24 years of age. The date of the candidate's birth must be stated.
- (2) In case the candidate has been educated at a school in which student's good conduct registers are kept, the candidate's register for the last year of his attendance at school when a year has not elapsed since he left school. In other cases, a certificate that the candidate is of good moral character from the head of the institution in which he has last been educated, or from some respectable householder to whom he is well known in private life, and who is himself known to a district or sub-divisional magistrate or to the head of some Government office,—this last fact being certified by the countersignature of the officer in question.
- (3) If the candidate is employed under Government a certificate by the head of the office or department to the effect that, in his opinion, there is no objection to the candidate appearing at the ensuing clerkship examination.
- (4) A statement whether the candidate has appeared at any previous clerkship examination, and, if so, in what year.

† *Particulars and documents prescribed in rule 5 of the rules published with the Resolution of the Bengal Government of the 10th October 1894, as amended by Notification No. 877-T.-F., dated the 17th October 1896—*

- (1) The candidate's certificate of the Entrance or any higher University examination, or of Standard VII prescribed by the Code for European Schools.
- (2) Evidence that the candidate at the date of making his application is not less than 18 and not more than 24 years of age. The date of the candidate's birth must be stated.
- (3) In case the candidate has been educated at a school in which student's good conduct registers are kept, and in case a year has not elapsed since he left school, a copy of the candidate's register for the last year of his attendance at school certified by the head master. In other cases a certificate that the candidate is of good moral character from the head of the institution in which he has last been educated, or from some respectable householder to whom he is well known in private life, and who is himself known to a district or sub-divisional magistrate or to the head of some Government office,—this last fact being certified by the countersignature of the officer in question.

The attention of intending candidates is called to rule 8 of the rules* published with the Home Department Notification of the 8th September 1899 and to rule 5 of the rules published with the Resolution of the Government of Bengal of the 10th October 1894 as amended by Notification No. 877-T.-F., dated the 17th October 1896, prescribing the particulars and documents† which should accompany the application for permission to appear at the examination.

MUNICIPALITIES.

The 30th October, 1903.

No. 202.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Provident Funds Act, 1897 (IX of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of the said Act to all Provident Funds established under section 42, sub-section (2), clause (b) (i), of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1900 (United Provinces Act 1 of 1900), by Municipal Boards in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

MEDICAL.

The 30th October, 1903.

No. 1248.—The services of Captain J. L. Marjoribanks, M.B., Indian Medical Service, are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 30th October, 1903.

No. 1611.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Tiruvannamalai in the South Arcot District of the Madras Presidency, if persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Kartigai festival and cattle fair:

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Polur, Agaram Sibbandi, Tiruvannamalai, Tandarai and Tirukkoyilur on the South Indian Railway shall be sold from the 19th November to the 3rd December 1903 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Kartigai festival and cattle fair at Tiruvannamalai.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 30th October, 1903.

No. 481.—The Reverend Philip Horsfall Crozier has been appointed a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 483.—The Reverend Edmund Richard Clough has been appointed a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 485.—The Reverend W. L. Clarke, a Chaplain on probation, is appointed to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical establishment, with effect from the 13th December 1903.

H. H. RISLEY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

EMIGRATION.

Simla, the 24th October, 1903.

No. 1906—73-5.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 80 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in Schedule F. (A)—*Duration of Emigration Season*—to the rules as published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 94-E, dated the 18th March, 1886, and subsequently amended, the following amendment shall be made, namely:

In the second column for the word "7th July" substitute "1st July".

LAND-SURVEYS.

The 28th October, 1903.

No. 1704.—Mr. J. Hickie, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, with effect from the 18th August 1903, but he will continue in the seconded list while employed as Chief Draftsman of the Calcutta Drawing Office.

Mr. W. Robert, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, with effect from the 18th August 1903.

FORESTS.

The 28th October, 1903.

No. 1269—197-7-F.—In consequence of the death of Mr. H. D. D. French, Officiating Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, United Provinces, Mr. L. Mercer, Deputy Conservator, 2nd grade, United Provinces, (on deputation to the Government of India), is appointed to officiate in the 3rd grade of Conservators, with effect from the 4th September 1903, but to remain *seconded* as Assistant Inspector General of Forests and Superintendent of Working-Plans.

No. 1273—197-8-F.—Mr. C. E. Muriel, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, Burma, is appointed to officiate as Conservator, 3rd grade, with effect from the 26th September 1903, the date on which he took over charge of the Oudh Circle, United Provinces.

No. 1276—188-20-P.—(i) Mr. E. G. Chester, Conservator of Forests, 2nd (officiating 1st) grade, Central Provinces, is transferred to the Punjab Forest Circle, of which he received charge from Mr. F. Beadon-Bryant, Conservator, 2nd grade, on the afternoon of the 24th September 1903.

(ii) Mr. F. Beadon-Bryant is transferred to the Southern Circle, Upper Burma, of which he received charge from Mr. J. Copeland, Officiating Conservator, on the forenoon of the 19th October 1903.

From the same date, Mr. J. Copeland reverted to his substantive appointment of Deputy Conservator, 1st grade, Burma.

(iii) Mr. A. W. Blunt, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 3rd (officiating and) grade, Central Provinces, in charge of the current duties of the Conservator's Office, Northern Circle, Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Conservator, 3rd grade, in charge of that Circle, with effect from the 19th October 1903, until further orders.

J. O. MILLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 27th October, 1903.

No. 2555-E.C.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the provisional appointment of Mr. Edward Hopman as Consul for Germany at Bombay.

No. 2559-E.C.—With reference to Notification No. 1210-G., dated the 21st July, 1903, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. J. H. Harperink as Consul for Belgium at Rangoon, has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

The 28th October, 1903.

No. 2580 E.C.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the provisional appointment of Mr. E. Apostolides as Consul for Greece at Calcutta.

No. 1720-G.—Captain H. Burden, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, and Agency Surgeon in Gilgit, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 23rd October, 1903, and is also granted furlough for nine months, under Articles 233 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave.

No. 1721-G.—Major C. M. Moore, Indian Medical Service (Bombay), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted on return from furlough as Agency Surgeon in Gilgit.

The 29th October, 1903.

No. 1724-G.—Major H. Daly, C.S.I., C.I.E., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 1st class and Agent to the Governor General in Central India, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Mr. O. V. Bosanquet, and during the absence on privilege leave and special leave combined of the Hon'ble Mr. C. S. Bayley, C.S.I., or until further orders.

No. 1726-G.—Mr. S. M. Fraser, C.I.E., is appointed to officiate temporarily as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the 28th October, 1903, *vice* Major H. Daly, C.S.I., C.I.E., and until further orders.

No. 1728-G.—The services of Captain G. Tate, Indian Medical Service, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his duties of officiating Civil Surgeon of Peshawar.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Lights, etc.

Simla, the 27th October, 1903.

No. 6586-S.R.—In accordance with the provisions of section 16 of the Burma Coast-lights Act, 1879 (IX of 1879), the Governor General in Council has directed the publication

of the following statement of receipts and expenditure on account of Coast-lights in Burma during the year ending on the 31st March 1903 :

Receipts.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Gross receipts	4,27,124 0 0	Total expenditure on establishment and maintenance during the year 1902-03	1,61,187 0 0
Refunds	1,212 0 0	Total capital expenditure during the year 1902-03	1,61,821 0 0
		Total capital expenditure to the end of the year 1902-03	40,02,162 0 0
		Interest at 4 per cent. on the total capital expenditure to the end of the year 1902-03	1,60,096 0 0
Net receipts	4,25,912 0 0		

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 29th October, 1903.

No. 6646-P.—The following postings in the Account Department are notified, with effect from the 16th of October 1903 :

Mr. D. Dewar as Deputy Accountant General, and

Mr. W. D. Woollam as Assistant Accountant General, Madras.

The 30th October, 1903.

No. 6661-P.—The services of Mr. A. T. Forbes, of the Indian Civil Service, Madras Presidency, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the date of the expiration of his leave.

E. N. BAKER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 30th October, 1903.

APPOINTMENTS.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1059.—In Military Department Notification No. 828 of 1903, for "2nd February 1903" against "Herbert Michael Henry Melhuish (Punjab)," read "2nd April 1903."

NATIVE ARMY.

114th Mahrattas.

No. 1060.—Jemadar Narayenrao Parashramrao Daffe, appointed, on probation, in G. G. O. No. 775 of 1901, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 14th September 1901.

JUDICIAL.

No. 3061.—In exercise of the powers conferred by article 1, clause (1), of the Indian Articles of War (Act V of 1869, as amended by Act XII of 1894), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments be made in paragraph 1 of G. G. O. No. 568 of 1895, as subsequently amended, namely:

In the list of Persons to be both enrolled and attested, for "shoeing-smiths of Native Mountain Batteries" substitute "shoeing-smiths of British and Native Mountain Batteries."

In the list of *Persons to be enrolled only, for "shoeing-smiths or nalbands of other than Native Mountain Batteries" substitute "shoeing-smiths or nalbands of other than British and Native Mountain Batteries."*

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 1062.—The following extracts are published for general information :

"London Gazette," dated the 6th October 1903, pages 6089 and 6091.

WAR OFFICE;

Pal Mall, 6th October, 1903.

The undermentioned appointments are made to the Staff of the Somaliland Field Force :

To be Special Service officers :

Captain L. M. R. Deas, Indian Army. Dated 25th October 1902.

Captain G. M. Rolland, Indian Army. Dated 25th October 1902.

Captain H. de B. Codrington, Indian Army. Dated 21st March 1903.

Lieutenant R. D. Marjoribanks, Indian Army. Dated 25th October 1902.

Lieutenant W. B. Roberts, Indian Army. Dated 21st December 1902.

INDIAN ARMY.

The undermentioned Majors are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst serving as Regimental Commandants :

Charles I. Fry. Dated 12th May 1903.

Frank H. Hancock. Dated 16th May 1903.

James A. Brown. Dated 16th May 1903.

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned Colonels on the Staff in India are granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General whilst so employed. Dated 7th June 1903 :

Colonel H. A. Abbott, C.B., Indian Army.

Colonel F. S. Gwatkin, C.B., Indian Army.

Colonel A. A. Pearson, Indian Army.

Colonel J. B. Woon, Indian Army.

"London Gazette," dated the 9th October 1903, pages 6151 and 6152.

WAR OFFICE,

Pal Mall, 9th October, 1903.

STAFF.

Major J. A. Douglas, Indian Army, to be a Military Attaché, and is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst so employed. Dated 1st January 1903.

The undermentioned appointments are made to the Staff of the Somaliland Field Force on reorganization :

Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. M. Fasken, Indian Army, to command a Brigade, graded as a Colonel on the Staff, and is granted the local rank of Brigadier-General whilst so employed. Dated 16th July 1903.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Swann, Indian Army, from Base Commandant, to command the lines of communication, graded as a Colonel on the Staff, and is granted the local rank of Colonel whilst so employed. Dated 16th July 1903.

INDIAN ARMY.

Colonel Bernard Channer, D.S.O., is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 20th September 1903.

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MILITARY SECRETARIAT.

No. 1063.—Mr. F. Cartland, Registrar, Military Department, is permitted to retire from the service under the provisions of Article 464 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st November 1903.

Mr. C. Hodgen, Superintendent in the Military Department, is appointed Registrar in that Department, *vice* Mr. Cartland, retired, with effect from the 1st November 1903.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 1064.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

28th October 1903.

Louis Samuel Hyde Baker, 23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force).

George Charles Atkinson, 71st Coorg Rifles.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

4th August 1903.

John Francis Cecil Dalmahoy, 39th Garhwal Rifles.

John Briscoe Watts, 17th Infantry (The Loyal Regiment).

7th September 1903.

Donald Elphinston Robertson, 11th Prince of Wales' Own Lancers.

Edward Patrick Alexander Melville, 23rd Sikh Pioneers.

26th September 1903.

Herbert John Mackenzie, 16th Rajputs (The Lucknow Regiment).

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bombay Command.

No. 1065.—The undermentioned fourth class Assistant Surgeons, having completed five years' service in that class, to be third class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 1st October 1903 :

Henry Reynolds Byrne.

Nicholas Philip Shemain.

St. John Edward Hendricks.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 1066.—No. 741, second class Hospital Assistant Abdul Hamid (E) having completed five years' service in that class, and passed the required departmental examination, is promoted to the first class, with effect from the 1st October 1903.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

NORTHERN CIRCLE.

No. 1067.—Sub-Conductor Frederick Merrell, *on probation*, is confirmed in his present grade, with effect from the 7th April 1903.

SOUTHERN CIRCLE.

No. 1068.—Sub-Conductor Richard Buckley Walker, on probation, is confirmed in his present grade, with effect from the 1st April 1903.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.*India.*

No. 1069.—Sub-Conductor Thomas Bech, Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, Military Works Services, to be Conductor; and

Sergeant (Supernumerary Sub-Conductor) Richard John Sheridan, Supervisor, 1st grade, Military Works Services, is absorbed in the grade of Sub-Conductor,—with effect from the 5th September 1903, *vice* Conductor Edward Hayden, deceased.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1070.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments:

1st Sappers and Miners.

Havildar Akbar Ali to be Jemadar, *vice* Karim Bakhsh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st October 1903.

41st Dogras.

Jemadar Nihala (I) to be Subadar, *vice* Ranjha, dismissed the service, with effect from the 27th May 1903.

42nd Deoli Regiment.

Jemadar Khwaju Khan to be Subadar and Havildar Arisal Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Nur Khan, transferred to the pension establishment. Dated 1st May 1903.

Jemadar Unkara to be Subadar, *vice* Mahadewa, transferred to the pension establishment. Dated 1st May 1903.

Havildar Rambakhsha to be Jemadar, *vice* Unkara, promoted. Dated 4th May 1903.

Jemadar Sugram Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Ruggha, transferred to the pension establishment. Dated 1st May 1903.

Havildar Jagnatha (1st) to be Jemadar, *vice* Sugram Singh, promoted. Dated 4th May 1903.

Havildar Kana to be Jemadar, *vice* Choga, transferred to the pension establishment. Dated 1st June 1903.

Havildar Jagnatha (2nd) to be Jemadar, *vice* Ramsukha, transferred to the pension establishment. Dated 1st June 1903.

72nd Punjabis.

Havildar Phumman Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Gurmukh Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 26th August 1903.

95th Russell's Infantry.

Jemadar Bismilla Khan to be Subadar and Havildar Shaikh Muhammad to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Shihabuddin, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 4th August 1903.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 1071.—Major Charles Edward Lloyd, Indian Army, Supply and Transport officer, 3rd class, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 10th December 1903.

SPECIAL.

No. 1072.—With reference to article 280, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, the undermentioned officer, having been absent from military duty for ten years, is transferred to the supernumerary list, with effect from the date specified:

Captain B. C. Waterfield, Indian Army, Assistant Commissioner, Punjab. Dated 19th April 1903.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 1073.—Syud Khadim Ally, Sub-Engineer, 1st grade, is promoted to the rank of Honorary Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, with effect from the 1st November 1903.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 57.—Captain F. P. James, Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, of the Military Accounts Department, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Marine Accounts, with effect from the 5th October 1903.

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**RAILWAYS.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 26th October, 1903.

No. 394.—Mr. E. A. Lee, Examiner of Accounts, is permitted, under Articles 465 and 641 (c) of the Civil Service Regulations, to retire from the service, with effect from the 22nd October 1903.

The 27th October, 1903.

No. 395.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 84 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following amendments in the rules made under the said section and annexed to the Government of India circular No. 111 Railway, dated the 14th February, 1902, which was published under the Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 81, dated the 7th March, 1902, in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 8th March, 1902:

- (1) After the word "report" in rule 6, sub-rule (1), the words "which in the case of all accidents of the nature described in the explanation to rule 22, sub-rule (2), must be submitted" shall be inserted.
- (2) For the word "rule 25" at the end of rule 6, sub-rule (1), the words "rule 25 (1)" shall be substituted.
- (3) Rule 25 shall become rule 25 (1); for the words "serious accidents" the words "accidents of the nature described in the explanation to rule 22, sub-rule (2)," shall be substituted; and the following sub-rule shall be added, namely:
" (2) Reports in connection with accidents which, although coming under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, are not accidents of the nature described in the explanation to rule 22, sub-rule (2), will be submitted to the Government of India only if in the opinion of the Senior Government Inspector they contain features of special importance or requiring special notice. When the Senior Government Inspector recommends the publication of such a report, it should be in the form adopted by the Inspecting officers of the Board of Trade; when not recommended for publication, it may be in the form of a letter explaining as briefly as possible the special features which the Senior Government Inspector desires to bring to notice."

The 30th October, 1903.

No. 400.—The furlough for one year combined with privilege leave granted to Mr. J. M. Harman, Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, State Railways, in Public Works Department Notification No. 272 Railways, dated 11th August 1902, has been extended by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to 11th September 1904 inclusive.

A. BRERETON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
IRRIGATION ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 28th October, 1903.

No. 396.—Mr. R. L. Campbell, a retired officer of the Public Works Department, who has been re-engaged by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, under covenant for three years, is posted to Bombay.

No. 397.—Mr. P. T. R. Kellner, Assistant Accountant General, Public Works Department, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for nine months, under Articles 233 260 and 338 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 16th November 1903, or subsequent date.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 29th October, 1903.

No. 398.—Mr. F. G. Maclean, C.I.E., Director General of Telegraphs, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, under the provisions of Article 650 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 7th November 1903.

No. 399.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 398 Telegraphs, dated the 29th October 1903, Mr. S. H. C. Hutchinson, Director, Traffic Branch, Indian Telegraph Department, is appointed sub. *pro tem.* Director General of Telegraphs, until further orders.

SIDNEY PRESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

India, during the week ending the 24th

• Import d.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Madras Presidency.	...	Salem Town	Madras	(d) 25	(d) 18
		Salem District	S. M.	(b) 150	(b) 114
		Bellary Cantonment	" & Madras	(c) 45	(c) 28
		Bellary District	Madras	(h) 48	(h) 27
		Coimbatore Town	Madras, S. I. & Nilgiri	12	10
		Coimbatore District	Madras ... ..	...	...
		Nilgiris	Madras ... ..	...	...
		North Arcot "	S. I. & Madras ... ..	...	...
		South Arcot District ... ..	" " ... ..	...	...
		Cuddalore Port ... ..	" " ... ..	...	...
		Tinnevely District	S. I. ... ..	...	...
		Malabar "	Madras ... ..	...	...
		Cuddalore "	S. I. & Madras	10	8
		Mangalore Port ... ..	" ... ..	...	...
		Krnala ... ..	" ... ..	...	...
		South Canara District ... ..	" ... ..	...	...
		Madras City	Madras and S. I. ... ..	...	...
		Chingleput "	S. I. & Madras ... ..	...	...
		Kurnool "	"	3	2
		Tiduvuri "	Morvi & Madras ... ..	...	...
		Tanjore "	S. I. ... ..	...	...
		Anantapur "	Madras S. I. & S. M.	(a) 46	(a) 27
		TOTAL				336	234
Bengal ...	Patna	Calcutta	E. I., E. B. S. & B. N.	13	13
		Champan District ... ..	" ... ..	...	...
		Chapra Town	B. & N. W. ... ..	...	...
		Saran District	"	80	56
		Gaya District	E. I. ... ..	...	...
		Darbhanga Town	B. & N. W. ... ..	...	...
		Darbhanga District	"	1	...
		Shahabad District	"	67	40
		Patna City	E. I.	1	1
		Patna District	"	127	113
Chota Nagpur	Palamu District ... ..	" ... ..	...	...
	TOTAL				330	232
United Provinces.	Allahabad	Allahabad City	E. I.	12	10
		Allahabad District	"	(i) 23	(i) 20
		Cawnpore City	E. I., O. & R., B. & O. L., & G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	271	238
		Cawnpore District	"	1	1
		Fatehpur	E. I. ... ..	...	...
		Banda District	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) ... ..	...	...
		Jhansi City	G. I. P. ... ..	...	...
		Jhansi District ... ..	" ... ..	...	...
	Benares	Hauirpur " ... ..	" ... ..	...	...
		Benares Cantonment	B. & N. W. & O. & R. ... ..	...	...
		Benares City ... ..	" ... ..	...	...
		Benares District	B. & N. W. & E. I. ... ..	...	...
		Ballia	B. & N. W.	23	23
		Jaunpur City	O. & R. ... ..	...	...
		Jaunpur District	"	17	11
		Ghazipur "	E. I. & B. & N. W. ... ..	...	...
	Fyzabad	Mirzapur City	E. I. ... ..	...	...
		Mirzapur District ... ..	" ... ..	...	...
		Gonda "	B. & N. W.	66	46
		Partabgarh "	O. & R.	9	6
		Sultanpur " ... ..	" ... ..	...	...
		Ajodhya	O. & R. & B. & N. W. ... ..	...	...
		Fyzabad City	O. & R.	8	...
Fyzabad District		O. & R. ... ..	...	...
Gorakhpur	Bara Banki Town	B. & N. W. & O. & R. ... ..	...	...
	Bara Banki District	"	30	14	
	Awamgarh City ... ..	" ... ..	...	...
	Awamgarh District	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	(l) 118	(l) 107	
Meerut	Gorakhpur City	B. & N. W.	10	10	
	Gorakhpur District	"	(k) 15	(k) 8	
	Basti District	B. & N. W.	12	7	
	Meerut City	N. W.	4	2	
	Meerut Cantonment ... ..	" ... ..	...	...
	Meerut District	N. W., O. & R. & E. I. ... ..	...	...
	Muzaffarnagar City	N. W. ... ..	...	...
	Muzaffarnagar District	N. W.	1	...	
Lucknow	Aligarh	E. I. ... ..	...	...
	Saharanpur	O. & R. & N. W. ... ..	...	...
	Hardwar Union "	O. & R. ... ..	...	...
	Roorkee Town ... ..	" ... ..	...	...
	Bulandshahr District ... ..	" ... ..	...	...
	Unao "	O. & R.	6	2	
	Lucknow City	O. & R., B. & N. W. & R. K.	6	7	
	Lucknow District	"	2	1	
...	Hardoi "	O. & R. ... ..	...	...
	Rae Bareilly "	O. & R. ... ..	...	...
	Sitapur "	R. K.	(i) 43	(i) 43	

(a) Including 3 imported seizures and 1 imported death.
 (b) " 13 " " 11 " "
 (c) " 15 " " 8 " "
 (d) " 6 " " 4 " "
 (e) " 1 " seizure. " " "

(g) Including 2 imported seizures.
 (h) " 6 " " and 2 imported deaths.
 (i) " 1 seizure and 1 death of previous week.
 (j) " 43 seizures " 43 deaths " "
 (k) " 9 " " 4 " " "
 (l) " 38 " " 1 " " "

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts and Stations, and Towns of over 80,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
UPPER PROVINCES.	Agra	Etawah City	E. I.	...	...
		Etawah District	...	...	...
		Fatehgarh	B. & C. I.	...	...
		Farrukhabad Town	B. & C. I.	11	11
		Farrukhabad District	...	...	...
		Malniguri	...	...	...
		Agra City	B. & C. I., G. I. P. & E. I.	...	...
		Agra District	...	...	...
	Bohlikhand	Bareilly City	R. & K.	...	...
		Bareilly District	R. & K.	...	...
	Kannan	Shahjahanpur District	" O. & R.	(d) 1	(d) 1
		Bijnor	...	...	...
	Kannan	Naini Tal	R. & K.	...	...
			Total	690	569
PUNJAB.	Jullundur	Jullundur District	N. W.	28	16
		Hoshiarpur	...	45	10
		Farosepur	N. W. & B. & C. I.	1	...
	Lahore	Kangra	...	...	...
		Amritsar City	N. W.	...	...
		Amritsar District	N. W.	6	2
	Rawalpindi	Gurdaspur	N. W.	8	3
		Lahore	N. W.	...	...
		Rawalpindi	N. W.	136	116
	Multan	Gujrat	N. W.	31	16
		Gujranwala	N. W.	62	43
		Shahpur	N. W.	160	55
	Delhi	Jhelum	N. W.	4	3
		Jhang	N. W.	(i) 29	(i) 16
		Multan	N. W.	1	1
	Delhi	Montgomery	N. W.	...	...
		Mianwali	N. W.	...	...
		Gurgaon	B. & C. I.	...	...
	Delhi	Delhi	E. I. O. & R., B. & C. I., N. W.	...	...
		Hissar	B. & C. I.	113	69
		Karnal	E. I.	...	...
	Delhi	Ludhiana	N. W.	277	150
		Umballa District	N. W. & E. I.	75	29
		Rohatak	S. P.	...	...
	Delhi	Patiala City	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.)	...	...
		Patiala State	N. W., E. I., B. & C. I., & J. B.	36	26
		Kapurthala State	N. W.	15	8
			Total	1,040	598
CENTRAL PROVINCES. (including Berar.)	Norbudda	Nimar District	G. I. P. & B. & C. I.	8	3
		Hoshangabad District	...	(j) 242	(j) 100
		Narsingpur Town	...	...	...
	Nagpur	Narsingpur District	...	(i) 65	(i) 39
		Chindwara	...	(d) 2	...
		Retal	...	...	...
	Nagpur	Nagpur City	B. N. & G. I. P.	(a) 77	(a) 57
		Nagpur District	...	(p) 598	(p) 501
		Wardha	G. I. P.	(h) 24	(h) 19
	Chhattisgarh	Chanda	...	(c) 10	(c) 9
		Bhandara	B. N.	(k) 20	(k) 20
	Jubbulpore	Jubbulpore Town	...	(d) 8	(d) 2
		Jubbulpore District	E. I. & G. I. P.	(e) 72	(e) 52
		Damoh	...	...	...
	Chhattisgarh	Saugor Cantonment	...	...	...
		Saugor Town	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	(l) 1	...
		Saugor District	...	...	...
	Chhattisgarh	Mandla	...	...	...
		Bilaspur	B. N.	...	...
		Raipur	...	(d) 1	...
ASSAM	Assam Valley	Akola District	G. I. P.	158	138
		Buldana	...	5	3
		Wun	...	...	...
	Assam Valley	Basin	...	139	114
		Amraoti	G. I. P.	363	359
		Ellichpur	...	19	10
	Assam Valley	Yeotmal	...	...	...
			Total	1798	1522
	Assam Valley		Total	...	...
			Total	...	...
MYSORE STATE.	Mysore	Bangalore City	S. M. & Madras	85	73
		Bangalore Civil and Military Station	...	94	71
		Bangalore District	...	216	178
	Mysore	Mysore City	...	274	224
		Mysore District	...	116	89
		Kolar	Madras and S. M.	76	58
	Mysore	Kolar Gold Fields	...	9	8
		Tumkur District	S. M.	99	57
		Shimoga	...	113	68
	Mysore	Chitaldrug	...	109	73
		Kadur	...	24	14
		Hassan	...	33	18
			Total	1253	931

(a) Including 6 imported seizures and 3 imported deaths.

(c) Including 2 " " " 1 " death.

(d) Imported.

(e) Including 2 " " " 2 " deaths.

(f) Including 1 " seizure, " 2 " deaths.

(g) Including 5 " seizures, " 2 " deaths.

(h) Including 1 " seizure, " 1 " death.

(i) Including 13 imported seizures and 13 imported deaths.

(k) Including 1 imported seizure and 2 imported deaths.

(l) Figures for 2 weeks.

(j) Including 7 imported seizures and 6 imported deaths.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
HYDERABAD STATE.	...	Aurangabad District	N. G. S.	137	106
		Bir	G. I. P. & Barsi	581	435
		Hyderabad	N. G. S.	...	...
		Indur	...	(c) 1	(a) 1
		Usmanabad	G. I. P. & Barsi	168	174
		Lingragur	S. M.	167	146
		Parbhani	G. I. P.	21	5
		Beichur	...	4	4
		Galburga	...	49	52
				Total	1098	923
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Indore City	B., B. & C. I.	767	751
		Indore State	" "	141	115
		Gwalior	" "	77	53
		Bhopal City	" "	53	53
		Bhopal State	" "	104	106
		Mhow Cantonment	B., B. & C. I. (Rajputana-Malwa)	58 (b)	58 (b)
		Nimach Cantonment	" "	115	51
		Indore Residency	" "	3	8
		Ratlam City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Ratlam State	" "	21(b)	11(b)
		Dowda Town	" "	26	23
		Dowda State	" "	2	...
		Sehore	" "	28(b)	15 (b)
		Sailana	" "	5(b)	6(b)
		Jhabua	" "	18(b)	17(b)
		Jaora	" "	6(b)	8(b)
				Total	1426	1270
RAJPUTANA	...	Ajmer District	B., B. & C. I.	25	2
		Mewar State	" "	23	20
		Chitor (Udaipur State)	" "	...	...
		Tonk State	" "	...	...
		Marwar State	B., B. & C. I.	1	1
		Jaipur	" "	6	1
		Kishengarh Town	" "	...	...
		Banswara State	" "	1	2
		Alwar	" "	7	7
				Total	68	33
KASHMIR...	...	Hamirpur-Sidhan (Akheer Tahsil)	" "	...	...
		Jammu City	" "	49	33
		Jammu Province	" "	...	...
		Total	49	33	
N.-W. F. PROVINCE.	...	Abbottabad Town	" "	...	...
		Hazara District	" "	...	...
		Total	" "	...	...
BALUCHISTAN.	...	Sonmiani	N. W.	...	...
		Hirok	" "	...	...
		Total	" "	...	...
GRAND TOTAL				23552	18177

(a) From 13th to 19th October 1903.

(b) For week ending 17th October 1903.

(c) Imported.

H. H. RISLEY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 29th October 1903, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.

The principal feature of the weather of the past week has been the intensification of the low pressure area over the Bay into a cyclonic storm. Previous to this intensification the rainfall was practically confined to the south of the Peninsula whence moderately heavy showers were reported between the 23rd and the 28th. The principal amounts on these dates were:—Chitaldroog 3·31" and Trivandrum 3·18" on the 23rd; Cochin 2·80", Calicut 2·74" and Bijapur 2·15" on the 24th; Mysore 3·34" and Mercara 3·23" on the 25th; Coimbatore 3·11" on the 26th and Madras 1·27" on the 27th. During the 28th the depression over the Bay intensified and concentrated, so that rain was probably more or less confined to the storm area over the sea and the only falls of importance over the land area were 2·07" at Trivandrum and 1·58" at Madras. On the following day, the 29th, the storm was approaching the Madras coast and pressure was 0·26" below the normal at Cocanada. The movement of the storm was accompanied with a considerable extension of rainfall around the Bay, Balasore reporting a fall of 5·17", Cuttack of 2·97", False Point of 2·55" and Rangoon, Lashio, Calcutta, Gopalpur and Nellore of over 1", while rain had, on the contrary, entirely ceased over Southern India.

The rainfall table shows that effective rain was received, during the week under review, over Burma, over the Calcutta subdivision of Bengal, Burdwan, Chota Nagpur, the East Coast, the Deccan, South India and the Calicut subdivision of the West Coast, the average actual fall ranging from 0·23" in the Burdwan subdivision to 4·79" in the Calicut subdivision and to over 3" in the Cuttack and Mysore subdivisions and the East Coast south division. The rainfall was heavier than usual over the greater part of the Peninsula. Over the remainder of India the week was actually or practically rainless.

In consequence of this distribution of rain the seasonal excess over the Peninsula has increased and now amounts to 54 % in Mysore, 46% in Hyderabad, 27% in Bellary and 22% in Madura. Elsewhere the monsoon rainfall, up to date, has been approximately normal, except in the case of Lahore, where, as previously mentioned, the rainfall to date is in defect.

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 30TH OCTOBER 1903.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 1ST MAY 1903 TO 30TH OCTOBER 1903.			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE VARIATION.	
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
		Inches.	Inches.		Inches.	Inches.			
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon) . . .	...	0'88	1'41	- 0'53	149'14	145'54	+ 3'60	+ 2	+ 3
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo) . . .	...	1'01	0'89	+ 0'12	57'87	58'65	- 0'78	- 1	- 2
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay) . . .	...	0'50	0'96	- 0'46	20'80	29'49	- 2'63	- 9	- 8
4. Delta of Bengal . . .	{ Narayanganj .	0'14	1'40	- 1'26	78'50	77'82	+ 0'68	+ 1	+ 3
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar)	{ Calcutta . . .	0'55	0'69	- 0'14	49'09	52'72	- 8'63	- 15	- 15
	...	0	1'06	- 1'06	117'53	118'35	- 0'82	- 1	0
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, East.	{ Dinajpur . . .	0	0'29	- 0'29	80'79	90'56	- 9'77	- 11	- 11
	{ Darbhanga . . .	0	0'33	- 0'33	54'50	49'18	+ 4'38	+ 9	+ 12
	{ Bahraich . . .	0	0'02	- 0'02	51'87	45'03	+ 6'84	+ 15	+ 15
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East . . .	{ Burdwan . . .	0'23	0'49	- 0'26	48'61	51'73	- 3'12	- 6	- 6
	{ Patna . . .	0	0'33	- 0'33	35'60	43'09	- 7'49	- 17	- 17
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, West.	{ Simla . . .	0'06	0'08	- 0'02	44'05	48'20	- 3'25	- 7	- 7
	{ Ludhiana . . .	0	0'03	- 0'03	32'04	30'61	- 3'97	- 11	- 11
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West . . .	{ Cawnpore . . .	0	0'11	- 0'11	34'01	32'22	+ 1'79	+ 6	+ 6
10. N. W. Dry Area (Bikaner) . . .	{ Lahore . . .	0	0'01	- 0'01	12'81	20'64	- 7'83	- 38	- 38
11. Baluchistan (Quetta) . . .	...	0	0	0	9'42	8'06	+ 1'36	+ 17	+ 17
	...	0	0	0	0'81	1'43	- 0'62	- 43	- 43
12. East Coast, North . . .	{ Sonmiani . . .	1'42	1'76	- 0'34	71'12	34'07	+ 37'05	+ 8	+ 9
	{ Vaitan . . .	3'50	0'88	+ 2'62	56'97	56'97	+ 5'25	+ 9	+ 5
	{ Cuttack . . .	0'33	0'42	- 0'09	53'06	53'06	- 8'86	- 17	- 17
13. East Satpuras . . .	{ Raichur . . .	0'01	0'50	- 0'49	02'80	49'99	+ 1'18	+ 2	+ 3
	{ Raipur . . .	0	0'39	- 0'39	57'99	57'99	+ 4'81	+ 8	+ 9
	{ Jubbulpore . . .	0	0'39	- 0'39	57'99	57'99	+ 4'81	+ 8	+ 9
14. Central India Plateau . . .	{ Jhansi . . .	0	0'18	- 0'18	41'20	42'13	- 0'84	- 2	- 2
	{ Jaipur . . .	0	0'06	- 0'06	21'59	21'37	+ 0'22	+ 1	+ 1
	{ Indore . . .	0	0'21	- 0'21	42'62	40'71	+ 1'91	+ 5	+ 5
15. West Coast . . .	{ Calicut . . .	4'79	2'57	+ 2'22	99'00	88'52	+ 10'48	+ 12	+ 10
	{ Bombay . . .	0	0'99	- 0'99	107'50	97'78	+ 9'72	+ 10	+ 11
	{ Ahmedabad . . .	0	0'58	- 0'58	33'29	38'19	- 4'90	- 13	- 11
16. Gujarat . . .	{ Rajkot . . .	0	0'23	- 0'23	20'67	20'73	- 0'06	0	+ 1
17. West Satpuras (Akola) . . .	...	0	0'44	- 0'44	36'87	32'72	+ 4'15	+ 13	+ 14
18. Deccan . . .	{ Bellary . . .	1'24	0'89	+ 0'35	28'89	22'77	+ 6'12	+ 27	+ 26
	{ Bijapur . . .	0'43	0'79	- 0'36	32'69	28'34	+ 4'35	+ 15	+ 17
	{ Hyderabad . . .	0'79	0'91	- 0'12	41'36	28'33	+ 13'03	+ 46	+ 48
19. South India . . .	{ Mysore . . .	3'31	0'80	+ 2'51	38'41	24'87	+ 13'54	+ 54	+ 46
	{ Madura . . .	1'79	1'64	+ 0'15	26'33	21'52	+ 4'81	+ 22	+ 23
20. East Coast, South (Madras) . . .	...	3'30	3'40	- 0'10	28'12	23'96	+ 4'16	+ 17	+ 21

W. L. DALLAS,

for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India
and Director General of Indian Observatories.J. O. MILLER, ^o
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday,
24th October 1903.

Madras.—The rainfall was good to fair. Water for irrigation is generally sufficient. Ploughing, sowing, transplanting and weeding are in progress. Standing crops are in good condition, but in parts of Godavari and Cuddapah they have suffered from excessive rain and in Kistna from floods. Pasture is sufficient. Fodder is generally procurable. The condition of cattle is good. Prices have fallen or are stationary.

Bombay.—Moderate rain fell during the week in parts of Ratnagiri and the Carnatic; slight in parts of Colaba and Kanara and very slight in parts of Poona, Sholapur and Satara. The rainfall generally was sufficient, but more rain is needed in parts of Ahmedabad, Khandesh, Nasik and Ahmednagar. The standing crops have been damaged by insects or locusts in parts of Sindh, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, Satara, Belgaum and Rajkot; by rats in parts of Ahmednagar and Sholapur; and by excessive moisture in parts of Thana, Sholapur and Satara, but are generally in good condition elsewhere. The harvesting of autumn crops is generally in progress. Cotton has been slightly damaged by locusts in parts of Thar and Parkar and Broach; and by excessive moisture and rats in parts of Sholapur, but is generally in good condition in parts of Hyderabad, Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Satara and the Carnatic. The preparation of lands for spring cultivation is nearly over in Satara and is progressing in parts of Sindh and Gujarat. The sowing of spring crops is completed in Poona; has commenced in parts of Karachi and Ahmedabad; and generally continues in parts of Larkana, the Upper Sindh Frontier, Broach, the Deccan and the Carnatic. The fodder-supply is sufficient. Agricultural stock is in good condition and generally sufficient. The water-supply is adequate. Prices have fallen in four districts, have risen in two and are stationary elsewhere.

Bengal.—The rainfall during the week was generally light and scattered. The standing winter rice crop is doing well, except in a few places, where occasional showers are needed for the benefit of the crop. The sowing of the spring crop continues. Fodder and water are adequate. The price of common rice has risen in five districts, has fallen in six and is stationary in the rest.

United Provinces—A sprinkling of rain fell in Budaun and the Bundelkhand districts accompanied by a slight fall of hail in Hamirpur. Autumn crops continue to be harvested and the sowing of spring crops is generally in progress. Cotton is being picked and the sowing of poppy has commenced in Etawah and Bahraich. Damage to standing crops by the recent storm is reported from Muttra, Lucknow, Rai Bareilly and Banda. Markets are well stocked and prices are stationary.

Punjab.—No rain fell during the week. The picking of cotton and harvesting of autumn crops are in progress. Sowings of spring crops continue. The condition and prospects of the autumn crops are generally good, except in Delhi and parts of Ferozepore, where unirrigated crops have suffered for want of rain. The cotton and sesamum crops have been damaged by an insect known as "*mula*" in parts of Mooltan, and some damage is also reported to have been done by locusts in that district. Agricultural stock and cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient throughout the province. The price of wheat is falling in Mianwali. The prices of other food-grains are falling generally in Shahpur, Rawalpindi and Mianwali, but are unchanged elsewhere.

North-West Frontier Province.—No rain fell during the week. Sowings of spring crops are in progress on irrigated areas. The prospects of standing crops are generally average, but rain is badly wanted for spring dry sowings. Water is very low in rivers, but sufficient in canals, except the Bara. Fodder and stocks of food-grains are ample. Prices are rising slightly in Peshawar, but are stationary in Dera Ismail Khan.

Burma.—Light rain fell almost everywhere, but no rain fell in Pakokku, Bhamo, Shwebo and Upper Chindwin. Thayetmyo, Lower Chindwin, Meiktila and Yamethin, however, received a fair quantity. Reaping of early wet-weather and hill-side paddy is almost over. General transplanting of late wet-weather paddy is practically finished in Upper Burma. The sowing of *juar* is completed in Minbu and Meiktila and of maize and sesamum in Minbu. The cultivation of dry-weather crops is in progress. Plucking of cotton has commenced in Lower Chindwin. The condition of the standing crops is good in Lower Burma and fair in Upper Burma. Prospects on the whole are favourable. The price of paddy has fallen considerably in Bassein, but more so in Henzada and Amherst. Slight variations occur in four districts; elsewhere there is no change.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been clear and cool. The harvesting of autumn crops and the preparation of land for spring sowings are generally in progress. Sowings have commenced in parts. Crop prospects are generally in good condition, but some damage has been caused by locusts in Seoni, by the recent rains in Raipur, by grasshoppers in Nimar and by insects in Betul and Raipur. Prices show a slight tendency to rise in the northern districts. The numbers on relief were as follows:—Gratuitous relief—Poor-houses—Raipur, adult, 1; children, 13; total, 14. **BERAR:**—The weather has been cool. Crops are generally in good condition. The preparation of land for spring sowings is in progress. Sowings of spring crops continue. Weeding operations are in progress in all districts, except Buldana. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are almost stationary.

Assam.—Light showers fell in Cachar, Goalpara, Nowgong and the Naga, Garo and Lushai Hills. There was no rain elsewhere. Reaping of early rice still continues in Darrang and Manipur and sowing of pulse in Darrang and Nowgong. Plucking and manufacture of tea and ploughing for mustard are in progress. Jute is still being cut in Goalpara and the Garo Hills. The outturn of early rice is generally good and of jute good in Sylhet and Goalpara and fair elsewhere. Prospects of tea, late rice, pulse and sugarcane are fair to good. Prices of common rice—Silchar, 15; Sylhet, Gauhati and Tezpur, 13; Sibsagar, 12; Dhubri and Nowgong, 11; and Dibrugarh, 10 seers per rupee.

Mysore.—The rainfall was good throughout the province. Two inches and 35 cents. of rain fell in the Civil and Military station of Bangalore. General prospects are good. Prices have slightly fallen. Generally the cattle are healthy, except in parts of Mysore, Shimoga and Hassan. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Coorg.—Rainfall 5 inches 72 cents. Cardamom picking continues. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder are ample.

Hyderabad.—The rainfall during the week was 28 cents. The autumn harvest continues and in parts is nearing completion. Early rice is good. Weeding operations are in progress and the harvesting of crops have begun in parts. The spring crops are being sown, and lands for late rice are being prepared. Prices:—wheat, 10½; rice, 9½; and *juar*, 53½ seers per *halli* rupee.

Rajputana.—The rainfall was slight in Jaisalmer and Alwar. The sowing of winter crops and the harvesting of autumn crops are in progress. Injury to crops by locusts is reported in a few States. Considerable damage to crops has been caused in Jaisalmer. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder is sufficient. The prospects of the autumn harvest are good. Prices are generally favourable.

Central India.—The rainfall was partial in Gwalior and Indore; *nil* elsewhere and sufficient everywhere. Agricultural operations are in progress everywhere. Crops are in good condition in Gwalior, Bhopal and Baghelkhand; fair in Indore, Malwa and Bhopawar; and average in Bundelkhand, but have been slightly damaged by vermin and rain in parts of Indore, Bundelkhand, Malwa and Bhopawar. Agricultural stock and pasturage are generally good. Prices are steady in Gwalior, Bundelkhand, Malwa and Bhopawar and normal in Indore, Bhopal and Baghelkhand.

Kashmir.—The weather is bright and clear. Prices are stationary. **JAMMU:**—There has been no rain. The condition of the standing crops is fair. Fodder is sufficient. The harvesting of the autumn crops is in progress. Wheat is selling from 14 to 26 and maize from 14 to 32 seers per rupee.

Nepal.—Rainfall 0·86 cent. The weather is bright and cold. Upland rice has been cut and the outturn is good. The harvesting of lowland rice has been commenced. Price of rice is 5½ seers for the rupee.

J. O. MILLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

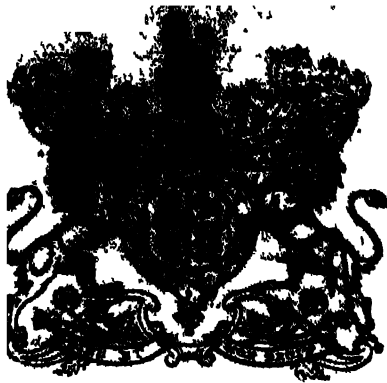
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	AVERAGE EARNINGS PER MILE PER WEEK.				RESULTS OF WORKING DURING 2ND-HALF OF YEAR.								RESULTS OF WORKING FOR OFFICIAL YEAR.			
	During 2nd-half of 1902.		During official year of 1902-03.		Mean mileage worked.		Total earnings for week ending.		Earnings per mile open for week.		Total earnings from 1st July to		Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	1902.	1903.	18th October 1902.	17th October 1903.	1902.	1903.	18th October 1902.	17th October 1903.	18th October 1902.	17th October 1903.				
State and Guaranteed Railways.																
East Indian	624	671	1,949	1,972	10,73,104	12,78,000	581	648	1,78,23,377	1,89,68,000	11,44,623	3,54,74,229	3,68,16,000	13,41,771	...	...
Bengal Central	194	193	139	139	28,735	40,900	207	294	4,45,017	5,35,000	89,383	7,55,123	8,41,000	85,877	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur (inclgd. Raipur-Dhamtari & 6")	153	169	1,608	1,805	2,08,425	2,50,100	133	142	35,22,870	37,13,000	1,90,130	71,96,047	77,25,000	5,28,953	...	...
Great Indian Peninsula system	418	534	1,568	1,569	5,41,934	6,36,000	346	495	74,32,011	87,48,000	13,15,989	1,92,74,216	2,22,00,000	29,25,784	...	...
Indian Midland (inclgd. Bhopal-Hamir)	176	217	871	916	1,54,962	1,33,000	178	145	18,70,819	18,11,000	...	49,20,832	44,37,000	...	...	4,83,832
Bezwada extrn. (East Coast State)	276	283	21	21	6,084	4,500	290	214	87,685	68,300	...	1,52,793	1,50,000	...	...	2,793
North Western (inclgd. Nowshera-Dargai & 6")	247	255	3,158	3,267	7,64,131	9,49,000	242	290	1,15,91,108	1,41,55,000	25,63,892	2,24,98,712	2,73,41,000	42,42,289	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (inclgd. m. g.)	208	230	1,115	1,162	2,22,580	2,26,000	190	104	3,62,264	35,32,000	1,99,736	70,75,615	76,01,000	6,15,365	...	...
Eastern Bengal (inclgd. metre & 2 6")	425	380	889	859	3,91,152	5,17,000	440	575	50,54,856	59,20,000	2,74,144	92,94,918	93,62,000	67,082	...	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	566	657	461	461	2,43,078	2,73,000	597	593	35,23,246	35,58,000	34,754	81,37,217	88,13,000	6,25,783	...	...
Madras	248	259	888	900	2,20,655	2,57,000	248	286	33,71,735	36,76,000	3,04,205	65,62,533	71,48,000	5,65,447	...	...
North-East line	148	173	494	495	71,513	81,000	145	104	11,95,444	11,79,000	...	25,29,809	24,38,000	...	...	91,869
Hariwar-Dehra	144	152	32	32	9,885	4,200	309	131	72,501	62,200	...	1,43,002	1,41,000	...	...	2,002
Rajputana-Malwa (inclgd. Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda 5 6")	236	268	1,784	1,784	3,96,064	3,59,000	222	201	60,87,129	53,34,000	...	1,35,49,885	1,16,02,000	...	...	19,47,886
Punjab-Deesa	31	36	17	17	655	500	39	29	7,774	7,400	...	17,889	16,400	...	...	1,489
South Indian	184	191	1,124	1,124	2,15,108	2,52,000	191	224	31,88,192	36,07,000	4,18,808	59,48,218	68,28,000	8,79,782	...	...
Tinnevely-Quilon (British section)	82	82	19	50	1,574	5,300	82	103	24,751	60,100	41,349	(a) 31,475	89,500	58,025	...	...
Tanjore District Board	120	103	54	71	5,285	7,000	98	93	91,486	1,16,000	24,514	1,74,826	2,22,000	47,174	...	...
Southern Mahratta (inclgd. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.)	104	115	1,165	1,165	1,11,404	1,18,000	96	101	18,64,772	18,95,000	3,248	49,52,319	41,29,000	76,681	...	...
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	107	107	290	290	29,389	28,100	99	95	5,09,938	3,99,000	...	9,43,834	8,29,000	...	...	1,14,894
Bengal and N.-W. (inclgd. Tirhoot sec.)	130	158	1,261	1,300	1,46,043	1,62,000	116	122	22,67,360	27,53,000	4,85,640	54,67,190	63,61,000	8,93,810	...	...
Lachow Bareilly	114	127	200	200	25,658	20,600	128	103	3,28,299	3,28,000	...	7,73,872	7,63,000	...	...	10,872
Azam-Bengal	71	68	589	643	40,247	53,600	68	53	5,83,556	6,59,000	75,444	10,60,047	11,91,000	1,30,353	...	...
Burma	176	202	1,178	1,137	2,00,752	2,32,000	170	174	30,45,594	33,83,000	3,37,456	61,29,049	67,34,000	6,11,951	...	...
Brahmaputra-Sutanpur	94	79	59	59	5,155	6,900	87	117	88,321	91,900	3,579	1,34,757	1,38,000	3,243	...	...
Godpur-Hyderabad (British sec.)	70	78	124	124	6,105	8,200	49	66	1,39,465	1,65,000	26,535	2,76,344	3,17,000	40,656	...	...
Nilgiri	311	337	17	17	7,286	4,800	439	282	1,01,822	68,800	...	2,04,388	1,64,000	...	...	40,388
Special gauge, } Jorhat	69	57	30	28	2,292	1,800	76	64	32,723	32,200	...	52,359	59,000	541
Total																
All other Railways.																
Dehra-Dun-Delhi-Kan																

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1903

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 26th October 1903.

From the 21st November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 14th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India—Home Department, of August, 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Rates of subscription.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

W. ROSS,

Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 6th November 1903.

N O T I F I C A T I O N S.

No. 3497 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 31st October 1903:—

- No. 451 of 1903.—Hormusji Framji Dastur, superintendent, F. S. Parekh School of Art and Industry, Surat. *A cast iron ring with saddled seat for fixing hydrants on water mains.*
- No. 452 of 1903.—George Westinghouse, manufacturer, of Westinghouse building, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America, and Louis Minturn Aspinwall, electrical engineer, of 307, Penn avenue, Wilksburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America. *Improvements in controlling systems for electric motors.*
- No. 453 of 1903.—George Westinghouse, manufacturer, of Westinghouse building, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America. *Improvements in controlling systems for electric motors.*
- No. 454 of 1903.—Alfred Benjamin Jackson, saddler, of Turparoa, in the colony of New Zealand. *Improved means for preventing dust, draught and rain from entering beneath doors.*
- No. 455 of 1903.—Muhammad Allauddin, Peerzada residing at Junjunoo, zilla Jeypore, Jagirdar. *An improved water-lift, to be called "Miscub Mahommadi Choti."*
- No. 456 of 1903.—The Bowman Continuous Automatic Brake Company, Limited, of Petersburg in the state of South Australia, commonwealth of Australia. *Improved method of and means for enabling a brake to be applied or retracted from either side of a railway vehicle.*
- No. 457 of 1903.—John Joseph Matthews, plumber, of Maldon, in the state of Victoria, commonwealth of Australia. *Improvements in acetylene generator apparatus.*
- No. 458 of 1903.—William Milne Hall, tea planter, of Galaha, in the central province of the Island of Ceylon. *A new and improved method of tea manufacture.*
- No. 459 of 1903.—William Milne Hall, tea planter, of Galaha, in the central province of the Island of Ceylon. *The conversion of green tea dust and fannings into black tea.*
- No. 460 of 1903.—Alfred Henry Ayden, engineer, Messrs. Whittall and Company, Colombo, Ceylon. *An improved tea rolling machine.*
- No. 461 of 1903.—Adam McCracken, pastoralist, of Greensborough, in the county of East Bourke, in the state of Victoria, in the commonwealth of Australia. *An improved process of manufacturing a safety explosive.*
- No. 462 of 1903.—Charles Carpenter McNair, sailor, 10, Strand, Calcutta, or Windy Ash Estate, Barnstaple, Devonshire, England. *An improved means for supporting a bicycle, or motor bicycle, or other vehicle or machine of the bicycle class when at a stand still and not being ridden.*

No. 3498 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public

inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

- No. 64 of 1903.—Ethelbirt Richard D'Rozario, assistant superintendent, Watgunge Pumping Station, residing at Kidderpore, in the suburbs of Calcutta, in British India. *Improvements in boilers.* (Specification filed 27 October 1903.)
- No. 176 of 1903.—The Brown Hoisting Machinery Company, manufacturers, Corner Hamilton and Beldon streets, Cleveland, county of Cuyahoga, state of Ohio, United States of America. *Composite piling.* (Specification filed 23 October 1903.)
- No. 255 of 1903.—The International Sheahan Rotary Engine Company, manufacturers, a corporation organized under the laws of the state of New Jersey, having its principal place of business at No. 518, Monadnock block, Chicago, county of Cook, state of Illinois, United States of America. *Rotary engine.* (Specification filed 23 October 1903.)
- No. 275 of 1903.—James Brandon, machinist, of No. 390, 11th Avenue, New York, county of New York, state of New York, United States of America. *Cotton ginning apparatus.* (Specification filed 23 October 1903.)
- No. 294 of 1903.—Arthur Boyd Price, associate member of the institute of civil engineers, partner in the firm of Messrs. Marsland, Price and Company, engineers and contractors, of Nesbit road, Mazagon, Bombay, in British India. *A new or improved means for securing centrings in position.* (Specification filed 27 October 1903.)
- No. 296 of 1903.—Arthur Boyd Price, associate member of the institute of civil engineers, partner in the firm of Messrs. Marsland, Price and Company, engineers and contractors, of Nesbit road, Mazagon, Bombay, in British India. *Improved means for flushing water closets and the like.* (Specification filed 27 October 1903.)
- No. 307 of 1903.—August Huck, private gentleman, of 67, Guilletstrasse, and Ludwig Fischer, private gentleman, of 73, Mendelssohnstrasse, both of Frankfort on the Main, kingdom of Prussia, German Empire. *Improvements in and connected with supports for photographic and other printings.* (Specification filed 23 October 1903.)
- No. 321 of 1903.—Heinrich Poetter, engineer, of Dortmund, in the empire of Germany. *The manufacture of a safety explosive or blasting substance.* (Specification filed 24 October 1903.)
- No. 365 of 1903.—Herman Charles Woltereck, consulting chemist, of 3, Edinburgh mansions, Howick place, Victoria street, London, England. *Process for the production of ammonia by synthesis.* (Specification filed 24 October 1903.)

No. 3499 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

- No. 150 of 1894.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in the process of withering or limping tea leaf in the course of its manufacture into black tea, and in apparatus therefor.* (From 23 November 1903 to 23 November 1904.)
- No. 244 of 1894.—Charles Hodgson. *An improvement in safety locking bars for railway points.* (From 1 December 1903 to 1 December 1904.)
- No. 276 of 1895.—James Henry Lees Milne and Frederick Sternberg. *Improvements in the preparation, packing and transport of yarns for weaving, and in warp beams for that purpose.* (From 23 November 1903 to 23 November 1904.)
- No. 198 of 1897.—Alister MacNab. *An apparatus for purifying bay salt.* (From 10 November 1903 to 10 November 1904.)
- No. 341 of 1897.—Frederick Wicks. *Improvements in type founding apparatus.* (From 17 November 1903 to 17 November 1904.)
- No. 18 of 1899.—Gustav, Graf-von Geldern-Egmond. *Improvements in the manufacture of explosives.* (From 10 May 1904 to 10 May 1905.)
- No. 104 of 1899.—Arthur Kitson. *Improvements in and relating to vapor burning apparatus.* (From 30 October 1903 to 30 October 1904.)

No. 153 of 1899.—Henry Marles and George Weller Butt. *Improvements in carving machines.* (From 8 December 1903 to 8 December 1904.)

No. 3500 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 413 of 1898.—Thomas Rowe and George Adams. *Improvements in military intrenching tools to make them adaptable to the purposes of a body shield and a head guard or cover.* (Specification filed 28 July 1899.)

No. 451 of 1898.—Ernest Kingscote. *The manufacture and production of a new material to be employed in place of wood, iron, leather and the like in the manufacture of various articles.* (Specification filed 25 July 1899.)

No. 167 of 1899.—John Barker Norton and Harry Barker Norton. *An improved combined water closet and urinal basin, principally intended for native use.* (Specification filed 25 July 1899.)

No. 202 of 1899.—Basil John Atterbury and Thomas Macalpine. *New or improved production of acetylene compounds and of ethylene.* (Specification filed 25 July 1899.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of Rs 50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 36 of 1895.—Jonathan Burns West. *Improvements in machines for setting tires.* (Specification filed 25 July 1895.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (e) After the expiration of the seventh year and before the expiration of the eighth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of Rs 50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable at Calcutta to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

C. R. WILSON,
Secretary under the Inventions and
Designs Act, 1888.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 3rd Nov mber 1903

**Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the
31st October 1903**

[illegible]

O. T. BARROW,
Offg. Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICE.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India, Price Rs. 6. Forwarded V. P. P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Engineers. | 5. Press workers. |
| 2. Overseers. | 6. Photo-Mechanical workers. |
| 3. Sub-Overseers. | 7. Mechanical apprentices. |
| 4. Draftsmen. | 8. Metal and wood carvers. |

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 27th October 1903.

No. 27.—No. 386 first class Military Hospital Assistant Shaikh Athar Husain, of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal Establishment, attached to the Residency Hospital, Kashmir, is granted sixty days, privilege leave, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

**B. FRANKLIN, Surgeon-General,
Director-General, Indian Medical Service.**

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 3rd November 1903.

[illegible]

* Includes Sovs. and	† Sovs., value	R	43,87,305	0	0
† Do.	do.	do.	2,15,400	0	0
			R46,02,705	0	0

By order of the Directors,

**BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 5th November 1903.**

H. F. FRESHWATER,
Offg. Chief Accountant.
Rate for Demand Loans 3 per cent.
Percentage 48.81.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st October 1903.

ARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS						4 PER CENT. LOANS				4½ PER CENT. LOANS		GRAND TOTAL.			
	3 PER CENT. or 1894-97.	of 1894-95.	of 1895.	of 1899.	of 1893-94.	of 1900-01.	Total.	of 1893-94.	of 1895-96.	of 1899-01.	Reduced & Transfer of 1895-96.	Total.		of 1894.	Transfers of 1899, & per cent. portion.	Total.
Balance of 15th October 1903.	1,17,33,900	1,69,41,700	10,89,38,300	2,47,68,100	1,25,15,900	21,43,600	16,52,97,700	6,134	4,000	...	...	61,434	5,000	29,900	34,900	17,72,43,134
<i>Add—</i> Amount of transferred to London.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras up to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay up to 31st October 1903.	...	...	1,00,000	...	...	...	1,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st October 1903.	8,000	4,000	...	...	...	4,000	8,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,000
<i>Balance—</i> Amount written off in the London Registers.	1,17,41,900	1,69,45,700	10,99,38,300	2,47,68,100	1,25,15,900	21,47,600	16,54,05,700	6,914	4,000	...	...	61,434	5,000	29,900	34,900	17,72,43,134
Balance on 31st October 1903.	1,10,41,900	1,68,45,800	10,75,25,000	2,47,02,300	1,24,79,000	21,47,600	16,37,36,700	6,914	5,000	...	...	61,434	5,000	29,900	34,900	17,69,74,534

NOTE.—From 9th June 1897 to 31st August 1903, enfaced from India 11,110 lakhs, re-transferred from London 10,755 lakhs.

1st Sept. 1903	15th Sept.	1st Oct.	15th Oct.	1st Nov.	15th Nov.
11,110	11,110	11,110	11,110	11,110	11,110
10,755	10,755	10,755	10,755	10,755	10,755
35	35	35	35	35	35
7	7	7	7	7	7
14	14	14	14	14	14
23	23	23	23	23	23
10,814	10,814	10,814	10,814	10,814	10,814

• Balance against India 396 lakhs.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 3rd November 1903.

COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

Catalogue of Books printed and published in Ajmer-Merwara and registered under Act XXV of 1867 for the quarter ending 30th September 1903.

Serial No.	Date of registration.	Title of books and contents of the title-page.	Language in which the book is written.	Name of the author, translator, or editor of the book or any part thereof.	Subject of the book.	Place of printing and publication.	Name or firm of the printer, and name or firm of the publisher.	Date of issue from the Press or of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other number of edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Whether book is printed or lithographed.	Price of which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of the proprietor of the copyright and of any portion of such right.	REMARKS.
22	1st August 1903.	Karamvivastha (Tract No. 12).	Sanskrit and Hindi.	Swami Darshanand Saraswati.	Doings and manners of human beings.	Vedic Press, Ajmer.	Manager, Vedic Press, Ajmer.	11th July 1903.	23 pages.	Royal 16mo.	Second edition.	5,000.	Printed.	Six pies.		
23	1st August 1903.	Gurukul, Tract No. 13.	Sanskrit and Hindi.	Swami Darshanand Saraswati.	Necessity of the Sanskrit language.	Vedic Press, Ajmer.	Manager, Vedic Press, Ajmer.	11th July 1903.	16 pages.	Royal 16mo.	First edition.	5,000.	Printed.	Three pies.		
24	13th August 1903.	Padam Sagar.	Hindi.	Soni Padmaram Rajawas Merwara.	Religious.	Rajasthan Press, Ajmer.	M. Samrathdan.	3rd August 1903.	88 pages.	6 x 9½.	First edition.	100.	Printed.	Nil.		

Catalogue of Books printed and published in Ajmer-Merwara and registered under Act XXV of 1867 for the quarter ending 30th September 1903 — continued.

Serial No.	Date of registration.	Title of books and contents of the title-page.	Language in which the book is written.	Name of the author, translator, or editor of the book or any part thereof.	Subject of the book.	Place of printing and publication.	Name or firm of the printer and name or firm of the publisher.	Date of issue from the Press or of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other number of edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Whether book is printed or lithographed.	Price of which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of the proprietor of the copyright and of any portion of such right.	REMARKS.
25	19th September 1903.	Vedon ki Avashyakta, Tract No. 1.	Hindi.	Swami Darshnanand Saraswati.	Regarding Vedas.	Vedic Press, Ajmer.	Manager, Vedic Press, Ajmer.	3rd August 1903.	16 pages.	Royal 16mo	First edition.	5,000.	Printed.	Six pies.		
26	13th September 1903.	Kya ham Jivit hen, Tract No. 4.	Hindi.	Swami Darshnanand Saraswati.	Are we alive.	Vedic Press, Ajmer.	Manager, Vedic Press, Ajmer.	12th September 1903.	12 pages.	Royal 16mo.	First edition.	5,000.	Printed.	Three pies.		
27	19th September 1903.	Khanjiri Bhajan Jangreh.	Hindi.	Pandit Mukandram Sharma, Bhartpur.	Bhajans.	Vedic Press, Ajmer.	Manager, Vedic Press, Ajmer.	3rd August 1903.	32 pages.	Royal 16mo.	Second edition.	1,000.	Printed.	Nine pies.		

H. B. PEACOCK,
Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer.

THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE:

NOTIFICATION.

BANGALORE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

Bangalore, the 28th October 1903.

No. 5240.—Major John Hubert Smith is transferred from the Supernumerary List to the Unattached List, with effect from the 1st August 1903.

By order,

R. M. KING,

First Assistant to the Resident, Mysore.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Calcutta Circle are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Register No.	No. of Notes.	NOTES WHOLLY DESTROYED.		Name of Claimant.
		Value.		
		R		
	P-41—17733	100		
	P-42—57887	100		
	P-43—66622	100		
	P-9—53423	50		
	A-93—97250	20		
	L-45—35556	20		
	" —49276	20		
	" —59332	20		
	" —79174	20		
	L-37—70138	20		
	O-3—00937	20		
	L-72—30703			
	L-4—59137			
	O-5—59567			
	" —59568			
	" —59569			
	" —59570			
	O-40—91866			
	O-75—03458			
	O-77—65068			
	P-16—53199			
	P-22—69942			
W-162 of 1903-04	P-25—61966	10 each	Sham Sagor Mukerjee, Pensioner, Utterpara. (Hooghly).	
	P-26—8856			
	P-28—77496			
	" —88450			
	P-30—63170			
	" —44935			
	P-64—13501			
	" —05031			
	R-26—64.97			
	" —64199			
	M-62—17814			
	P-20—36449			
	L-27—43816			
	" —86718			
	" —86719			
	" —86720			
	L-15—23768	5 each		
	L-55—81074			
	P-50—46502			
	" —46503			
	" —46504			

A. H. CLARKE,
Assistant Comptroller-General,
In charge Paper Currency.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 30th October 1903.

No. 1524-S. Ap.—Mr. J. N. Craddock, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 20th October 1903, or from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Mr. H. F. Dwyer is appointed to act as Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. N. Craddock, or until further orders.

2. This cancels Notification No. 1338-S.-Ap., dated the 1st October 1903.

No. 1533-S. Ap.—The following acting appointments are made during the absence on deputation of Mr. C. H. Stuart, Postmaster, Lahore, or until further orders:—

Mr. A. Ross, Officiating Postmaster, Delhi, to act as Postmaster, Lahore;

Lala Hakim Rai, Postmaster, Umballa, to act as Postmaster, Delhi.

C. STEWART-WILSON,

Offg. Director-General of the Post Office of India.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND
CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

NOTIFICATIONS.

POWERS.

Peshawar, the 21st October 1903.

No. 227-D.—Under the powers conferred by section 13(1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Mr. L. M. Crump, Assistant Commissioner, and a Magistrate of the 1st class, is placed in charge of the Charsadda Sub-Division of the Peshawar District.

No. 227-E.—In exercise of the powers vested in him under section 40 of Act II of 1886, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Mr. L. M. Crump, Assistant Commissioner, in charge of the Charsadda Sub-Division of the Peshawar District, with all the powers of a Collector under the said Act, except those specified in sections 9 (2), 12, 18 (1) (b), 31 and 36.

This notification supersedes all previous notifications concerning the powers of the abovenamed officer under the Income Tax Act, and it will remain in force until he ceases to be a 1st class Magistrate, or to hold charge of the Sub-Division, or until it is expressly cancelled.

The 22nd October 1903.

No. 228-A.—Under the powers conferred by section 13(1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Mr. G. C. L. Howell, Assistant Commissioner, and a Magistrate of the 1st class, is placed in charge of the Peshawar Sub-Division of the Peshawar District, *vice* Captain H. Stewart.

No. 228-B.—Under the provisions of section 58(1) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, No. VII of 1901, Mr. G. C. L. Howell, Assistant Commissioner, is invested with the powers of a Munsif of the 1st class with respect to cases generally within the limits of the civil district of Peshawar.

2. The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Mr. Howell shall be deemed, for the purposes of the said regulation, to be a Munsif.

No. 228-C.—In exercise of the powers vested in him under section 40 of Act II of 1886, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Mr. G. C. L. Howell, Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Peshawar Sub-Division of the Peshawar District, with all the powers of a Collector under the said Act, except those specified in sections 9 (2), 12, 18 (1) (b), 31 and 36.

This notification supersedes all previous notifications concerning the powers of the abovenamed officer under the Income Tax Act, and it will remain in force until he ceases to be a 1st class Magistrate, or to hold charge of the Sub-Division, or until it is expressly cancelled.

POSTING.

The 28th October 1903.

No. 233.—On return from the privilege leave of absence granted to him in Notification No. 199, dated 28th September 1903, Mr. G. C. I. Howell, Assistant Commissioner, is posted to the Peshawar District and placed in charge of the Peshawar Sub-Division of that district, where he assumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 22nd October 1903.

LEAVE.

The 28th October 1903.

No. 234.—Mr. E. G. Gregson, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, is granted one month's Special Blockade privilege leave under Government of India, Foreign Department, telegram No. 1177-F., dated the 4th May 1902, with effect from the 25th November 1903, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 235.—In continuation of Notification No. 17, dated 1st February 1903, it is hereby notified that the leave of absence granted to Captain B. C. Waterfield, Assistant Commissioner, has been extended by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, by a further period of three weeks.

By order,

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and
Chief Commissioner, N.-W. F. Province.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER—NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 28th October 1903.

No. 1760-G.—Owing to the transfer of the management of the Kabul River Canal to the Irrigation Department and the consequent abolition of the appointment of the Canal Tahsildar from the 1st October 1903, the number of appointments in the 4th grade of the amalgamated cadre of Tahsildars and Munsifs is hereby reduced by one.

The cadre will now be as follows:—

First grade (Rs 250 per mensem) 4 appointments.

Second grade (Rs 200 per mensem) 6 appointments.

Third grade (Rs 175 per mensem) 7 appointments.

Fourth grade (Rs 150 per mensem) 10 appointments.

No. 1762-G.—In consequence of the transfer of Lala Nanak Chand, Tahsildar, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to the Irrigation Department, the following promotions among Tahsildars and Munsifs are made with the concurrence of the Judicial Commissioner, with effect from the 1st of October 1903:—

Mir Alam Khan, from 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*

Muhammad Khan, Saddozai, from 4th grade to 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*

No. 1764.—In consequence of the reversion of Bhai Rup Singh, Tahsildar, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to his substantive appointment of Head Clerk of the Deputy Commissioner's office, Bannu, Bakhshi Anup Chand, a qualified candidate for the post of Tahsildar, and at present Officiating Tahsildar, is appointed a Tahsildar of the 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*, with effect from the 1st of October 1903.

M. F. O'DWYER,

Revenue Commissioner, N.-W. F. Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 17th October 1903.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.			CAUSE OF DEATH.							INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Number.	
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	{ Hazara }	Abbottabad	3,395	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	31	15	1
2		Nawashahr	4,114	...	1	1	3	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	13	38	2
3		Bufa	7,029	4	8	12	8	4	4	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	4	3	2	5	89	59	3
4		Haripur	5,578	3	6	9	8	3	5	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	84	75	4
5	Peshawar	Peshawar	73,343	16	15	31	26	11	15	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	5	...	3	3	22	19	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	5	9	14	9	5	4	...	1	...	6	1	...	...	1	2	...	2	40	26	6
7	{ Bannu }	Bannu	10,070	6	8	14	3	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	72	15	7
8		Lakki	5,218	1	4	5	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	50	20	8
9	{ Dera Ismail Khan }	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	29	8	37	39	21	15	...	...	...	24	2	...	1	10	2	...	2	68	72	9
10		Kulachi	9,125	2	1	3	3	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17	10
		Total	164,251	67	61	128	102	47	55	...	1	...	65	5	4	1	26	8	9	17	41	32	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 17th October 1903.

Births and Deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 10 Municipal Towns, 128 births were registered (67 males and 61 females), giving a birth-rate of 41 per mille of population; 103 deaths were registered (47 males and 55 females) giving a death-rate of 32 per mille of population.

W. A. SYKES, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,

Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshawar, the 27th October 1903.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 2nd November 1903.

No. 32.—With reference to Telegraph Department Notification No. 3, dated the 15th of April 1903, it is hereby notified that Mr. J. C. Shields, Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, has been granted, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, an extension of furlough for ten months, with effect from the 31st of December 1903.

F. G. MACLEAN,
Director General of Telegraphs.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 29th October 1903.

No. 45.—The undermentioned Officiating District Traffic Superintendents in Class II of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways will hold temporary rank in Class II, grade 4 of that Establishment while so officiating, with effect from the 1st September 1903:—

Mr. G. Hales.
Mr. V. H. Boalth.
Mr. H. C. V. Sage.

The 3rd November 1903.

No. 46.—Mr. A. C. Crighton, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in class III, grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is, on return from leave, transferred from the Eastern Bengal State Railway to the North Western Railway.

No. 47.—Mr. J. Silvester, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in class III, grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is transferred from the North Western Railway to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

G. F. WILSON, Colonel, R.E.,
Director of Railway Traffic.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 5th November 1903.

The Directors have ordered the following changes in the Bank's European Staff:—

Mr. C. H. M. Critchley, on return from leave, to be Acting Agent at Agra.
Mr. H. M. McConnel to act as Agent at Cawnpore, *vice* Mr. Warren proceeding on furlough.
Mr. H. A. T. Treble, on return from leave, to act as Agent at Nagpore.
Mr. B. Hewett to be Sub-Agent, Rangoon Branch.
Mr. W. A. Gibbs to act, temporarily, as Superintendent of the Depositors' Department at Head Office.
Mr. E. Y. Barnard to act, temporarily, as Superintendent of the Public Debt Office, *vice* Mr. W. E. Hildreth, placed on Special Duty.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Corrigendum.

In the *Gazette of India* No. 41, dated 10th October 1903, Part II, page 1122, and in the subsequent issues, for "Perguira" under the heading "Claimant's" please read "Perquira."

G. W. S. FRYER, Major,
Pay Examiner, M. C.

PAY EXAMINER'S OFFICE, MADRAS;
The 3rd November 1903.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 28th October 1903.

No. 9795.—Major D. G. O'Taylor assumed charge of the office of Cantonment Magistrate at Nowgong from Captain W. C. R. Farmer on the forenoon of the 15th October 1903.

The 30th October 1903.

No. 9886.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Notification No. 1421-I. A., dated the 15th April 1897, of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, the Agent to the Governor General in Central India extends the provisions of the Central India Agency Notification No. 4614, dated the 6th May 1901, to the Military station of Agar.

By order,
W. E. JARDINE,
First Assistant to the Agent to the
Governor General in Central India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 4th November 1903.

Corrigendum.

No. 298.—In this Department Notification No. 296, dated 12th October 1903, substitute 28th August 1903 for 20th August 1903.

The 5th November 1903.

No. 299.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the 16th June 1903, *vice* Mr. J. McHatton, promoted to the 1st grade of Extra Assistant Superintendents:—

Mr. G. T. Hall, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Mr. P. F. Prunty, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade.

Mr. A. George, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade, on the seconded list, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent 4th grade, in the same list.

Mr. C. George, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade.

Mr. A. B. Smart, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, on the seconded list to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade, in the same list.

Mr. C. G. Lee, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade.

Mr. W. M. Gorman, Officiating Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. J. H. S. Wilson, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade.

Mr. C. S. Littlewood, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. V. W. Morton, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

No. 300.—The following temporary promotions are made, with effect from the 17th June 1903, *vice* Mr. E. J. Connor, Extra Deputy Superintendent, on furlough :—

Mr. R. C. D. Ewing, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Extra Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Mr. M. J. Sheehan, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade.

No. 301.—The following promotions are made with effect from the 13th July, 1903, *vice* Mr. G. Campbell, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade, retired :—

Mr. R. Waller-Senior Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade.

Mr. F. S. Bell, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade.

Babu Amar Singh, Officiating Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. D. J. Hunter, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. H. A. Gibson, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

No. 302.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the 23rd July 1903, *vice* Mr. T. H. Rendell, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, retired :—

Mr. G. G. Vander-Beek, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Mr. S. F. Norman, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade.

Mr. O. D. Smart, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade.

Mr. F. B. Powell, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade.

Mr. J. H. S. Wilson, Officiating Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. E. H. Corridon, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

Subadar Kanak Singh, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

No. 303.—The following promotion is made, with effect from the 18th August, 1903, *vice* Mr. E. J. Connor, Extra Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, retired :—

Mr. R. C. D. Ewing, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to be Extra Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

ST. G. GORE, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* and upwards at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for *cash only* at the following rates, *vis.* :—

	Government officers.	General public.	Postage extra.
	R	R	Annas.
1-pound tin	10	12	8
½ "	5	6	6
¼ "	2-8	3	4

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1903, the price of this Quinine will be as follows :—

1-pound tin, R16, or post-free, R16-8

½ " R8, " R8-6

¼ " R4, " R4-6

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA,
8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis
from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.

All books published by the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, can be purchased either directly or
through the following or any other booksellers:—

AGENTS IN EUROPE.

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Accounts of the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the official year 1902-03 and the four preceding years. Fifteenth issue 1903. Foolscap. Board. R1 or 1s. 4d. (6a.)

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Account of the External Land Trade of British India for the month of July 1903. Royal 8 vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9s. (2a.)

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Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. XVI, Part I. By Sir John Eliot. Quarto. Paper cover. R3.

Monthly Weather Review, May 1903. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 5 plates. Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1ST APRIL TO 30TH SEPTEMBER 1903.

Monthly Weather Review of India for the months of December 1902 to April 1903. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. XV., Part I. By Sir John Eliot (illustrated by 12 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

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Proceedings, Nos. 1 to 5 of 1903 @ 8a.

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Danda Kriya Kaumudi. Fasc. 2 @ 6a.
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**LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL
SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 31ST OCTOBER
1903.**

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XXXV, Part 2. By R. D.
Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. R1.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Destroyed by fire.

The Government Promissory Note No. 318745 of the 4 per cent. of 15th May 1865 for Rs2,000, originally standing in the name of Bhagirathibai Bhosekar, wife of Anant Abaji, and last endorsed to her only, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and an application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietress.

name of the Advertiser,—GOVIND ANAND, BHOSKAR,
the son and legal heir to Bhagirathibai Bhosekar,
Residence,—Wai Dharpuri, District Satara.

NOTICE.

I, Putrevu Vencata Rau, son of Putrevu Rama Chendrudu Garu, do hereby give notice to the public that I am carrying on the law publication business under the name of King & Co., Law Publishers, Vizagapatam.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

No. 45 } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1903.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE CALCUTTA MINT.

No. 2177, dated 1st August 1903.

From—Colonel B. SCOTT, C.I.E., R.E., Master of the Mint,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I have the honour to report on the operations of this Mint for the year 1902-1903; the usual statements Nos. I, II, and III accompany the report.

No. I.—Account of the total Revenue and Expenditure of the Calcutta Mint during the year 1902-1903.

No. II.—Statement of the Mint coinage for the year 1902-1903.

No. III.—Statement showing the cost of miscellaneous work done in the Mint during the year 1902-1903.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. Porter, R.E., continued to officiate as Mint Master up to 31st October 1902, when I returned from furlough and resumed charge of my duties.

GOLD.

2. There was no gold tendered again this year by importers. A quantity of gold jewellery was sent to the Mint, for which a certificate of value was issued amounting to Rs. 13,538.

The receipts of sovereigns from the public during the year amounted to Rs. 2,73,13,350, and comprised—

	Sovereigns. R	½ Sovereigns. R
Current weight	2,72,46,270	...
Short weight or not more than 3 grs. less than the standard weight	67,080	...
Reduced or more than 3 grs. less than the standard weight	Nil.	...
	<u>2,73,13,350</u>	<u>...</u>

Compared with last year, the receipts showed an increase in value of Rs68,88,510. The current weight sovereigns were all remitted to the Currency Department during the year, and the short weight coins were held in the Currency balance at the Mint. The total value of the gold bullion and coins received from the public amounted to Rs2,73,26,888 against Rs2,04,33,266 received in the previous year.

The receipts of sovereigns and half-sovereigns from Government treasuries amounted to Rs14,658 and Rs532 respectively, and are classed as under :—

	Sovereigns. R	½ Sovereigns. R
Short weight or not more than 3 grs. less than the standard weight	14,460	525
Reduced weight or more than 3 grs. less than the standard weight, bullion value	198	7
	<u>14,658</u>	<u>532</u>

No gold coinage was executed during the year at the Mint.

SILVER.

3. There was no silver purchased during the year for the coinage. The accumulations of 1840 rupees and other uncurrent coin at treasuries were received monthly to be recoined. The total receipts of these coins amounted during the year to Rs5,51,89,387½ against Rs86,27,166 withdrawn in the previous year. Subjoined is the classified list of the uncurrent and other coins sent for re-coinage by the different Provinces.

Classification of uncurrent Silver Coins received during 1902-1903.

PROVINCES.	NOMINAL VALUE IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.										TOTAL.
	1840 Rs. 1st Issue.	1840 Rs. 2nd Issue.	Worn 1840 Rs. 1st Issue.	Worn 1840 Rs. 2nd Issue.	William IV 1835 Rs.	Worn William IV 1835 Rs.	Other Worn Govt. Rs.	Soldered coins.	Shroff marked Rs.	Reduced coins.	
	1937'58	6440'95	8'16	11'44	456'30	1'93	25'59	...	'86	'57	8883'31
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	4942'79	13046'49	22'60	30'24	1002'00	5'44	131'09	...	14'37	10'37	10215'58
Madras	738'18	2186'54	17'33	20'89	78'11	4'45	12'11	...	1'66	'89	3455'30
Punjab	1834'68	6697'24	14'41	25'49	433'88	2'51	142'63	...	19'94	12'88	9183'66
Central Provinces	56'75	216'78	'91	...	0'71	...	2'71	...	'24	...	286'40
Assam	280'65	883'79	'79	1'37	51'00	'30	4'16	...	'24	'46	1222'66
Burma	730'69	3517'16	2'42	3'11	71'76	'42	4'51	...	...	'58	4330'65
State Railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21'27	...	'50	21'77
India	1641'32	6500'58	26'81	66'06	354'39	10'12	6'78	...	2'39	3'31	8611'77
TOTAL	12162'65	39889'53	92'93	158'60	2453'05	25'07	329'51	21'27	39'60	38'95	55311'16

Defaced coins received from State Railways amounted in value to Rs21,772½; in the previous year the receipts aggregated Rs37,236.

The Exchange Banks tendered silver during the year for coinage into British Dollars; the value amounted to Rs29,03,059, being standard tolas 26,500 less than the quantity tendered by them last year.

The tenders, for coinage of dollars, were of bar silver received from the places detailed below :—

	Amount in lakhs of tolas. R
Bars from London	4'37
„ from Australia	10'91
„ U. S. of America	10'27
Sycee silver from China	3'48
	<u>29'03</u>

4. *Coinage.*—The silver coins struck during the year consisted of rupees, quarters, and eighths for the Government, and British Dollars for the Exchange Banks, *vide* Statement II. In the case of rupees the total number coined was in excess of the previous year by 35,357,585 pieces; in the coinage of quarter rupees there was also an increase of 467,433 pieces; while eighth rupees show a decrease of 4,469,825 pieces. The total silver coinage of the year amounted to 59,503,617 pieces, valued at Rs5,53,77,422 against 28,395,491 pieces, valued at Rs2,10,22,327 coined in the previous year.

The whole of the British Dollars coined for the Exchange Banks, 1,266,618 in number, were shipped to Hong-Kong and Singapore.

There was no coinage for Native States executed at the Mint during the year.

5. *Mellings, Percentages of good Coin.*—The quantity of silver melted and laminated for the coinage, and the percentages of good coin obtained, were :—

	Laminated tolas.	Percentages of good coin.
Rupees	760'61 lakhs of tolas	67'89
Quarter Rupees	9'21	67'07
Eighth Rupees	4'71	67'47

The rates in the case of rupees and quarter rupees were much more favourable than those of previous years.

From the Assay Master's report it will be seen that the weight and fineness of the silver coins have been maintained nearly at standard.

6. *Losses.*—The silver coinage losses, including melting and coining, written off during the year amounted to tolas 26,651 ; but after adjustment of fictitious gains and losses, this amount is reduced to tolas 14,959, giving a rate of 24'17 per lakh on the amount laminated. The percentage of last year was 42'7, and the reason of this high rate was explained in the report for 1901-1902.

COPPER.

7. *Coinage.*—The copper coinage comprised the usual denominations of Government coins, *vis.*, pice, half-pice, and pie pieces. There was a larger number of pice and half-pice struck compared with the preceding year, while in the case of pie pieces there was a decrease. The total Government coinage showed an increase of 6,770,720 pieces, and in value of Rs.22,640.

8. Copper coins were also struck for the Straits and Ceylon Governments ; the detail of which are given in Statement II.

9. During the year 25,807 maunds Australian copper were purchased at an average rate of Rs.34'48 per maund ; the average rate of the previous year was Rs.39'27 per maund.

The copper coinage losses amounted to maunds 331 seers 37 tolas 53, being 1'719 per cent. on the amount laminated—a rate slightly higher than that of the previous year, which stood at 1'557 per cent. If the bye-products are excluded from the losses, the rate of loss is reduced to 0'374 per cent. against 0'277 per cent. of the previous year.

10. The outturn of copper scissel and scrap was disposed of as usual by transfer to the Cossipore Factory and the Bombay Mint. A small quantity of scissel, together with the scrap which the Cossipore Factory do not utilize, was sold to Native dealers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

11. The Miscellaneous work executed was of the usual description, and is detailed in Statement III ; it was chiefly for Government Departments.

12. *Mint Standard Weights.*—There was no verification of the Mint Standard Weights ; the Assay Office had verified them last year, and according to rule the verification is carried out every second year.

13. *Balances sunk in the Mint.*—The average daily silver balance held at the Mint was Rs.56,63,193 ; the minimum was on the 15th April Rs.17,83,766 ; the maximum was on the 19th July Rs.85,36,626.

14. *Treasure Trove.*—There was no receipt of treasure trove coins during the year.

15. *Dies for the new Coinage.*—The matrix of the obverse for the new rupee was received during the year, also that of the reverse ; although as stated in last year's report, a reverse matrix had been undertaken by the engraver of this Mint.

Working dies from the English matrices, with modifications which were necessary, were prepared, and the new coinage issued from 1st January 1903. The coins prior to this date were struck from Victoria 1901 dies.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

16. *Revenue.*—There was no gold tendered by importers during the year, and hence no receipt on account of seigniorage. The seigniorage levied on silver tendered for Dollar coinage was about the same as last year, and amounted to Rs.29,030.

The silver operative gains were Rs.3,613 against Rs.8,873 in the previous year.

17. *Cash and Transfer Receipts.*—Owing to the reduced amount of Miscellaneous work done for other Government Departments and the public, the receipts under these heads were less by Rs.30,097 than those of the previous year. In the previous year the

coining and incidental charges on cents amounted to Rs1,399, while in the year under report these charges realized Rs8,576 only.

18. *Pro forma Receipts*.—There was the usual demand for Honours for the Royal Army Temperance Association and minimum weights for Government treasuries. The orders for the former were not as heavy as in the previous year, hence the falling off in the receipts under this head; while in the case of the latter the majority of the treasuries had been already supplied with weights in the previous year, and to the few remaining treasuries minimum weights were issued this year.

19. *Expenditure—Loss on the Coinage*.—The receipts of 1835 and 1840 rupees, and uncurrent coins for recoinage, were very large; hence the loss on their withdrawal was a considerable amount, being Rs7,91,263. In the previous year the loss amounted to Rs1,37,691.

20. *Establishment*.—In the case of fixed establishment there was an increase on the pay drawn by the Mint Master, as the permanent incumbent had returned from leave, also in the pay drawn by the Assay and Deputy Assay Masters owing to annual increments; while there were reductions in the charges of the Mint Office establishment, caused by the abolition of the three posts of clerks ordered in Government letter No. 4750-Ex., dated 10th September 1901. A decrease was also due to the retirement of the Head Assistant of the Assay Office, noticed in last year's report. Owing to the heavy coinage during the year, additional temporary hands had to be entertained, and the Mint Department had to be put occasionally on overtime work; these account for the increase in the charges of temporary establishment.

The expenditure of the last two years compare as under:—

Expenditure on Salaries and Establishment of the Calcutta Mint during 1901-02 and 1902-03.

	EXPENDITURE.		Increase.
	1901-02.	1902-03.	
	R	R	R
Fixed Establishment	1,63,612	1,66,430	2,818
Temporary Establishment and Overtime work	88,013	91,746	3,733
TOTAL	2,51,625	2,58,176	6,551

21. *Copper for Alloy and Contingent purposes*.—Although the coinage of the year was very heavy, the copper used for alloy was not proportionately large, as apart from the silver used for the Dollar coinage, the silver was obtained from old rupees melted up; and therefore very little extra copper was required for the alligations. The copper for contingent purposes was used principally for bronze badges for Royal Army Temperance Association, and a small quantity for the manufacture of weights.

22. *Local and English Stores*.—The total expenditure of both English and local stores amounted to Rs1,06,583 during the year; in the previous year the amount was Rs1,08,293.

23. *Contingent and Transfer Charges*.—These include the ordinary charges, but the two items requiring notice are freight Rs1,708, and Landing and Shipping Rs3,698; both are due to larger indents of English stores having been received during the year, as it was necessary to keep stock to meet emergency in case of a heavy coinage.

24. *Miscellaneous Charges external to Mint*.—The cost of printing and stationery are about the same as last year, but there is an increase on account of superannuation and retired allowances.

25. *Pro forma Charges*.—Owing to larger balances of silver and copper, there is an increase on account of interest; the charges for the year being Rs5,50,514 against Rs3,89,564 in 1901-1902.

26. *Capital Account*.—A set of cast iron moulds was added to the appliances of the Melting Department for facilitating work. Six more double automatic weighing machines (two for rupees and four for dollars), received from England during the previous year, were erected in the Weighing Department to increase the daily outturn of adjusted blanks. Shear boxes, for the different denomination of coins, were brought out from England. There were also received two new stamping presses, one from England and the other from America. In the workshop as well there were two additions to the plant: one an automatic lathe for making bolts, the other a milling machine. An electric motor was also installed in the Bullion Office to drive the shearing machine for cutting ingots for alligation purposes. The total cost of this new plant amounted to Rs59,753 against Rs11,337 last year; the balance at debit of Capital Account stood at the end of the year at Rs77,88,649.

27. *Resumé.*—On the ordinary revenue and expenditure of the year, there is a balance against the Mint of Rs11,98,657, and this is increased to Rs17,73,799 when the *pro forma* receipts and charges are included.

COUNTERFEIT COINS AND STATEMENT OF OFFENCES AGAINST THE COINAGE.

28. During the year under report, a very large number of counterfeit coins were found in remittances of uncurrent coins, most of which were manifest castings, and the matter was brought to the notice of the remitting treasuries.

The counterfeits received for examination, with the exception of eleven from the Deputy Commissioner of Jullundur, had nothing of special interest in them, and those received under Article 581, Civil Account Code, were palpably base castings. The eleven coins received from Jullundur were exceptionally well executed; they were struck coins, and special attention of the Deputy Commissioner was drawn to this case.

Two other very well executed struck counterfeit rupees were received amongst Railway coins sent to the Mint through the Inspector General of Police, Punjab, one of which appeared to have been manufactured from the same pair of dies as those from Jullundur, and the attention of the Inspector General was drawn thereto for the purpose of inquiring into the case.

Nine hundred and ninety-five suspected and counterfeit coins were examined by the Assay Office; of these 289 were sent by the Mint and the rest direct by various officers. The assay of these coins showed 374 to be genuine and 379 to contain silver ranging in fineness from 104.5 to 950.3 per mille, whilst the rest had no silver or mere traces of it in them.

There was but one struck coin among the counterfeits, and it was a very poor specimen.

A few moulds of counterfeiting materials were also received for examination; these were very crude.

The statement of counterfeit coins shows a large increase in the number of such coins found in the remittances received at the Mint, but a comparison with last year's figures shows that the number found in each lakh has fallen from 11.4 to 10.2.

29. The comparative statement of offences against coinage shows a very small increase in the total number of cases brought to trial and the number of persons tried and convicted.

No. 1 of 1902-03.

ACCOUNT of the TOTAL REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the CALCUTTA MINT during the year 1902-1903.

REVENUE.	R a. p.	R a. p.	EXPENDITURE	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
TO CHARGES LEVIED—			By WORKING EXPENSES—			
Melting fees on gold bullion tendered at the Mint . . .	3 6 0		<i>By Loss in Coinage Operations—</i>			
Mint seigniorage on silver . . .	29,130 12 11		Gold (in melting) . . .	..	6 15 7	
Charges on receiving uncurrent silver coin and bullion from Government Departments . . .	5 0 0		No loss in withdrawal of light weight sovereigns . . .		693 12 2	700 11 9
Charges on receiving uncurrent gold coin and bullion from Government Departments . . .	14 8 0		Difference between standard value and market value of silver used for war medals . . .		256 11 2	
Premelting fees on uncurrent coin received from Railways, etc.	212 3 2		Silver operative losses . . .		26,650 14 6	
Assay fees (Private) . . .	49 14 0		By excess weight of good coin issued		6,901 10 7	
		2,5318 12 1	By withdrawal of Government uncurrent coins . . .		7,91,261 10 4	
			Manufacture of war medals . . .	..	16 1 7	
			Silver miscellaneous charges . . .		445 6 9	8,25,363 6 11
GAIN ON COINAGE OPERATIONS—			By SALARIES AND ESTABLISHMENT—			
Gold—			Fixed Establishment . . .		1,66,429 13 3	
Miscellaneous . . .	558 11 8		Extra do, and extra hours pay		91,746 9 7	2,58,176 6 10
			By copper used for alloy . . .		3,009 10 10	
			For contingent purposes . . .	..	399 15 6	4,300 10 4
SILVER—			By LOCAL STORES PURCHASED			
Gain by alligating under standard	2,763 10 10		Coal, coke and firewood . . .		30,320 3 11	
Gain by assay benefit . . .	848 14 2		Oil, grease and tallow . . .		7,438 2 1	
		4,171 4 8	Acids . . . . .	...	1,378 8 9	
			Iron and brass mongery and hardware		1,652 0 0	
			Wood for packing boxes . . .		9,721 8 5	
			Miscellaneous . . . . .	..	4,000 10 5	55,411 1 7
TO CASH RECEIPTS—			By CONTINGENT CHARGES—			
For scales, weights and other articles supplied and work done for private individuals and Government Departments	7,172 8 8		Books for Library and Office . . .		258 4 0	
For war medals and fittings, etc.	30 5 6		Cart, Cooly, Boat and Gharry hire . . . . .	...	1,492 0 4	
Old stores and materials sold . . .	1,618 12 3		Telegrams . . . . .	...	105 14 0	
Miscellaneous	358 12 0		Scales		816 0 0	
			Livery of peons . . . . .	...	155 0 0	
			Inspection of boilers . . . . .	...	196 0 0	
			Removing Mint rubbish by Municipality . . . . .	..	300 0 0	
			Rents, Rates, and Taxes . . .	...	23,663 14 0	
			Freight on coins to Delhi . . .	..	139 7 0	
			Freight on Europe stores paid by Comptroller, India Treasuries . . . . .	...	1,708 1 0	
			Travelling allowance . . . . .	...	579 3 6	
			Miscellaneous . . . . .	...	1,241 0 9	30,654 12 7
		9,180 6 5				
Carried over		42,470 7 2	Carried over			11,74,807 8 0

ACCOUNT of the TOTAL REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the CALCUTTA MINT during the year 1902-1903—*contd.*

REVENUE.	R a p.	R a p.	EXPENDITURE.	R a p.	R a p.	R a p.
Brought over		42,770 7 2	Brought over			11,74,807 2 0
TRANSFER RECEIPTS—			Value of English and country stores used, issued and sold	...	1,13,895 0 11	
For scales, weights and other articles supplied and work done at the Mint for Government Departments	7,059 4 1		LESS—			
			Value of stores received from other Departments	55 5 7		
			Do. found in Mint and transferred to stock	1,981 12 8		
			Do. purchased in market	2,640 1 4		
			Do. transferred to plant	59,753 4 0		
Coining and incidental charges on Cents for Strait Settlements and Ceylon	8,576 12 2		TOTAL	64,430 7 7		
			Less value of freight charged above	1,708 1 0	62,722 6 7	51,172 10 4
For war medals for Military Department	1,474 1 4		BY OFFICIAL POSTAGE—			
		17,110 1 7	Service labels	...	...	546 6 6
			BY TRANSFER CHARGES—			
			Value of gunny bags and jute rope supplied by Alipore Jail	...	3,691 1 5	
			Value of bricks from Akra Factory	...	55 5 7	
TO MISCELLANEOUS—			Value of materials supplied by the Medical Store Department	...	206 15 8	
Receipt external to Mint, as per statement from the Comptroller, India Treasuries, dated 8th May 1903	..		Value of stores received from Army Clothing Department	...	28 0 5	
			Charges for landing and shipping by Marine Department	...	3,698 6 5	
			Purchase of books	...	150 0 0	
Rent of rooms occupied by Mint Master	...	700 0 11	Charges on Remittances for coinage	...	8 13 11	
			Charges on gold remitted to England	...	10 14 9	7,849 10 1
TOTAL R		60,480 9 8	BY PUBLIC WORKS CHARGES—			
To balance		11,58,056 9 1	Repairs to buildings as per statement from Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal, dated 2nd May 1903	...	...	9,100 0 0
			BY MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES EXTERNAL TO MINT (EXCLUDING CONSTRUCTION CHARGES), AS PER STATEMENT FROM COMPTROLLER, INDIA TREASURIES, DATED 18TH MAY 1903			
			Superannuation and retired allowances	...	12,037 15 0	
			Stationery	...	2,018 14 4	
			Printing	...	702 8 5	15,661 5 9
TOTAL R		12,59,137 2 9	TOTAL R			12,59,137 2 9
Total brought down		60,480 9 8	BY PRO FORMA CHARGES—			
PRO FORMA RECEIPTS—			COST OF PENSIONS AND FULGOUR ALLOWANCES—			
Making medals for the Army Temperance Association	1,386 14 0		One-sixth of the salaries of superior servants on fixed establishment	...	26,214 0 0	
			One anna in the rupee of the salaries of inferior servants on the fixed establishment	...	197 0 0	26,411
Supplying minimum weights to Treasury Officers	395 8 0	1,782 6 0	INTEREST ON—			
		62,262 15 8	Mint land buildings and plant, valued at	...	77,88,649 0 0	
To Balance		17,73,799 3 1	Average working silver balance	...	56,63,193 0 0	
			Copper balance at end of year	...	2,37,100 0 0	
			Store balance	...	73,912 0 0	
			At 4 per cent.	...	1,37,62,854 0 0	5,50,514 0 0
TOTAL		18,36,062 2 9	TOTAL			18,36,062 2 9

ABSTRACT of the CAPITAL ACCOUNT of the CALCUTTA MINT brought down to the year 1902-1903.

	Land.	Building.	Plant	TOTAL.		Land.	Building.	Plant.	TOTAL.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Total expenditure on account of Capital down to 1901-1902 .	20,09,210 0 0	33,70,977 0 0	23,46,721 0 0	77,26,898 0 0	Profit and Loss.	...	...	656 0 0	656 0 0
Expenditure during the current year, as per statement from Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal, dated 2nd May 1903 .	...	2,654 0 0	...	2,654 0 0	Ry balance .	20,09,200 0 0	33,73,631 0 0	24,05,818 0 0	77,88,649 0 0
Transferred to Plant from Mint general store accounts .	...	...	59,753 0 0	59,753 0 0					
TOTAL .	20,09,200 0 0	33,73,631 0 0	24,06,474 0 0	77,89,305 0 0		20,09,200 0 0	33,73,631 0 0	24,06,474 0 0	77,89,305 0 0

No. II of 1902-03.

STATEMENT of the COINAGE of the CALCUTTA MINT for the year 1902-03.

	Tale.	Nominal Value.	TOTAL.		REMARKS.
			Tale.	Value.	
GOLD—		<i>R a. p.</i>		<i>R a. p.</i>	
Mohurs . . . . .	...	...	
SILVER—					
Rupees	51,331,176	5,13,31,176 0 0			
Half-Rupees . . . . .	...	...	
Quarter Rupees	2,471,518	6,17,879 8 0			
Eighth Rupees	4,434,305	5,54,288 2 0			
British Dollars	1,266,618	28,74,078 4 2			
TOTAL			59,503,617	5,53,77,421 14 2	
COPPER—					
Pice	76,752,966	11,99,265 1 6			
Half-pice	9,174,084	71,672 8 6			
Pie Pieces	4,204,800	21,900 0 0			
Straits Cents	2,793,500	62,853 12 0			
Ceylon Cents	1,014,000	10,140 0 0			
" ½ Cents	2,020,000	10,100 0 0			
" ¼ Cents	216,000	540 0 0			
TOTAL			96,175,350	13,76,471 6 0	
GRAND TOTAL			155,678,967	5,67,53,893 4 2	

No. III of 1902-03.

STATEMENT showing the COST of MISCELLANEOUS WORK done in the CALCUTTA MINT during the year 1902-03.

	Amount.	Amount.	TOTAL.
RECEIPTS.	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	
Silver and Bronze War Medals	11,072 0 8		
For other Medals, Stars, etc.	19,390 9 4		
Die, Seals and Stamps	1,603 9 0		
Adjusting and supplying Scales and Weights	2,515 0 0		
Miscellaneous work, including Gold and Silver	8,310 8 7		
		42,891 11 7	
EXPENDITURE.			
On account Silver and Bronze War Medals	11,072 0 8		
Engravers', Die Department, Workshop and other labour	2,895 4 11		
Jeweller's labour	2,522 5 0		
Stores used (including Gold and Silver)	18,068 15 0	34,558 9 7	
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER EXPENDITURE		8,333 2 0	

STATEMENT of COUNTERFEIT COINS received at the MINT, showing also those cut and broken at the TREASURIES, compiled from the QUARTERLY RETURNS furnished by TREASURY OFFICERS during the year 1902-03.

NAME OF PROVINCES.	RECEIVED AT THE MINT.												Counterfeit coins cut at the several Indian Treasuries as per Quarterly Returns furnished.	REMARKS.				
	Nominal value of uncurrent coins received at the Mint, in thousands of rupees.	In remittances of uncurrent coins.				From Treasury and other Officers under Article 581, Civil Account Code, and Government Resolution No. 1004-A., dated 21st February 1901.				Received at the Mint for Examination. (a)								
1	2	3				4				5				6				7
		R	½	¼	1/8	R	½	¼	1/8	R	½	¼	1/8	R	½	¼	1/8	(a) Excluding Assay Office.
India	8611'77	556	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	1	...	602	9	16	34	
Central Provinces	286'40	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	10	9	4	
Burma	4330'65	165	...	...	...	605	1	7	...	2	...	...	...	6,568	128	127	31	
Assam	1222'66	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	929	6	4	...	
Bengal	8883'31	1,697	3	1	...	1	1	...	...	35	...	...	15	11,403	370	262	271	
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	19215'58	1,769	4	14	22	1	...	...	...	58	...	...	...	7,835	154	243	157	
Punjab	9183'86	1,207	2	...	21	5	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	10,650	318	463	497	
Madras	3453'36	164	1	7	6	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	28	9	14	3	
State Railways	21'77	2	1	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	55211'16	5,624	11	27	55	612	2	7	...	210	...	1	15	38,089	1,004	1,138	997	

(a) Excluding Assay Office.

Comparative Statement of Offences against

	COUNTERFEITING COINS, SECTIONS 231 AND 232, INDIAN PENAL CODE.						MAKING, BUYING OR SELLING INSTRUMENTS FOR COUNTER- FEITING COINS, SECTIONS 233 AND 234, INDIAN PENAL CODE.						POSSESSING OR MATERIALS FEITING COINS, INDIAN		
	1901.			1902.			1901.			1902.			1901.		
	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.
Assam . . . . .	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2
Bengal	6	7	4	4	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	20	3
Bombay Presidency (including Sindh).	13	20	9	9	15	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	7	4
Bombay	2	3	1	2	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Burma	3	5	2	7	12	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	13	1
Central Provinces	2	2	1	4	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Coorg . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad and Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	5
North-Western Provinces	13	23	12	15	20	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...
Oudh	1	5	5	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Mindras	4	9	3	2	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1
Punjab	14	28	21	9	15	11	2	6	2	...	...	...	10	13	8
Central India (Bundelkhand Agency, Nowgong).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central India (Neemuch) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central India (Neemuch, Malwa Agency).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Rajputana (Native States)	1	1	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kumaon (Tehri State) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmer-Marwara . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baluchistan . . . . .	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore State (Bangalore) . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kashmir . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rampore State (Rohilkhand Division).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baghelkand Agency . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gwalior . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhopawar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mhow Cantonment . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhopal Agency . . . . .	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baroda	3	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2
North-West Frontier, Peshawar	1	1	1	1	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	63	108	62	58	99	61	4	8	3	1	1	1	56	81	36

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, NOVEMBER 7, 1903. 1739

the Coinage during the year 1901-1902.

INSTRUMENTS FOR COUNTERFEITING COINS, SECTION 235, PENAL CODE.			ABETTING IN INDIA THE COUNTERFEITING OF COIN, SECTION 236, INDIAN PENAL CODE.						IMPORTING AND EXPORTING COUNTERFEIT COINS, SECTIONS 237 AND 238, INDIAN PENAL CODE.						POSSESSING AND DELIVERING COUNTERFEIT COIN, SECTIONS 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, INDIAN PENAL CODE.					
1902.			1901.			1902.			1901.			1902.			1901.			1902.		
Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	18	6	4	7	4
14	19	9	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	109	57	103	128	50
6	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	108	120	70	105	125	68
2	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	4	4
12	26	16	1	2	1	1	4	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	26	37	12	33	46	27
5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	48	34	56	62	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...
1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	28	9	16	16	8
4	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	10	11	11	124	134	94	146	165	106
...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	38	22	30	38	29
4	23	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	62	75	48	88	113	66
17	32	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	130	51	66	77	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	5	57	77	36
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	4	2	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	15	8	22	48	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	12	10	7	7	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	3	6	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	5	5	5	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	8	5	5	6	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	3	1	3	4	2
2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	16	8	3	4	4
1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	12	14	7	11	11	7
68	131	82	1	2	1	2	5	1	3	4	1	13	14	13	738	841	464	772	957	527

Comparative Statement of Offences against

	CAUSING COINS TO BE OF DIFFERENT WEIGHT OR COMPOSITION FROM THAT FIXED BY LAW, SECTIONS 224, 246 AND 247, INDIAN PENAL CODE.						TAKING COINING INSTRUMENTS FROM A MINT, SECTION 245, INDIAN PENAL CODE.						FRAUDULENTLY OF ANY COINS, INDIAN		
	1901.			1902.			1901.			1902.			1901.		
	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.
Assam	1	1	1
Bengal	3	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	6
Bombay Presidency (including Sindh).	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
Bombay
Burma	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces	3	4	2
Coorg
Hyderabad and Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
North-Western Provinces	5	5	4
Oudh	1	1	...
Madras	4	0	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Punjab	4	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	4
Central India (Bundelkhand Agency, Nowgong).
Central India (Nemuch)
Central India (Nemuch, Malwa Agency).
Rajputana (Native States)	1	1	...
Kumaon (Tehri State)
Ajmer-Marwara
Baluchistan	1	1	...
Mysore State (Bangalore)
Kashmir
Rampore State (Rohilkhand Division).
Baghelkhand Agency
Gwalior Agency
Bhopawar Agency
Mhow Cantonment
Bhopal Agency
Baroda
North-West Frontier, Peshawar
TOTAL	8	18	1	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	35	25

the Coinage during the year 1901-1902.

ALTERING APPEARANCE SECTIONS 248 AND 249, PENAL CODE.			POSSESSING AND DELIVERING ALTERED COIN, SECTIONS 250, 251, 252, 253, AND 254, INDIAN PENAL CODE.						TOTAL.					
1902.			1901.			1902.			1901.			1902.		
Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons convicted.
2	2	1	3	3	2	8	11	5	21	25	11	15	22	12
7	9	5	31	36	18	25	27	25	147	181	88	155	193	94
6	7	5	17	18	15	21	20	15	151	174	107	149	176	108
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	1	6	12	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	59	16	54	90	51
1	1	1	15	16	11	10	10	8	66	71	49	76	82	55
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	33	14	17	18	8
...	...	...	7	7	7	12	13	11	159	182	127	187	215	144
2	2	2	5	5	4	2	3	3	42	49	31	35	49	40
5	7	2	14	14	8	9	13	13	84	102	61	108	161	96
4	4	2	15	18	10	4	4	2	159	217	96	100	132	70
...	...	...	2	3	2	...	...	...	10	11	7	57	77	36
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	2	2	2	...
...	...	...	2	2	2	3	5	...	15	19	11	26	57	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	4	4	2	2	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	4	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	12	10	7	7	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	3	1	1	1
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	3	6	4
...	...	...	1	1	1	2	2	3	9	9	6	7	7	7
...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	6	9	6	6	7	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	3	1	7	8	3
...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	20	24	13	5	6	6
...	...	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	15	17	10	16	21	12
29	34	19	116	127	84	103	118	88	1,016	1,224	677	1,048	1,362	794

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF HIS MAJESTY'S ASSAY OFFICE.

No. 39, dated Calcutta, the 7th May 1903.

From—Major J. LLOYD T. JONES, M.B., I.M.S., Officiating Assays Master, Calcutta,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Dept.

I have the honour to submit the report on the working of the Assay Department, Calcutta, for the official year 1902-1903.

2. *Number and Description of Assays.*—The total number of Assays made during the year was 31,375 as compared with 16,598 made in the previous year, and a yearly average of 17,515 for the 8 years previous to the closing of the Mints, *i.e.*, from 1885 to 1893. The details are shown in the following table:—

DESCRIPTION.	Number.	Total.
GOLD.		
Assays on gold from all sources	480	584
Check assays on fine gold	104	
SILVER.		
Assays on silver alligated for silver standard coinage—		
for R 10,624		
„ 1/4 R 264		
„ 1/8 R 194	11,082	
Ditto pyx coins	7,703	
Ditto alligated for dollars	1,072	
Ditto pyx dollar coins	176	
Ditto miscellaneous	5,902	
Check assays on fine silver	988	
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Parting assays	46	26,923
Assays on various metals and ores	3,783	
Assays on Mint drosses	39	3,868
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR . . . . .	...	31,375

3. *Gold Assays.*—The total number of gold assays during the year was 584 as compared with 849 last year, of these 162 were for Government.

4. *Meltings for Silver Standard Coinage.*—Silver meltings for coinage were assayed in every month of the year under report. The average fineness of the silver meltings was:—

For Rupees	916.02	per mille.
„ Quarter Rupees	915.896	„
„ One-eighth Rupees	915.800	„
„ British Dollars	899.001	„

as shown in the following table:—

MONTHS.		AVERAGE FINENESS OF MELTINGS PER MILLE FOR			
		Rupees.	Quarter rupees.	One-eighth rupees.	British Dollars.
April	1902	916.017	...	...	...
May	„	915.952	915.922	...	...
June	„	916.035	...	...	...
July	„	916.056	...	...	...
August	„	915.970	...	...	899.036
September	„	916.018	...	...	899.003
October	„	916.090	...	...	898.868
November	„	916.100	915.788	915.670	...
December	„	916.092	...	...	...
January	1903	916.033	...	915.862	...
February	„	915.979	...	...	...
March	„	915.943	...	...	...
Average for the year		916.020	915.896	915.800	899.001

5. *Gold in Silver Coinage.*—The average proportion of gold found by monthly parting Assays in the silver pyx coins for the year was '67 per mille for rupees, 1'101 for quarter rupees, and '892 for one-eighth rupees and '493 for dollars. Eliminating the dollars from calculation, the coinage of the year is computed to contain 13,188 troy ounces of gold equal to £55,917'12 in value.

6. *Pyx Trials. Rupees.*—The trials of these coins for weight amounted to 528. In three different trials, one coin in each was found beyond remedy. So fresh pyxes were called for weighment and passed. The average weight was 180'036 grains. The heaviest coin was 181'06 and the lightest 179'22. Five hundred and ninety-four coins were found of the exact standard weight. The trials for fineness were 530; 5,300 coins were assayed singly, and 10,500 after melting, in groups of 20. Of the coins assayed singly, the extreme variations in fineness ranged from 914'4 to 918'8. The highest and lowest figures for any melting of finished coins were 917'6 and 915'8.

The average fineness per piece was 916'411 and of the melted coins was 916'663.

In five different trials, single coins were found outside the remedy in fineness; but the second pyx called for, in each case, was passed. The average results are shown in the following table:—

MONTHS.	Average weight of Pyx Rupees (grains).	AVERAGE FINENESS OF PYX RUPEES (PER MILLE).		Gold per mille.
		Single.	Melted.	
April 1902	179'996	916'530	916'710	1'068
May "	180'022	916'401	916'656	0'980
June "	180'106	916'291	916'512	0'684
July "	180'060	916'525	916'654	0'690
August "	180'048	916'249	916'429	0'682
September "	180'025	916'450	916'745	0'620
October "	179'999	916'448	916'746	0'561
November "	180'012	916'416	916'811	0'615
December "	180'041	916'457	916'840	0'614
January 1903	180'002	916'511	916'908	0'785
February "	180'030	916'451	916'887	0'586
March "	180'022	916'379	916'543	0'635
AVERAGE FOR THE YEAR	180'036	916'411	916'663	0'670

7. *Quarter Rupees.*—Pyx trials of these were made in May and December. There were 18 trials for weight and the same number for fineness. The percentage of coins of the exact standard weight was 16'66. The average fineness of the coins assayed singly was 916'611, and of the melted coins assayed in groups of hundred 916'75.

8. *Eighth of a Rupee.*—Thirty Pyx trials for weight and the same number for fineness were made during the year. The percentage of coins of the exact standard weight was 28. The average fineness of the coins assayed singly was 916'52, and of the melted coins assayed in groups of two hundred 916'847.

9. *British Dollars.*—Pyx trials of British dollars were made during August, September, October and November 1902. Of these trials 22 were for weight and 22 for fineness. The total number weighed was 440; and the average weight was 416'059 grains; 6'13 per cent. were found to be of the exact standard weight. The highest and lowest weights were 417'6 and 414'58.

One hundred and ten coins were assayed singly and 330 in groups of 15 after melting. The mean assay of the single coins was 899'535 and of the melted coins 900'068.

Of the single coins, the highest and lowest were 900'8 and 898'3 and of the melted coins, the highest and lowest were 900'6 and 899'7.

Gold amounting to 0.493 parts per mille was found in the Dollar Coinage—

MONTHS.	Average weight of Pyx Dollars (Grains).	AVERAGE FINENESS OF PYX DOLLARS (PER MILLE).		Gold per mille.
		Single.	Melted.	
August 1902 . . .	415.981	899.665	900.116	0.389
September „ . . .	415.984	899.572	900.120	0.457
October „ . . .	416.114	899.506	900.100	0.454
November „ . . .	416.026	899.180	899.766	0.672
AVERAGE FOR THE YEAR .	416.059	899.535	900.068	0.493

10. *Summary of Pyx Trials—*

DENOMINATION.	Number of coins weighed singly.	Number of coins assayed singly.	Number of coins assayed after melting.	Average weight (grains).	Average fineness of coins assayed singly (per mille).	Average fineness of coins assayed after melt- ing (per mille).	Proportion of gold in Pyx coins (per mille).
Rupees	5,280	5,300	10,500	180.036	916.411	916.663	0.670
½ Rupees	180	180	1,800	45.023	916.611	916.750	1.101
¼ Rupees	300	300	6,000	22.510	916.520	916.847	0.892
Dollars	440	110	330	416.059	899.535	900.068	0.493

11. *Miscellaneous Assays.*—Of the 3,783 “Assays on various metals and ores” shown in paragraph 2, 3,625 were assays made for the Mint, Treasury Officers, Police, etc., on coins counterfeit or suspected to be counterfeit or on suspected material for the manufacture of counterfeit coins.

A separate report is submitted to the Mint Master and to the Comptroller General on counterfeit and suspected coins examined during the year.

12. *Verification of Weights.*—No weights were verified during the year.

13. The appointments of Assay Master, Deputy Assay Master, 1st Assistant and 2nd Assistant on probation remained unchanged during the year.

Captain Bidie, I.M. S., finished his course as a probationer on 31st May 1902.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE BOMBAY MINT.

No. 1062, dated Bombay, 31st July 1903.

From—Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. PORTER, R.E., Mint Master,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Dept.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the operations of the Bombay Mint for 1902-1903, together with the prescribed statements.

2. Major G. Davidson held charge of this Mint until his retirement on the 7th November 1902, since which date I have been in charge.

GOLD.

3. *Receipts and Coinage.*—(a) The receipts of gold bullion and coin tendered by the public in exchange for rupees during the year under review amounted to Rs. 3,23,23,056 in value as compared with Rs. 2,12,95,525 in the preceding twelve months.

The following table gives the description of gold tendered during the year :—

Description.	Value in Rupees.	REMARKS.
Sovereigns of current weight	3,10,77,750	
Half-sovereigns of current weight	8,550	
Sovereigns of short weight or not more than three grains less than the standard weight	16,007	
Half-sovereigns of short weight or not more than three grains less than the standard weight	826	
Sovereigns of reduced weight or more than three grains less than the standard weight	58	
Half-sovereigns of reduced weight or more than three grains less than the standard weight . . . . .	...
Defaced and sweated sovereigns	261	
Ditto ditto half-sovereigns . . . . .	...
Other foreign gold coins . . . . .	...
Gold from Indian mines . . . . .	...
Imported bar gold . . . . .	...
Bazaar gold and miscellaneous	12,19,514	
TOTAL	3,23 23,056	

With the exception of Rs. 873, the whole of the above receipts, together with the balance of the previous year, were transferred to the Currency Gold Bullion Account.

(b) During the year a consignment of £500,273, consisting of current and light weight sovereigns and gold bullion, was shipped to London on behalf of the Currency Department under the orders of the Government of India.

(c) The balance of gold bullion and sovereigns belonging to the Currency Department held in the Mint amounted to Rs. 19,86,272 on the 31st March 1903, and included sovereigns amounting in value to Rs. 7,50,000 under weightment on behalf of the Currency Office having been presented under the Paper Currency Act.

(d) There was no coinage of gold during the year.

SILVER.

4. *Receipts and Coinage.*—(a) Uncurrent coin, details of which are given below, of the aggregate value of Rs. 62,03,074, were received for recoinage during the year; the

large excess over the receipts for the previous year being due to the continued withdrawal of the coinages of 1840 :—

Description.	Nominal value in Rupees.	REMARKS.
Government rupees and half-rupees of 1835 .	4,32,675	
Government rupees and half-rupees of 1840 (1st Issue)	39,90,590	
Government rupees and half-rupees of 1840 (2nd Issue)	2,15,20,193	
Government shroff-marked, defective and dumb coins	1,03,076	
Government worn coins	1,33,036	
Government reduced rupees and half-rupees .	5,006	
Government cut and soldered coins from Railways, etc.	204	
Arcot coins	18,009	
Confiscated coins	114	
*Krans (from the Karachi Treasury)	171	* Received at bullion value under the orders of the Comptroller General.
TOTAL	2,62,03,074	

(b) The recoinage into Government rupees of the silver currency of the Native State of Indore was carried out during the year under similar arrangements to those previously adopted in the case of other Native States. The exchange value in Government rupees of the remittances of Hali rupees received for conversion was Rs. 2,98,86,014.

(c) Tenders of silver bullion received from the Exchange Banks for coinage into British dollars and brought to account during the year, calculated at one rupee per standard tola, amounted to Rs. 6,89,85,222 as compared with Rs. 6,41,09,530 for the preceding twelve months.

The description and weight of the silver tendered is as detailed below :—

Description of silver tendered in 1902-03.	Amount in lakhs of tolas.
Bar silver from London	30'95
Ditto America	434'97
Ditto Australia	12'08
Ditto San Francisco	13'53
Sycee silver	118'79
Carolus dollars	'24
TOTAL	610'56

(d) The Government coinage carried out during the year consisted of rupees only, and was valued at Rs. 6,13,91,504. Up to the end of December 1902, these coins bore the effigy of Her late Majesty and the inscription "Victoria-Empress" with the date 1901.

The new rupee of Edward VII. has been struck since the 1st January 1903.

The amounts paid were distributed as follows :—

Reserve Treasury, Bombay	Rs. 13,00,000
Indore Durbar	Rs. 2,98,86,014

30,404,499 British Dollars of the nominal value of Rs. 6,89,90,562 were also manufactured, and 30,438,659 British Dollars valued at Rs. 6,90,63,073 were issued to the Exchange Banks for export during the year. Of these 11,849,772 were shipped to Singapore, 17,118,836 to Penang, and 1,470,051 to Hongkong, leaving a balance of 160,847 Dollars in the Mint ready for issue at the close of the year.

- (e) The total value of the silver coinage executed during the year was R13,03,82,066 representing a weight of tolas 13,16,59,669 or over 1,511 tons.

5. *Meltings*.—As in the previous year, all the uncurrent coins received were issued to the Standard Melting Department in direct alligation, as also the Hali coins received from the Indore Durbar for conversion into Government rupees. This method saved much delay and expense incidental to premelting, but the apparent loss in the Standard Melting Department was largely increased, owing to the dirt on the coins.

6. *Percentages of Good Coin*.—For the year under review, the percentages of good coinage calculated on the weight of ingots laminated were as shown on the margin. These results show an improvement in the case of rupees, while that for Dollars is a trifle less favourable than in the preceding year, when the percentage was 67.75.

Description of Coin.	Weight of ingots laminated. Tolas.	Percentage of good coin. 1902-1903.
Government Rupees	8,98,87,866	69.38
British Dollars	10,39,67,222	67.53

7. *Silver Operative Losses*.—The combined operative losses of the Melting and Coining Departments amounted in the case of the Government rupees to R69,997, allowing for dirt on uncurrent and Hali coins used in direct alligation; but after making the necessary corrections on account of fictitious gains and losses, there is a net loss of R36,482 equal to R40.58 per lakh laminated. In the case of Dollars the combined losses amounted to R56,151, after making the same allowances as in the Rupee coinage for dirt on coins used in direct alligation. But when the necessary corrections on account of fictitious gains and losses are made, this figure is reduced to R38,762, which is equivalent to 37.97 per lakh laminated.

These losses are higher than usual, but would be greatly reduced if it had been possible to refine all the dross of the Melting Department, pertaining to last year. Owing to pressure of work in this department dross valued at about R10,000 was left unrefined at the close of the year and will be brought to account during the present year.

Another item which increased the apparent loss in both the rupee and the Dollar coinage was the large tenders of Sycee silver. This description of silver contains a very appreciable amount of lead, which cannot all be eliminated in the Premelting Department, and serves to increase the apparent melting loss in the Standard Melting Department when used in alligation.

COPPER.

8. There was no coinage of copper carried out during the year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

9. *Miscellaneous Work*.—This consisted of the recurring supply of medals to various public institutions and rifle associations, the manufacture and adjustment of scales and weights and miscellaneous supplies and repairs undertaken for Government and the public. The profit on the above was R303 as per Statement III.

10. *Mint Working Standards*.—The weights in all the departments were periodically compared with the standards, and any differences found carefully adjusted.

11. *Treasure Trove Coins*.—During the year under report 202 gold, 6 silver, and 6,185 leaden treasure trove coins found in the Salem, Ahmedabad, and Kistna Districts were forwarded to the Mint for disposal by the Collectors of Salem and Kistna and the Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society.

ANALYSIS OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

12. *Revenue*.—

(a) *Charges levied, Mint Seigniorage*.—The seigniorage of one per cent. on silver tendered for Dollar coinage, and for which outturn certificates were issued during the year under review, amounted to R6,89,844 as compared with R6,41,102 for the year previous.

(b) *Gain on Coinage Operations*.—The gain under this head was R1,89,267, that for the preceding twelve months being R1,31,888.

13. *Balances sunk in the Mint*.—The balance of silver bullion belonging to Government, valued at one rupee per tola of standard fineness, stood at the beginning of the year at R25,75,351 and at its close at R25,83,074. The average daily silver balance, exclusive of silver belonging to tenderers, was R68,04,784. The minimum balance held on any day during the year was R25,01,292 on 4th March 1903, and the maximum was R1,26,69,654 on 11th November 1902.

14. *Expenditure*.—

(a) *Loss on Recoinage Operations*.—The difference between the par and weight value of uncurrent silver coin received from Government treasuries amounted

to Rs. 92,558 and exceeded that for 1901-1902 by Rs. 31,011 owing to the larger withdrawals of 1840 coins.

(b) *Cost of Establishment.*—The expenditure on salaries and establishment for this

	1902-1903.	1901-1902.
Fixed Establishment	1,78,573	1,83,677
Extra Establishment and overtime work.	1,02,655	85,674
TOTAL	2,81,228	2,69,351

year, as compared with that of the previous one, is shown in the marginal statement. The increase under extra establishment and overtime work was due to the larger coinage undertaken during last year.

(c) *Local and English Stores.*—The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,21,780, the increase over that for 1901-1902 being due to the larger amount of coinage.

(d) *Copper used for Alloy.*—The expenditure under this head was Rs. 1,00,031 as compared with only Rs. 68,038 in the previous year, when a large quantity of low touch Native States silver coin was available for alligation in Standard Meltings; whereas the Hali rupees from Indore received in 1902-1903 were higher than standard fineness.

(e) *Contingent Charges—Miscellaneous.*—The contingent charges for the year under report amounted to Rs. 14,711, being less than the same charges for the preceding year by Rs. 526.

(f) *Transfer Charges.*—These amounted to Rs. 12,519, and were slightly in excess of the figure for the preceding year.

(g) *Pro forma Charges.*—The charges during the year amounted to Rs. 4,50,519 or Rs. 2,727 more than in 1901-1902, which is principally due to the average silver balance locked up in the Mint being considerably larger than that for the previous year. This balance will be reduced in 1903-1904.

15. *Resumé of Revenue and Expenditure.*—The year closed with a balance in favour of the Mint of Rs. 45,54,210 exclusive of *pro forma* charges or Rs. 41,03,691 inclusive of those charges.

16. *Capital Account.*—A sum of Rs. 1,215 on account of machinery was added to the head of plant during the year under review. The balance at debit of this account at the end of the year stood at Rs. 38,19,362.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE COINAGE.

17. *Return of Counterfeit Coins.*—The usual return of counterfeit coins is appended to this report.

In the Bombay Mint, 1,645 counterfeit coins (1,360 rupees, 49 half-rupees, 96 quarters and 140 one-eighths) were received for examination during the year as against 1,250 in 1901-1902.

(1) Of these, 201 coins (114 castings and 87 struck) received from the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India and Rajputana Malwa Railways under Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 1004-A., dated 21st February 1901, were "exceptionally well executed," the fineness of metal in some of them being above rupee standard, the highest two being 955.3 and 963.1. Thirty-four coins (9 castings and 25 struck) were received from other sources.

(2) One hundred and thirty-five coins (86 castings and 49 struck) were good enough to deceive the public both as to execution and colour of metal.

(3) The remaining 1,275 coins (1,216 castings and 59 struck) were in the majority of cases inferior specimens of low touch silver or base metal and almost all easily detectable.

The second and the third classes include coins which were returned to the Railways, as they did not fulfil the standard of excellence required by Government.

Amongst the coins received from the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, there were four rupees struck from wrong dies, one rupee of 1880, two of 1892, and one of 1893, being marked "Victoria Queen." The execution of the first and the last coins was exceptionally good.

Two thousand one hundred and seventy-five counterfeit coins (2,115 rupees, 59 half-rupees, and 1 quarter rupee) were discovered in remittances of uncurrent coin (chiefly 1840) to the Mint. Amongst these there was one rupee of 1862 struck from a bazaar cut steel die, the obverse being marked "Victoria Empress."

During the year under report there has been a slight decrease in the number of counterfeits cut at Treasuries and Railways, the total number being 19,101 as against 19,307 in 1901-1902.

II

STATEMENT of the BOMBAY MINT COINAGE for the year 1902-1903.

METALS.	Tale of Pieces.	Nominal Value.	Total Value.	REMARKS.
		<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	
Silver British Dollars . . .	30,404,499	6,89,90,562 0 0		
Silver Rupees, British . . .	61,391,504	6,13,91,504 0 0		
½ British . . .	...	.....
¼ British . . .	...	.....
⅓ British . . .	...	.....
	91 796,003	.....	13,03,82,066 0 0	
Copper Double Pice } . . .	...	.....
" Single " } British . . .	..	...
" Pie pieces . }	...	.....
TOTAL RUPEES . . .	...	.....	13,03,82,066 0 0	

III

STATEMENT showing the COST of MISCELLANEOUS WORK done in the BOMBAY MINT during the year 1902-1903.

DESCRIPTION.	Amount	Total.	REMARKS.
	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	
<i>Receipt.</i>			
Receipt for Medals, Seals, Stamps, etc. . .	5,272 7 0		
Adjusting Weights . . .	1,924 8 0		
Miscellaneous . . .	6,508 7 0	13,705 6 0	
<i>Expenditure.</i>			
Engraver's Labour . . .	119 4 0		
Workshop " . . .	2,141 4 11		
Jeweller's " . . .	58 14 0		
Stores used (including gold, silver, and copper) .	11,083 6 0	13,402 12 11	
NET PROFIT RUPEES . . .	..	302 9 1	

STATEMENT of COUNTERFEIT COINS received at the BOMBAY MINT, showing also those cut and broken at the TREASURIES, compiled from the QUARTERLY RETURNS furnished by TREASURY OFFICE IS during 1902-03.

NAME OF PROVINCE.	RECEIVED AT THE MINT.																REMARKS.	
	Nominal value of remittances of uncurrent coins received at the Mint in thousands of Rupees.	In remittances of uncurrent coins to Mint.				From Treasury and other officers under Article 581, Civil Account Code, and Government Resolution No. 1004-A., dated 21st February 1901.				Received at the Mint for examination.				Counterfeit coins cut at the several Indian Treasuries as per Quarterly Returns furnished by the Treasury Officers and Railway Administrations under Article 591, Civil Account Code, and Government Resolution No. A 6192, dated 10th December 1901.				
		R	½R	¼R	1/16R	R	½R	¼R	1/16R	R	½R	¼R	1/16R	R	½R	¼R	1/16R	
Bombay . . .	11,061.7	1,237	39	1	...	632	21	49	80	245	18	30	19	6,255	571	718	524	
Quetta (Baluchistan)	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	..	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras . . .	11,778.7	452	17	...	...	187	9	16	4	12	...	...	...	6,468	515	338	173	
Punjab . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	394	5	8	3	
Central Provinces .	1,649.1	188	1	...	...	40	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	614	25	28	10	
Berar	1,149.1	43	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	316	18	11	7	
Rajputana . . .	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	...	...	77	...	...	...	1,562	31	49	19	
Central India . .	152.8	187	2	..	...	16	1	1	...	21	...	...	...	384	13	32	10	
Burma	432.0	8	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL . . .	26,223.4	2,115	59	1	..	986	31	66	121	374	18	30	19	15,993	1,178	1,184	746	

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF HIS MAJESTY'S ASSAY OFFICE.

No. 129, dated Bombay, 31st July 1903.

From—Lieutenant-Colonel A. MILNE, I.M.S., Assay Master, Bombay,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I have the honour to submit the following report on the operations of the Assay Department, Bombay, for the official year 1902-1903.

2. *Number and description of Assays.*—The number of assays during the year amounted to 49,755 as against 41,016 in the previous financial year.

The details are shown in the following table:—

DESCRIPTION.	Number.	TOTAL.
GOLD.		
Assays on gold from all sources	2,961	3,113
Check assays on fine gold	152	
SILVER.		
Assays on silver received for coinage	7,220	45,462
Do. alligated for silver standard coinage	29,330	
Do. pyx coins	6,952	
Do. miscellaneous	1,960	
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Parting assays	48	1,180
Assays on various metals and ores	1,064	
Do. on Mint drosses	68	
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR		49,755

3. *Gold and Silver Assays.*—The total number of gold assays from all sources during the year amounted to 3,113 as against 4,586 in the previous year; of these 140 assays were done for the Mint. The total number of silver assays from all sources was 45,462 as against 36,063 in the previous year; of these 43,802 were done for the Mint.

4. *Meltings for Silver Standard Coinage.*—Silver meltings for Rupees and British Dollars were assayed during the whole of the year.

The average fineness of the silver meltings was—

For Rupees 915'972 per mille.
For British Dollars 898'987 „

as shown in the following table:—

MONTHS.		Rupees.	British Dollars.
April	1902	915'961	898'943
May	„	916'058	898'992
June	„	915'944	898'606
July	„	915'979	899'112
August	„	915'918	898'976
September	„	916'064	899'043
October	„	916'005	898'984
November	„	916'035	898'968
December	„	915'941	898'907
January	1903	915'842	898'986
February	„	915'944	899'071
March	„	915'877	898'945
Average for the year		915'972	898'987

5. *Gold in Silver Coinage.*—The average proportion of gold found by monthly “parting assays” in the silver pyx coins for the year was 294 per mille or rupees, and 185 for British Dollars.

6. *Pyx trials Rupees*.—The trials of these coins for weight amounted to 623, the total number weighed being 12,480. One trial disclosed one coin above the legal remedy. Twenty fresh coins were weighed and found to be within remedy. The average weight of all was 179.993 grains, the lightest and heaviest coins weighed were respectively 179.10 and 180.90 grains.

The trials for fineness were also 623, 3,115 coins having been assayed singly and 15,575 in groups of 25 coins after melting. Of the coins assayed singly the extreme variations in fineness ranged from 914.6 to 918.6 and the average fineness over 3,115 coins was 916.836 per mille. The 15,575 coins assayed in groups of 25 after melting gave an average fineness of 916.653, the lowest and highest figures obtained for any melting of coins being 915.9 and 917.5.

The average results are shown in the following table —

MONTHS.	Average weight of Pyx Rupees (grains)	AVERAGE FINENESS OF PYX RUPEES (PER MILLE).		Gold per mille.
		Single.	Melted.	
April 1902	179.989	916.777	916.668	.468
May "	179.995	916.878	916.769	.522
June "	179.988	916.725	916.549	.385
July "	179.985	916.830	916.646	.259
August "	179.991	916.755	916.604	.267
September "	179.992	916.912	916.692	.239
October "	180.010	916.915	916.684	.223
November "	179.989	916.925	916.652	.225
December "	179.994	916.985	916.779	.273
January 1903	180.010	916.646	916.554	.187
February "	180.004	916.799	916.556	.126
March "	179.999	916.829	916.629	.350
Average	179.993	916.836	916.653	.294

7. *British Dollars*.—The trials of these coins for weight amounted to 315, the total number weighed being 6,320. In one trial one coin was found above the legal remedy. Twenty fresh coins were weighed and gave a satisfactory result. The average weight of all was 415.991 grains; the lightest and heaviest coins weighed were respectively 414.10 and 417.90 grains.

The trials for fineness were also 315 in number, 1,575 coins having been assayed singly, and 4,725 in groups of 15 coins after melting. Of the coins assayed singly the extreme variations in fineness ranged from 898.2 to 901.3 and the average fineness of the 1,575 coins was 899.857 per mille. The 4,725 coins assayed in groups of 15 after melting gave an average fineness of 899.745, the lowest and highest figures obtained for any melting of coins being 899.1 and 900.4 per mille.

The average results are shown in the following table :—

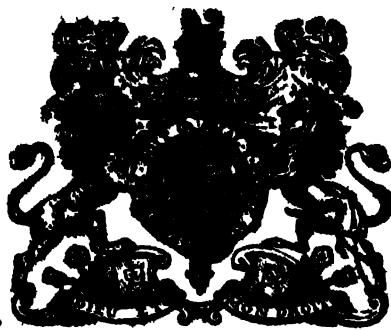
MONTHS.	Average weight of Pyx British Dollars (grains)	AVERAGE FINENESS OF PYX BRITISH DOLLARS (PER MILLE).		Gold per mille.
		Single.	Melted.	
April 1902	415.979	899.814	899.726	.208
May "	415.989	899.878	899.733	.158
June "	416.000	899.591	899.569	.237
July "	416.000	899.993	899.883	.296
August "	415.961	899.771	899.793	.338
September "	415.991	899.884	899.803	.263
October "	415.994	899.845	899.734	.143
November "	415.996	899.771	899.686	.221
December "	416.013	899.788	899.715	.147
January 1903	415.973	899.921	899.845	.107
February "	415.999	900.003	899.793	.058
March "	415.987	899.976	899.719	.043
Average	415.991	899.857	899.745	.185

8. *Summary of Pyx Trial.*—The results detailed in paragraphs 6 and 7 are summarised in the following table:—

DENOMINATION.	Number of coins weighed singly.	Number of coins assayed singly.	Number of coins assayed after melting.	Average weight (grains).	Average fineness of coins assayed singly (per mille).	Average fineness of coins assayed after melting (per mille).	Proportion of Gold in Pyx coins (per mille).
Rupees . .	12,480	3,115	15,575	179.993	916.836	916.653	294
British Dollars .	6,320	1,575	4,725	415.991	899.857	899.745	185

9. *Miscellaneous Assays.*—Of the 1,064 assays under the head "Assays on various metals and ores" in paragraph 2 of this report, 1,054 were assays on counterfeit coins received from the Mint Master and Post Master General, Bombay.

10. The post of Deputy Assay Master was held by Captain J. J. Bourke, I.M.S., from 1st April to 19th November 1902, and by Major John Lloyd Thomas Jones, I.M.S., from the latter date to the end of the financial year.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 4th November, 1903, and is hereby promulgated for general information :

ACT NO. XV OF 1903.

THE INDIAN EXTRADITION ACT, 1903.

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The Indian Extradition Act, 1903.

(Chapter I.—Preliminary.—Sections 1-2. Chapter II.—Surrender of Fugitive Criminals in case of Foreign States.—Section 3.)

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THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—EXTRADITION OFFENCES.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.—ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Extradition and Rendition of Criminals.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the more convenient administration in British India of the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, and of the Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881 ;

and whereas it is also expedient to amend the law relating to the extradition of criminals in cases to which the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, do not apply ;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Extradition Act, 1903.

Short title, extent and commencement.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India (including British Baluchistan, the Santhal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti) ; and

(3) It shall come into force on such day as the Governor General in Council, by notification in the Gazette of India, may direct.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

Definitions.

(a) "European British subject" means a European British subject as defined by the Code of Criminal Procedure for the time being in force :

(b) "extradition offence" means any such offence as is described in the first schedule :

(c) "Foreign State" means a State to which, for the time being, the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, apply :

(d) "High Court" means the High Court as defined by the Code of Criminal Procedure for the time being in force :

(e) "offence" includes any act wheresoever committed which would, if committed in British India, constitute an offence : and

(f) "rules" include prescribed forms.

CHAPTER II.

SURRENDER OF FUGITIVE CRIMINALS IN CASE OF FOREIGN STATES.

3. (1) Where a requisition is made to the Government of India or to any Local Government by the Government of any Foreign State for the surrender of a fugitive criminal of that State, who is in or who is suspected of being in British India, the Government of India or the Local Government, as the case may be, may, if it thinks fit, issue an order to any Magistrate who would have had jurisdiction to inquire into the crime if it had been an offence committed within the local limits of his jurisdiction, directing him to inquire into the case.

(2) The Magistrate so directed shall issue a summons or warrant for the arrest of the fugitive criminal according as the case appears to be

33 & 34 Vict., c. 52, 36 & 37 Vict., c. 60, 44 & 45 Vict., c. 69.

33 & 34 Vict., c. 52, 36 & 37 Vict., c. 60.

*The Indian Extradition Act, 1903.**(Chapter II.—Surrender of Fugitive Criminals in case of Foreign States.—
Sections 4-6.)*

one in which a summons or warrant would ordinarily issue.

(3) When such criminal appears or is brought before the Magistrate, the Inquiry by Magistrate. Magistrate shall inquire into the case in the same manner and have the same jurisdiction and powers, as nearly as may be, as if the case were one triable by the Court of Session or High Court, and shall take such evidence as may be produced in support of the requisition and on behalf of the fugitive criminal, including any evidence to show that the crime of which such criminal is accused or alleged to have been convicted is an offence of a political character or is not an extradition crime.

(4) If the Magistrate is of opinion that a *prima facie* case is made out in support of the requisition, he may commit the fugitive criminal to prison to await the orders of the Government of India or the Local Government, as the case may be.

(5) If the Magistrate is of opinion that a *prima facie* case is not made out in support of the requisition, or if the case is one which is bailable under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the time being in force, the Magistrate may release the fugitive criminal on bail.

(6) The Magistrate shall report the result of his inquiry to the Government of India, or the Local Government, as the case may be, and shall forward, together with such report, any written statement which the fugitive criminal may desire to submit for the consideration of the Government.

(7) If the Government of India or the Local Government, as the case may be, is of opinion that such report or written statement raises an important question of law, it may make an order referring such question of law to such High Court as may be named in the order, and the fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered until such question has been decided.

(8) If, upon receipt of such report and statement or upon the decision of any such question, the Government of India or the Local Government, as the case may be, is of opinion that the fugitive criminal ought to be surrendered, it may issue a warrant for the custody and removal of such criminal and for his delivery at a place and to a person to be named in the warrant.

(9) It shall be lawful for any person to whom a warrant is directed in pursuance of sub-section (8), to receive, hold in custody and convey the person mentioned in the warrant, to the place named in the warrant, and, if such person escapes out of any custody to which he may be delivered in pursuance of such warrant, he may be re-taken as a person accused of an offence against the law of British India may be re-taken upon an escape.

(10) If such a warrant as is prescribed by sub-section (8) is not issued and executed in the case of any fugitive criminal,

who has been committed to prison under sub-section (4), within two months after such committal, the High Court may, upon application made to it on behalf of such fugitive criminal, and upon proof that reasonable notice of the intention to make such application has been given to the Government of India or the Local Government, as the case may be, order such criminal to be discharged, unless sufficient cause is shown to the contrary.

4. (1) Where it appears to any Magistrate of the first class or any Magistrate specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf that a person within the local limits of his jurisdiction is a fugitive criminal of a Foreign State, he may, if he thinks fit, issue a warrant for the arrest of such person, on such information or complaint and on such evidence as would, in his opinion, justify the issue of a warrant if the crime of which he is accused or has been convicted had been committed within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

(2) The Magistrate shall forthwith report the issue of a warrant under this section to the Local Government.

(3) A person arrested on a warrant issued under this section shall not be detained more than two months unless within that period the Magistrate receives an order made with reference to such person under section 3, sub-section (1).

(4) In the case of a person arrested or detained under this section the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the time being in force relating to bail shall apply in the same manner as if such person were accused of committing in British India the crime of which he is accused or has been convicted.

5. (1) If the Government of India or any Local Government is of opinion that the crime of which any fugitive criminal of a Foreign State is accused or alleged to have been convicted is of a political character, it may, if it think fit, refuse to issue any order under section 3, sub-section (1).

(2) The Government of India or the Local Government may also at any time stay any proceedings taken under this Chapter, and direct any warrant issued under this Chapter to be cancelled and the person for whose arrest such warrant has been issued to be discharged.

6. The expressions "the Police Magistrate" and "the Secretary of State" in section 3 of the Extradition Act, 1870, 33 & 34 Vict., shall be read as referring respectively to the Magistrate directed to inquire into a case under section 3 of this Act, and to the Government of India or the Local Government, as the case may be.

References to "Police Magistrate" and "Secretary of State" in section 3 of Extradition Act, 1870.

shall be read as referring to the Magistrate directed to inquire into a case under section 3 of this Act, and to the Government of India or the Local Government, as the case may be.

*The Indian Extradition Act, 1903.**(Chapter III.—Surrender of Fugitive Criminals in case of States other than Foreign States.—Sections 7-11.)*

CHAPTER III.

SURRENDER OF FUGITIVE CRIMINALS IN CASE OF STATES OTHER THAN FOREIGN STATES.

7 (1) Where an extradition offence has been committed or is supposed to have been committed by a person, not being a European British subject, in the territories of any State not being a Foreign State, and such person escapes into or is in British India, and the Political Agent in or for such State issues a warrant, addressed to the District Magistrate of any district in which such person is believed to be, for his arrest and delivery at a place and to a person or authority indicated in the warrant, such Magistrate shall act in pursuance of such warrant and may give directions accordingly.

(2) A warrant issued as mentioned in sub-section (1) shall be executed in the manner provided by the law for the time being in force with reference to the execution of warrants, and the accused person, when arrested, shall, unless released in accordance with the provisions of this Act, be forwarded to the place and delivered to the person or authority indicated in the warrant.

(3) The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the time being in force in relation to proclamation and attachment in case of persons absconding, shall, with any necessary modifications, apply where any warrant has been received by a District Magistrate under this section as if the warrant had been issued by himself.

8. (1) Where a Political Agent has directed Release on giving by endorsement on any security. such warrant that the person for whose arrest it is issued may be released on executing a bond with sufficient sureties for his attendance before a person or authority indicated in this behalf in the warrant at a specified time and place, the Magistrate to whom the warrant is addressed shall on such security being given release such person from custody.

(2) Where security is taken under this section, the Magistrate shall certify the fact to the Political Agent who issued the warrant, and shall retain the bond.

(3) If the person bound by any such bond does not appear at the time and place specified; the Magistrate may, on being satisfied as to his default, issue a warrant directing that he be re-arrested and handed over to any person authorized by the Political Agent to take him into custody.

(4) In the case of any bond executed under this section, the Magistrate may exercise the powers conferred by the Code of Criminal Procedure for the time being in force in relation to taking a deposit in lieu of the execution of a bond and with respect to the forfeiture of bonds and the discharge of sureties.

9. Where a requisition is made to the Requisitions by Government of India or to States not being Foreign States. or on behalf of any State not being a Foreign State, for the surrender of any person accused of having committed an offence in the territories of such State, such requisition shall (except in so far as relates to the taking of evidence to show that the offence is of a political character or is not an extradition crime) be dealt with in accordance with the procedure prescribed by section 3 for requisitions made by the Government of any Foreign State as if it were a requisition made by any such Government under that section :

Provided that, if there is a Political Agent in or for any such State, the requisition shall be made through such Political Agent.

10. (1) If it appears to any Magistrate of the first class or any Magistrate empowered by the Local Government in this behalf that a person within the local limits of his jurisdiction is accused or suspected of having committed an offence in any State not being a Foreign State and that such person may lawfully be surrendered to such State, or that a warrant may be issued for his arrest under section 7 the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, issue a warrant for the arrest of such person on such information or complaint and on such evidence as would, in his opinion, justify the issue of a warrant if the offence had been committed within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

(2) The Magistrate shall forthwith report the issue of a warrant under this section, if the offence appears or is alleged to have been committed in the territories of a State for which there is a Political Agent, to such Political Agent and in other cases to the Local Government.

(3) A person arrested on a warrant issued under this section shall not, without the special sanction of the Local Government, be detained more than two months, unless within such period the Magistrate receives an order made with reference to such person in accordance with the procedure prescribed by section 9, or a warrant for the arrest of such person under section 7.

(4) In the case of a person arrested or detained under this section, the Provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the time being in force relating to bail shall apply in the same manner as if such person were accused of committing in British India the offence with which he is charged.

11. (1) A person accused of an offence committed in British India, not being the offence for which his surrender is asked, or undergoing sentence under any conviction in British India, shall not be surrendered in compliance with a warrant issued by a Political Agent under section 7 or a requisition made by or on behalf of any State not being a Foreign State under section 9, except on the condition

The Indian Extradition Act, 1903.

(Chapter III.—Surrender of Fugitive Criminals in case of States other than Foreign States.—Sections 12-18. Chapter IV.—Rendition of Fugitive Offenders in His Majesty's dominions.—Section 19.)

that such person be re-surrendered to the Government of India or the Local Government, as the case may be, on the termination of his trial for the offence for which his surrender has been asked :

Provided that no such condition shall be deemed to prevent or postpone the execution of a sentence of death lawfully passed.

(2) On the surrender of a person under suspension of sentence going sentence under a conviction in British India, his sentence shall be deemed to be suspended until the date of his re-surrender, when it shall revive and have effect for the portion thereof which was unexpired at the time of his surrender.

12. The provisions of this Chapter with reference to accused persons shall, with any necessary modifications, apply to the case of a person who, having been convicted of an offence in the territories of any State not being a Foreign State, has escaped into or is in British India before his sentence has expired.

13. Every person who is accused or convicted of abetting or attempting to commit any offence shall be deemed, for the purposes of this Chapter, to be accused or convicted of having committed such offence, and shall be liable to be arrested and surrendered accordingly.

14. It shall be lawful for any person to whom a warrant is directed in pursuance of the provisions of this Chapter, to receive, hold in custody and convey the person mentioned in the warrant, to the place named in the warrant, and, if such person escapes out of any custody to which he may be delivered in pursuance of such warrant, he may be re-taken as a person accused of an offence against the law of British India may be re-taken upon an escape.

15. The Government of India or the Local Government may, by order, stay any proceedings taken under this Chapter, and may direct any warrant issued under this Chapter to be cancelled, and the person for whose arrest such warrant has been issued to be discharged.

16. The provisions of this Chapter shall apply to an offence or to an extradition offence, as the case may be, committed before the passing of this Act, and to an offence in respect of which a Court of British India has concurrent jurisdiction.

17. (1) In any proceedings under this Chapter, exhibits and depositions (whether received or taken in the presence of the person against whom they are used or not) and copies thereof, and official certificates of facts and judicial documents stating facts, may, if duly authenticated, be received as evidence.

(2) Warrants, depositions or statements on Authentication of the oath which purport to same. have been issued, received or taken by any Court of Justice outside British India, or copies thereof, and certificates of, or judicial documents stating the fact of, conviction before any such Court, shall be deemed duly authenticated,—

(a) if the warrant purports to be signed by a Judge, Magistrate or officer of the State where the same was issued or acting in or for such State :

(b) if the depositions or statements or copies thereof purport to be certified, under the hand of a Judge, Magistrate or officer of the State where the same were taken, or acting in or for such State, to be the original depositions or statements or to be true copies thereof, as the case may require :

(c) if the certificate of, or judicial document stating the fact of, a conviction purports to be certified by a Judge, Magistrate or officer of the State where the conviction took place or acting in or for such State :

(d) if the warrants, depositions, statements, copies, certificates and judicial documents, as the case may be, are authenticated by the oath of some witness or by the official seal of a minister of the State where the same were respectively issued, taken or given.

(3) For the purposes of this section, "warrant" includes any judicial document authorizing the arrest of any person accused or convicted of an offence.

18. Nothing in this Chapter shall derogate from the provisions of any Chapter not to derogate from treaties. treaty for the extradition of offenders, and the procedure provided by any such treaty shall be followed in any case to which it applies, and the provisions of this Act shall be modified accordingly.

CHAPTER IV.

RENDITION OF FUGITIVE OFFENDERS IN HIS MAJESTY'S DOMINIONS.

19. For the purpose of applying and carrying into effect in British India the provisions of the Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881, 44 & 45 Vict. c. 69. the following provisions are hereby made :—

(a) the powers conferred on "Governors" of British possessions may be exercised by any Local Government :

(b) the powers conferred on a "Superior Court" may be exercised by any Judge of a High Court :

(c) the powers conferred on a "Magistrate" may be exercised by any Magistrate of the first class or by any

The Indian Extradition Act, 1903.

(Chapter V.—Offences committed at Sea.—Section 20. Chapter VI.—Execution of Commissions issued by Criminal Courts outside British India.—Section 21. Chapter VII.—Supplemental.—Sections 22-24. The First Schedule.—Extradition Offences.)

Magistrate empowered by the Local Government in that behalf: and

- (d) the offences committed in British India to which the Act applies, are piracy, treason and any offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code with rigorous imprisonment for a term of twelve months or more or with any greater punishment.

LV of 1860.

CHAPTER V.

OFFENCES COMMITTED AT SEA.

20. Where the Government of any State outside India makes a requisition for the surrender of a person accused of an offence committed on board any vessel on the high seas which comes into any port of British India, the Local Government and any Magistrate having jurisdiction in such port and authorized by the Local Government in this behalf may exercise the powers conferred by this Act.

CHAPTER VI.

EXECUTION OF COMMISSIONS ISSUED BY CRIMINAL COURTS OUTSIDE BRITISH INDIA.

21. The testimony of any witness may be obtained in relation to any criminal matter pending in any Court or tribunal in any country or place outside British India in like manner as it may be obtained in any civil matter under the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure for the time being in force with respect to commissions, and the provisions of that Code relating thereto shall be construed as if the term "suit" included a criminal proceeding:

Provided that this section shall not apply when the evidence is required for a Court or tribunal in any State outside India other than a British Court and the offence is of a political character.

CHAPTER VII.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

22. (1) The Governor General in Council may make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for—

- (a) the removal of prisoners accused or in custody under this Act, and their control and maintenance until such time as they are handed over to the persons named in the warrant as entitled to receive them;
- (b) the seizure and disposition of any property which is the subject of, or required for proof of, any alleged offence to which this Act applies;

(c) the pursuit and arrest in British India, by officers of the Government or other persons authorized in this behalf, of persons accused of offences committed elsewhere; and

(d) the procedure and practice to be observed in extradition proceedings.

(3) Rules made under this section shall be published in the Gazette of India and shall thereupon have effect as if enacted by this Act.

23. Notwithstanding anything in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, any person arrested without an order from a Magistrate and without a warrant, in pursuance of the provisions of section 54, clause seventhly, of the said Code, may, under the orders of a Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such arrest was made, be detained in the same manner and subject to the same restrictions as a person arrested on a warrant issued by such Magistrate under section 10.

V of 1898.

24. The Acts mentioned in the second schedule are repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

EXTRADITION OFFENCES.

[See section 2, clause (b), and Chapter III (Surrender of Fugitive Criminals in case of States other than Foreign States).]

[The sections referred to are the sections of the Indian Penal Code.]

Frauds upon creditors (section 206).

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*The Indian Extradition Act, 1903.**(The Second Schedule.—Enactments repealed.)*

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Desertion from any body of Imperial Service Troops.

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Sinking or destroying a vessel at sea or attempting or conspiring to do so.

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Revolt or conspiracy to revolt by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas against the authority of the master.

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THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(See section 24.)

Year.	No.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
1879	XXI	The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879.	So much as is unrepealed.
1895	IX	The Extradition (India) Act, 1895.	The whole Act.
1896	V	The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (1879) Amendment Act, 1896	The whole Act.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.**

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 4th November, 1903, and is hereby promulgated for general information :

ACT No. XVI OF 1903.

**THE CENTRAL PROVINCES
MUNICIPAL ACT, 1903.**

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An Act to make better provision for the organisation and administration of municipalities in the Central Provinces.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision for the organization and administration of municipalities in the Central Provinces; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1903, and

(2) It extends to the territories for the time being administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

- (a) "municipality" means a local area declared by or under this Act to be a municipality;

- (b) "committee" means a municipal committee established by or under this Act;

- (c) "street" includes any way, road, lane, square, court, alley, passage or open space, whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public have a right of way, and also the roadway and footway over any public bridge or causeway;

- (d) "owner", used with reference to any building or land, includes the person who is receiving the rent of the building or land, whether on his own account or as agent or trustee, or who would so receive the rent if the building or land were let to a tenant;

- (e) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made by the Local Government under this Act;

- (f) "tax" includes any toll, rate, cess, fee or other impost leviable under this Act; and

- (g) "explosive" and "petroleum" have the meanings assigned to them in the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, IV of 1884, and the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899, VIII of 1899, respectively.

CHAPTER II.

CONSTITUTION OF MUNICIPALITIES.

3. The Local Government may, by notification Proposal to create, in the local official Gazette alter the limits of, or abolish, municipality. and by such other means as it may determine, signify its intention—

- (a) to declare any town, or any group of towns, in the immediate neighbourhood of one another, a municipality under this Act;

- (b) to include within a municipality any local area in the vicinity of the same;

- (c) to exclude from a municipality any local area comprised therein; or

- (d) to withdraw the whole area comprised in any municipality from the operation of this Act;

Provided that, where any part of a local area affected by any such notification is a military cantonment or part of a military cantonment, such notification shall not be published without the previous consent of the Governor General in Council.

4. Every notification published under section 3 shall define the limits of the local area to which it refers.

5. (1) Any inhabitant of any part of a local area defined in a notification published under section 3 may, if he objects to anything therein contained, submit his objection in writing to the Local Government within six weeks from the date of the publication of the notification, and the Local Government shall take his objection into consideration.

- (2) When six weeks from the date of the publication of the notification have expired, the

The Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1903.

(Chapter II.—*Constitution of Municipalities.*—Sections 6-7. Chapter III.—*Organisation of Committees.*—Sections 8-12.)

Local Government may, by a further notification in the local official Gazette,—

- (a) declare the local area or any specified part thereof to be a municipality under this Act, or
- (b) include the local area or any part thereof in the municipality or exclude it therefrom, or
- (c) withdraw the whole area comprised in the municipality from the operation of this Act,

as the case may be.

6. When a local area is included in a municipality by a notification

Effect of including local area in municipality. published under section 5, sub-section (a), all rules and by-laws made, orders, directions and notices issued, and powers conferred and in force throughout the municipality at the time when the local area is so included, shall apply thereto unless the Local Government, in and by the notification, otherwise directs.

7. (1) When a local area is excluded from a

Effect of excluding local area from municipality or withdrawing whole area of municipality from Act. notification published under section 5, sub-section (a),—

- (a) this Act and all rules and by-laws made, orders, directions and notices issued, and powers conferred thereunder shall cease to apply thereto ;

- (b) the Local Government shall, after consulting the committee, frame a scheme determining what portion of the balance of the municipal school and hospital funds and other property vested in the committee shall vest in His Majesty for the benefit of the inhabitants of the local area, and in what manner the liabilities of the committee shall be apportioned between the committee and the Secretary of State for India in Council ; and, on the publication of such scheme in the local official Gazette, such property and liabilities shall vest and be apportioned accordingly.

(2) When the whole area comprised in any municipality is withdrawn from the operation of this Act by a notification published under section 5, sub-section (a), this Act and all rules and by-laws made, orders, directions and notices issued, and powers conferred thereunder, shall cease to apply thereto ; and the balance of the municipal fund and all other property at the time of the issue of the notification vested in the committee shall vest in His Majesty, and the liabilities of the committee shall be transferred to the Secretary of State for India in Council.

(3) All property vested in His Majesty under this section shall be applied, under the orders of the Local Government, to the discharge of the liabilities imposed on the Secretary of State for India in Council thereby or for the promotion of the safety, health, welfare or convenience of the inhabitants of the area affected.

CHAPTER III.

ORGANIZATION OF COMMITTEES.

Constitution of Committees.

8. (1) There shall be established for each municipality a committee of members of having authority over that municipality and consisting of such number of members, not less than five, as may be prescribed.

(2) Such members may be appointed, in the prescribed manner, by nomination or by election, or some by nomination and some by election.

(3) Not less than two-fifths of the members of a committee shall be persons other than salaried officers of the Government.

(4) Every appointment of a member shall be notified in the local official Gazette.

9. (1) Where a member of a committee is appointed by virtue of office, the person for the time being holding the office shall be a member until the Local Government otherwise directs.

(2) Every member of a committee appointed otherwise than by virtue of office shall be a member for the prescribed term, which may be so fixed as to provide for the retirement of members by rotation, but shall not exceed three years.

(3) An outgoing member shall, if otherwise qualified, be eligible for re-appointment.

(4) Any member of a committee wishing to resign shall forward his written resignation through the president of the committee to the Deputy Commissioner, and he shall be deemed to have vacated his seat when the acceptance of his resignation by the Local Government has been communicated to the committee.

10. Every committee shall be a body corporate by the name of the municipal committee of its municipality, shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to acquire and hold property, both moveable and immoveable, to transfer any property held by it, and to contract and to do all other things necessary for the purposes of its constitution, and may sue and be sued in its corporate name :

Provided that no committee shall transfer any immoveable property except in pursuance of a resolution passed at a special meeting and approved by the Local Government.

11. Every member of a committee shall be deemed to be a municipal commissioner within the meaning of any enactment for the time being in force.

12. (1) There shall be a president and vice-president of every committee.

(2) The Local Government may appoint any person, whether a member of the committee or not, to be president or vice-president, or may authorize any committee to elect, in the prescribed manner, its president or vice-president, or both.

*The Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1903.**(Chapter III.—Organisation of Committees.—Sections 13-21.)*

(3) The election of a president or vice-president shall not be valid until it has been confirmed by the Local Government and has been notified in the local official Gazette.

(4) A president and vice-president shall hold office for the prescribed term.

(5) Where a person not already a member of the committee is appointed or elected president or vice-president, he shall, notwithstanding anything in the foregoing sections become a member of the committee by virtue of his appointment or election, and shall continue to be a member so long as he holds office as president or vice-president.

13. The Local Government may, at any time, remove the president, vice-president or any member of a committee—

Removal of president, vice-president and members of committee.

(a) if he refuses to act or becomes incapable of acting, or is declared insolvent, or is convicted of any such offence, or subjected by a Criminal Court to any such order as implies, in the opinion of the Local Government, a defect of character which unfits him to be the president or vice-president or a member of the committee;

(b) if he, without an excuse sufficient in the opinion of the Local Government, absents himself for more than three consecutive months from the meetings of the committee or of a sub-committee of which he is a member; or

(c) if his continuance in office is, in the opinion of the Local Government, undesirable in the interests of the public or of the municipality.

14. The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, delegate to the Commissioner in respect of any specified municipality or municipalities in his division all or any of the powers and functions of the Local Government in respect of the appointment or resignation of a president, vice-president or any member of a committee.

Conduct of business.

15. (1) A meeting of a committee shall be either ordinary or special.

Ordinary and special meetings.

(2) Any business may be transacted at an ordinary meeting unless it is required by or under this Act to be transacted at a special meeting.

16. (1) Every committee shall meet for the transaction of business at least once in every month at such time and place as may, from time to time, be fixed by by-laws made under section 21.

(2) The president or, in his absence or during the vacancy of his office, the vice-president may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall on a requisition made in writing by not less than one-fifth of the members of the committee, convene either an ordinary or a special meeting at any other time.

17. (1) At every meeting of a committee the president, if present, shall preside as chairman.

Chairman of meeting.

(2) If, when any meeting is held, the office of president is vacant or the president is absent from the meeting and the vice-president is present, the vice-president shall preside as chairman.

(3) In any case not provided for by sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), the members present shall elect one of their number to be chairman of the meeting.

18. (1) The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at a special meeting of a committee shall be one-half of the members of the committee.

Quorum.

(2) The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at an ordinary meeting of a committee shall be such number or proportion of the members of the committee as may, from time to time, be fixed by by-laws made under section 21, but shall be not less than three:

Provided that, if at any ordinary or special meeting of the committee a quorum is not present, the chairman shall adjourn the meeting to such other day as he thinks fit, and the business which would have been brought before the original meeting if there had been a quorum present, shall be brought before, and transacted at, the adjourned meeting, whether there is a quorum present thereat or not.

19. Save as otherwise provided by or under this Act, all questions brought before any meeting of a committee shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present, and, in the case of an equality of votes, the chairman of the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.

20. (1) Minutes of the proceedings at each meeting of a committee shall be recorded in a book to be kept for the purpose, shall be signed by the chairman of the meeting or of the next ensuing meeting, shall be published in the manner prescribed, and shall, at all reasonable times and without charge, be open to the inspection of any inhabitant of the municipality.

(2) A copy of every resolution passed by a committee at a meeting shall, within six days from the date of the meeting, be forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner.

21. (1) A committee may, from time to time, at a special meeting make by-laws, consistent with this Act and the rules thereunder, for regulating—

(a) the time and place of its meeting;

(b) the conduct of its business;

(c) the quorum necessary for the transaction of business at ordinary meetings;

(d) the division of duties among its members, the formation of sub-committees, and the powers to be exercised by sub-committees or by such members as are primarily responsible for the current executive administration, whether presidents, vice-presidents, members of sub-committees or individual members;

(e) the duties and salaries of its officers and servants;

(f) the persons by whom receipts may be granted on its behalf for money received under this Act; and

*The Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1903.**(Chapter III.—Organisation of Committees.—Sections 22-28.)*

(g) other similar matters.

(2) No by-law made under this section shall take effect until it has been confirmed by the Local Government.

22. In cases of emergency the president, or in his absence or during the vacancy of his office, a vice-president, may direct the execution of any work or the doing of any act which the committee is empowered to execute or do, and the immediate execution or doing of which is, in his opinion, necessary for the service or safety of the public, and may direct that the expense of executing such work or doing such act shall be paid from the municipal fund :

Provided that—

(a) he shall not act under this section in contravention of any order of the committee ; and

(b) every direction given under this section shall be reported to the next following meeting of committee.

Joint Committees.

23 (1) A committee may, from time to time, concur with any other committee, or with a district council, or with an independent local board, or with a cantonment authority, or with more than one such committee, council, board or authority, in appointing, out of their respective bodies, a joint committee for any purpose in which they are jointly interested, and in appointing a chairman of the joint committee and in delegating to any such joint committee any power which might be exercised by either or any of the committees, councils, boards or authorities and in framing and modifying regulations as to the proceedings of any such joint committee, and as to the conduct of correspondence relating to the purpose for which the joint committee is appointed.

(2) Where any difference of opinion arises between committees, councils, boards or authorities acting under this section, the decision thereon of the Commissioner if the areas under the committees, councils, boards or authorities are in the same division or of the Local Government if those areas are in different divisions, shall be final.

Defects in Constitution and Irregularities.

24. Anything done or any proceedings taken under this Act shall not be questioned on account of any vacancy in a committee or joint committee, or on account of any defect or irregularity not affecting the merits of the case.

Officers and Servants.

25. (1) Every committee shall, from time to time, at a special meeting and subject to the approval of the Local Government, appoint one or more of its members, or, with the sanction of the Local Government, any other person or persons, to be its secretary or secretaries, and may, at a like meeting and subject to the like approval, remove any person so appointed.

(2) A committee may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, assign to a secretary such salary as the committee thinks fit :

Provided that, where a member of the committee is appointed to be secretary, he shall receive no remuneration in respect of his services.

26. Subject to the other provisions of this Act and to the qualifications prescribed in the case of persons appointed to offices requiring professional skill, a committee may employ, in addition to its secretary, such other officers and servants as may be necessary or proper for the efficient execution of its duties, and may assign to such officers and servants such salaries as it thinks fit.

27. (1) If, in the opinion of the Commissioner, the number of persons employed by a committee as officers or servants, or whom the committee propose to employ as such, or the salaries assigned by the committee to those persons or any of them, are excessive, the committee shall, on the requisition of the Commissioner, within such time as may be fixed by the Commissioner in this behalf, reduce the number of those persons or their salaries, as the case may be.

(2) If, in the opinion of the Commissioner, any person employed by a committee as an officer or servant is by reason of bad character, incompetence or idleness, or for any other sufficient reason, not fit to be retained in the service of the committee, the committee shall, on the requisition of the Commissioner, within one month from the date of receipt of such requisition, dispense with the services of such person :

Provided that, before making any such requisition, the Commissioner shall call upon the officer or servant concerned to show cause why such requisition should not be made.

(3) The committee to whom a requisition is made under sub-section (1), and any person whose services are dispensed with in compliance with a requisition under sub-section (2), may appeal to the Local Government, whose decision shall be final :

Provided that no person removed in compliance with a requisition made under sub-section (1) shall have any right of appeal.

28. In the case of a Government official a committee may,—

Pensions, gratuities and leave-allowances of Government officials serving committees.

(1) where his services are wholly lent to it, subscribe for his pension or gratuity and leave-allowances in accordance with the Civil Service Regulations for the time being in force ; and

(2) where he devotes only a part of his time to the performance of duties in behalf of the committee, make a contribution on account of his pension or gratuity and leave-allowances in such proportion as may be determined by the Government.

*The Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1903.**(Chapter III.—Organisation of Committees.—Sections 29-34. Chapter IV.—Taxation and Municipal Fund.—Section 35.)*

29. In the case of an officer or servant not being a Government official, a committee may—
Leave-allowances, pensions, gratuities and annuities of officers or servants other than Government officials.

- (a) grant him leave-allowances, and, where his monthly pay is less than ten rupees, a gratuity, and,
- (b) with the general or special sanction of the Local Government,—
 - (i) subscribe on his behalf for pension or gratuity under the Civil Service Regulations for the time being in force; or
 - (ii) purchase for him from the Government or otherwise an annuity on his retirement:

Provided that no leave-allowance, pension, gratuity or annuity shall exceed the sum to which, under the Civil Service Regulations for the time being in force, the officer or servant would be entitled if the service had been service under Government

Contracts.

30. (1) A committee may delegate to one or more of its members or to a secretary the power of entering on its behalf into any particular contract whereof the value or amount does not exceed two hundred rupees or into any class of such contracts.
Authority to contract.

(2) A contract whereof the value or amount exceeds two hundred rupees shall not be entered into until it has been sanctioned by the committee at a meeting.

31. (1) Every contract made by or on behalf of a committee whereof the value or amount exceeds fifty rupees shall be entered into in writing.
Mode of entering into contracts.

(2) Every such contract shall be signed by the president or vice-president and a secretary.

Provided that the committee may delegate to one or more of its members or to a secretary the power of signing any contracts which he or they is or are empowered to enter into under section 30, sub-section (1).

(3) If a contract to which this section applies is entered into otherwise than in conformity therewith, it shall not be binding on the committee.

32. (1) If any member, officer or servant of a committee is, otherwise than with the written permission of the Commissioner, directly or indirectly interested in any contract made with the committee, he shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 168 of the Indian Penal Code.
Penalty on member, officer or servant of committee being interested in contract made with committee.

(2) A person shall not, by reason of being a shareholder in, or member of, any incorporated or registered company, be deemed to be interested in any contract entered into between the company and the committee, but he shall not take part in any proceedings of the committee relating to any such contract.

Privileges and Liabilities.

33. (1) No suit shall be instituted against a committee or any of its officers or servants or any person acting under its direction for anything done or purporting to be done under this Act, until the expiration of two months next after notice in writing, stating the cause of action, the name and place of abode of the intending plaintiff and the relief which he claims, has been in the case of a committee, delivered or left at its office, and, in the case of any such officer, servant or person as aforesaid, delivered to him or left at his office or usual place of abode.
Bar of suit in absence of notice.

(2) Every such suit shall be dismissed unless it is instituted within six months from the date of the accrual of the alleged cause of action and service of such notice as aforesaid is admitted or proved.

(3) Where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that before the suit was instituted tender of sufficient amends had been made to the plaintiff, the plaintiff shall not recover his costs nor any relief not included in such tender, and shall defray the costs of the defendant in the suit.

(4) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to apply to any suit instituted under section 54 of the Specific Relief Act, 1877.

34. Every person shall be liable for the loss, waste or misapplication of any money or other property belonging to, or under the control of, the committee, if such loss, waste or misapplication is a direct consequence of his neglect or misconduct while a member of the committee, and a suit for compensation for the same may be instituted against him by the committee, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner, or by the Secretary of State for India in Council.
Liability of members for loss, waste or misapplication.

CHAPTER IV.

TAXATION AND MUNICIPAL FUND.

Taxation.

35. Subject to any general rules or special orders which the Governor General in Council may make in this behalf, a committee may, for the purposes of this Act, impose, with the sanction hereinafter specified in each case and in the manner required by section 39, any of the following taxes, namely:—
Taxes which may be imposed.

- (a) with the previous sanction of the Local Government,—
 - (i) a tax on houses, buildings or lands situate within the limits of the municipality, not exceeding seven and a half per centum of the gross annual letting value of the houses, buildings or lands;
 - (ii) a tax on persons occupying houses, buildings or lands within the limits of the municipality according to their circumstances and property within those limits;
 - (iii) a tax on persons exercising any profession or art, or carrying on any trade or calling, within the limits of the municipality;

*The Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1903.**(Chapter IV.—Taxation and Municipal Fund.—Sections 36-39.)*

- (iv) a tax on all or any vehicles or animals used for riding, driving, draught or burden, or on dogs, where such vehicles, animals or dogs are kept within the limits of the municipality ;
- (v) a tax on vehicles and animals used as aforesaid entering the limits of the municipality, and on boats moored within those limits ;
- (vi) an octroi on goods or animals brought within the limits of the municipality for consumption or use within those limits ;
- (vii) market-dues on persons using any building, structure, market, bazar or ganj belonging to or under the control of the committee, or exposing goods for sale in any place belonging to or under the control of the Government or the committee ;
- (viii) fees on the registration of cattle sold within the limits of the municipality ;
- (ix) a latrine or conservancy tax upon private latrines or cess-pools or upon premises or compounds cleansed by municipal servants, or a tax for the maintenance of public latrines ; and
- (x) a water-rate where water is supplied by the committee. and
- (b) with the previous sanction of the Local Government and of the Governor General in Council, any tax not authorized under clause (a).

36. For the purposes of any tax imposed under section 35, clause (a), sub-head (i), or under clause (b), the annual letting value of any house or building, not erected for letting purposes and not ordinarily let, shall be deemed to be five per centum on the aggregate sum resulting from the addition of—

- (a) the estimated present cost of erecting the house or building after deduction of a reasonable amount on account of depreciation (if any), and
- (b) the estimated present value of the land valued with the house or building as part of the same premises :

Provided that, in the determination of the annual value, no account shall be taken of any machinery :

Provided also that, where any house or building is occupied in such circumstances as to render a valuation of five per centum unreasonable, the committee may, in its discretion, reduce the percentage accordingly.

37. (1) In any municipality in which any tax is imposed under section 35, clause (a), sub-head (ii), no tax shall be assessed on any person in respect of his occupation of any houses, buildings or lands, the property of His Majesty ; but a rate not exceeding seven and a half per centum may be assessed on the annual value of such houses, buildings or lands, and such rate shall be payable by the Government.

(2) For the purposes of sub-section (1), the annual value shall be deemed to be the gross annual rental at which the houses, buildings or lands may be reasonably expected to let :

Provided that, where the actual cost of erecting any such house or building can be ascertained or estimated, the annual value of such house or building shall, in no case, be deemed to exceed an amount which would be equal to seven and a half per centum on such cost, in addition to a reasonable ground-rent for the land on which such house or building has been erected.

38. In assessing the amount of any latrine or conservancy tax upon private latrines or cesspools or upon premises or compounds cleansed by municipal servants or a water-rate, under section 35, clause (a), sub-head (ix) or sub-head (i), regard shall be had to what is actually expended on the service rendered, or on the water supplied, as the case may be.

39. (1) A committee may resolve at a special meeting to propose the imposition of any tax for the purposes of this Act.

(2) Where a resolution has been passed under sub-section (1), the committee shall publish, in the prescribed manner, a notice defining the class of persons or description of property proposed to be taxed, the amount or rate of the tax to be imposed, and the system of assessment to be adopted.

(3) Any inhabitant of the municipality objecting to the proposed tax may, within one month from the publication of the notice, submit his objection in writing to the committee, and the committee shall, at a special meeting, take his objection into consideration.

(4) Where no objection is submitted as aforesaid, or where the objections so submitted, having been considered by the committee, are deemed insufficient, the committee may forward its proposals to the Local Government with the objections (if any) so submitted.

(5) The Local Government may, on receiving the proposals of the committee, sanction the same, or refuse to sanction them, or sanction them subject to such modifications as it may think fit, or return them to the committee for further consideration.

(6) Where the Local Government sanctions any proposals which, under section 35, clause (b), require the further sanction of the Governor General in Council, it shall submit them to the Governor General in Council, with the objections (if any) received through the committee ; and the Governor General in Council may sanction them, or refuse to sanction them, or sanction them subject to such modifications as he may think fit, or return them to the Local Government for further consideration.

(7) No modification affecting the substance shall be made under sub-section (5) or sub-section (6) unless and until the modification has been accepted by the committee at a special meeting.

(8) Where any proposals for taxation have been sanctioned under sub-section (5) or sub-section (6) by the Local Government or by the

*The Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1903.**(Chapter IV.—Taxation and Municipal Fund.—Sections 40-46.)*

Local Government and the Governor General in Council, as the case may be, the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct the imposition of the tax as sanctioned from such date as may be specified in the notification, and thereupon the tax shall come into effect as from the date so specified.

40. A tax imposed under this Act shall not be invalid for defect of form; and, where any property is described for the purpose of assessing any such tax, it shall be sufficient to describe it so that it shall be generally known, and it shall not be necessary to name the owner or occupier.

41. A committee, by a resolution passed at a special meeting and confirmed by the Local Government, may abolish or reduce any tax imposed under this Act, or suspend the operation of any tax within any part of the municipality for any specified period, or exempt in whole or in part from the payment of any tax any person or class of persons or any property or description of property.

42. The Local Government may, for reasons to be recorded, exercise the powers conferred on a committee by section 41.

43. (1) A committee may, by notice, call upon any inhabitant of the municipality to furnish within a reasonable time such information as may be necessary in order to ascertain—

(a) whether such inhabitant is liable to pay any tax imposed under this Act; and

(b) the amount at which he should be assessed.

(2) Where any inhabitant called upon to furnish information in pursuance of sub-section (1) omits to furnish it, or furnishes information which is untrue, and which he knows or believes to be untrue or which he does not believe to be true, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

44. (1) Arrears of any tax may, on the application of the committee or of some person authorized generally or specially by the committee in this behalf to a Magistrate having jurisdiction within the limits of the municipality, be recovered, with any sum leviable on account of court-fees or the prescribed process fees, and with interest at the rate of twelve and a half per centum per annum, by distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the defaulter within the limits of such Magistrate's jurisdiction:

Provided that no interest shall be so recovered in any case in which the Magistrate, for reasons to be recorded in writing, considers it inexpedient that interest should be charged.

(2) Where the arrears are due in respect of immoveable property, they shall, subject to any claim on behalf of His Majesty, be a first charge on the property, and shall be recoverable, on the application of the committee or of some

person authorized generally or specially by the committee in this behalf to the Deputy Commissioner, as if the property were land assessed to land-revenue and the arrear were an arrear of such revenue due thereon:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall be deemed to authorize the arrest of a defaulter.

(3) Where there is no sufficient moveable property belonging to the person from whom any money is claimable on account of any arrears of any tax within the jurisdiction of any Magistrate having jurisdiction within the limits of the municipality, any such Magistrate may, on the application of the committee or of some person authorized generally or specially by the committee in this behalf, grant a certificate of the amount due on account of arrears, with court-fees, process-fees and interest (if any), by the person from whom the money is claimable, and shall forward the certificate so granted to the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction any such property belonging to such person is or is believed to be; and the Magistrate receiving such certificate shall proceed to recover, by distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the defaulter within the limits of his jurisdiction, the amount certified, with any further sum leviable on account of court-fees or process fees, and shall remit the amount recovered under such certificate to the Magistrate by whom the certificate was granted.

45. (1) Where any license is granted by a committee under this Act, or where permission is given by a committee for making any temporary erection or for putting up any projection or for the temporary occupation of any street, the committee may charge a fee for such license or permission.

(2) The committee may also charge such fees as may be fixed by by-laws made under section 105 for the use of any places belonging to, or under the control of, the committee.

46. (1) An appeal from the assessment or levy of any tax under this Act shall lie to the Deputy Commissioner or to such other officer as may be empowered by the Local Government in this behalf:

Provided that, where the Deputy Commissioner or such other officer as aforesaid is a member of the committee, the appeal shall lie to the Commissioner.

(2) Where, on the hearing of an appeal under this section, any question as to the liability to, or the principle of assessment of, a tax arises, on which the officer hearing the appeal entertains a reasonable doubt, he may, either of his own motion or on the application of any person interested, draw up a statement of the facts of the case and the point on which the doubt is entertained, and refer the statement with his own opinion on the point for the decision of the Judicial Commissioner.

(3) On a reference being made under sub-section (2), the subsequent proceedings in the case shall be, as nearly as may be, in conformity with the rules relating to references to the High

*The Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1903.**(Chapter IV.—Taxation and Municipal Fund.—Sections 47-50.)*

XIV of 1882. Court contained in Chapter XLVI of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(4) In every appeal the costs shall be in the discretion of the officer deciding the appeal.

(5) Costs awarded under this section to the committee shall be recoverable by a committee as though they were arrears of a tax due from the appellant.

(6) Where a committee fails to pay any costs awarded to an appellant within ten days after the date of the order for payment thereof, the officer awarding the costs may order the person having the custody of the balance of the municipal fund to pay the amount.

47. (1) No appeal shall lie in respect of any assessed tax unless it is preferred—

(a) within one month after the publication of an assessment-list or notice, where such publication is provided for in the system of assessment framed under section 39, sub-section (2); or

(b) within one month after the final decision of the committee on any objection received, where an opportunity for submitting objections to the committee is allowed and any objection has been duly submitted.

(2) Except as provided in sub-section (1), no appeal shall lie in respect of any tax, unless the appeal is preferred within one month from the time when the demand for the tax is made.

48. No objection shall be taken to any valuation or assessment, nor questioned except under this Act, shall the liability of any person to be assessed or taxed be questioned, in any other manner or by any other authority than is provided in this Act.

Municipal Fund and Property.

49. There shall be formed for each municipality a municipal fund, and there shall be placed to the credit thereof—

(a) all sums received by or on behalf of the committee;

(b) all fines recovered from persons convicted of offences committed within the municipality against this Act or any rules or by-laws made thereunder or against section 34 of the Police Act, 1861, or against the Public Gambling Act, 1867;

(c) the balance (if any) standing at the commencement of this Act at the credit of the municipal fund under the control of the committee.

50. (1) The committee shall set apart and apply annually out of the municipal fund—

(a) first, such sum as may be required for the payment of any amounts falling due on any loan legally contracted by it;

(b) secondly, such sum as may be required to meet the charges of its own establishment, including such subscriptions and contributions as are referred to in sections 28 and 29, and such

sum as may be required for the maintenance of a police-establishment under Chapter V;

(c) thirdly, such sum as may be required to pay the expenses of pauper lunatics sent to public asylums from the municipality, the expenses incurred in auditing the accounts of the committee, and such portion of the cost of the Provincial Departments for education, sanitation, vaccination, medical relief and public works as may be held by the Local Government to be equitably debitable to the committee in return for services rendered to it by these departments; and

(d) fourthly, the cost of the construction and maintenance of buildings for the offices of the committee.

(2) Subject to the charges specified in sub-section (1) and to such priority in respect of the several duties of the committee as may be prescribed, the municipal fund shall be applicable to the payment, in whole or in part, of the charges and expenses incidental to the following matters within the limits of the municipality, and, with the sanction of the Commissioner, to the payment of the like charges and expenses without those limits where such an application of the fund is for the benefit of the inhabitants of the municipality, namely:—

(a) the construction, maintenance, improvement, cleansing and repair of streets and public bridges, embankments, drains, latrines, cesspools, tanks and water-courses;

(b) the watering and lighting of the streets or any of them;

(c) the construction, establishment and maintenance of schools, hospitals and dispensaries, including veterinary dispensaries, and of other institutions for the promotion of education or for the benefit of the public, and of rest-houses, sarais, poor-houses, markets, encamping-grounds, recreation-grounds, gardens, parks, pounds and other works of public utility, and the control and administration of public institutions of any of these descriptions;

(d) grants-in-aid to schools, hospitals, dispensaries, including veterinary dispensaries, poor-houses, leper-asylums and other educational or charitable institutions;

(e) the training of teachers and the establishment of scholarships;

(f) the giving of relief and the establishment and maintenance of relief-works in time of famine or scarcity;

(g) the supply, storage and preservation from pollution of water for the use of men or animals;

(h) the planting and preservation of trees;

(i) the taking of a census, and the registration of births, marriages and deaths;

(j) public vaccination and any other sanitary measure;

(k) the holding of fairs and industrial exhibitions;

(l) all acts and things likely to promote the safety, health, welfare or convenience of the inhabitants; and

The Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1903.

(Chapter IV.—Taxation and Municipal Fund.—Sections 51-53. Chapter V.—Municipal Police.—Sections 54-55.)

- (m) any other matter expenditure whereon may be declared by the committee, with the sanction of the Local Government, to be an appropriate charge on the municipal fund.

51. (1) In places where there is a Government treasury or sub-treasury, or a bank to which the Government treasury business has been made over, the municipal fund shall be kept in the treasury, sub-treasury or bank.

(2) In places where there is no such treasury or sub-treasury or bank, the municipal fund may be deposited with any banker or person acting as a banker, who has given such security, if any, for the safe custody and repayment on demand of the fund so deposited as the Local Government may in each case think sufficient.

(3) A committee may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, invest any portion of its municipal fund in securities of the Government of India or in such other securities as the Governor General in Council may approve in this behalf, and may vary such investments for others of the like nature; and the income resulting from the securities and proceeds of the sale of the same shall be credited to the municipal fund.

52. (1) Subject to any special reservation of property vested in which may be made by the committee, the Local Government all property of the nature hereinafter in this section specified and situated within the limits of the municipality shall be vested in and belong to the committee, and shall, with all other property which may become vested in the committee, be under its direction, management and control, and shall be held and applied by it for the purposes of this Act, that is to say:—

(a) all public town-walls, gates, markets, slaughter-houses, manure and night-soil depôts and public buildings of every description which have been constructed or are maintained out of the municipal fund;

(b) all public streams, springs and works for the supply, storage and distribution of water for public purposes, and all bridges buildings, engines, materials and things connected therewith or appertaining thereto, and also any adjacent land (not being private property) appertaining to any public tank or well;

(c) all public sewers and drains, and all sewers, drains, culverts and water-courses in, alongside or under any street, and all works, materials and things appertaining thereto;

(d) all dust, dirt, dung, ashes, refuse, animal matter or filth or rubbish of any kind, or dead bodies of animals, collected by the committee from the streets, houses, privies, sewers, cesspools or elsewhere or deposited in places fixed by the committee under section 70;

(e) all public lamps, lamp-posts and apparatus connected therewith or appertaining thereto;

(f) all land or other property transferred to the committee by His Majesty or

by gift, purchase or otherwise for local public purposes; and

(g) all streets, and the pavements, stones and other materials thereof, and also all trees, erections materials, implements and things provided for such streets.

(2) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct that any property which has vested under sub-section (1) in the committee, shall cease to be so vested, and thereupon the property specified in the notification shall cease to be so vested, and the Local Government may pass such orders as it thinks fit regarding the disposal and management of such property.

53. Where any land, whether within or without the limits of a municipality, is required for the purposes of this Act, the Local Government may, at the request of the committee, proceed to acquire it under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, and, on payment by the committee of the compensation awarded under that Act and of the charges incurred by the Government in connection with the proceedings, the land shall vest in the committee.

I of 1894.

CHAPTER V.

MUNICIPAL POLICE.

54. (1) Every committee shall, unless it is relieved of the obligation by the Local Government, maintain a sufficient police-establishment for police-requirements within the limits of the municipality and for the performance of the duties imposed on the committee by this Act.

(2) Subject to the provisions of the Cantonments Act, 1889, the establishment maintained under sub-section (1) shall, as the committee with the approval of the Local Government may, from time to time, determine, be either a body of watchmen or a part of the general police-force under the Local Government within the meaning of section 2 of the Police Act, 1861, or partly one and partly the other; and it shall consist of such number of officers and men, and the officers and men shall receive such pay, leave-allowances gratuities and pensions, as the committee may, from time to time, after consultation with the District Magistrate and the Inspector General of Police, and subject to the final decision of the Local Government, direct.

XIII of 1889.

V of 1861.

55. (1) The Local Government may relieve any committee of the cost of the whole or a part of the police-establishment, and may enter into a contract with the committee, on such terms as may be agreed on, that, in consideration of such relief, the committee shall pay periodically a sum not exceeding the estimated cost of such relief or undertake any services within the municipality to which the municipal fund can properly be applied, and which are estimated to cost not more than such relief.

(2) When a committee is relieved under this section of the cost of the whole or a part of the police-establishment, the Local Government shall maintain such police-establishment, as it

*The Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1903.**(Chapter V.—Municipal Police.—Sections 56-58. Chapter VI.—Powers for Sanitary and other Purposes.—Sections 59-65.)*

XIII of 1889 considers necessary, and, subject to the provisions of the Cantonments Act, 1889, the establishment so maintained may be either a body of watchmen or a part of the general police-force under the Local Government within the meaning of section 2 of the Police Act, 1861, or partly one and partly the other.

V of 1861.

56. (7) Where the establishment maintained under this Chapter is wholly or in part a body of watchmen, the watchmen shall—

(a) be, under the orders of the District Superintendent of Police, subject to the general control of the District Magistrate;

(b) be, in respect of their appointment, promotion, dismissal, suspension or punishment and in respect to their duties generally, subject to such rules as may be made in this behalf under this Act; and

(c) possess the same powers, be entitled to the same assistance, enjoy the same protection, be subject to the same responsibilities, and be liable to the same penalties as if they were police-officers enrolled under the Police Act, 1861.

V of 1861.

(d) Any person obstructing any such watchman in the discharge of his duties may be arrested without warrant by a police-officer or by any such watchman.

57. If the establishment maintained under this Chapter or any portion of police enrolled under such establishment is part of the general police-force, the Local Government may, notwithstanding anything in the Police Act, 1861, or in any other enactment for the time being in force, define, subject to the provisions of this Act, the duties which the officers and men of the establishment or such portion thereof may or may not be required to perform.

V of 1861.

58. Where special police-protection is, in the opinion of the Local Government, requisite on the occasion of any fair, agricultural show or industrial exhibition managed by a committee, or any religious ceremony or festival held within the municipality, the Local Government may provide such protection, and the committee shall pay the whole charge thereof or such portion of the charge as the Local Government may consider equitably debitable to it.

CHAPTER VI.

POWERS FOR SANITARY AND OTHER PURPOSES.

Streets and Buildings.

59. Where any land is required for a new street or for the improvement of an existing street, the committee may proceed to acquire, in addition to the land to be occupied by the street, the land necessary for the sites of the buildings to be erected on the sides of the street.

Power to acquire land for building-sites adjoining new streets.

60. The committee may close temporarily any street or any part thereof for the purpose of repairs, or for the purpose of constructing or repairing any sewer, drain, culvert or bridge, or for any other public purpose, and may divert, discontinue or permanently close any street vested in the committee and sell the land or such part thereof as is not required for the purposes of this Act.

61. The committee may, by order in writing, permit the temporary occupation of any street or land vested in it for the purpose of depositing any building-materials or making any temporary excavation thereon or erection thereon, subject to such conditions as it may prescribe for the safety or convenience of persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, and may charge fees for such permission, and may at its discretion withdraw the permission.

62. The committee may attach to the outside of any building brackets for lamps in such manner as not to occasion any injury to the building or inconvenience to the owner or occupier or to the public.

63. The committee at a meeting may cause a name to be given to any street, and to be affixed on any building in such place as it thinks fit, and may also cause a number to be affixed to any building; and in like manner may, from time to time, cause such names and numbers to be altered.

64. The committee at a meeting may direct that, within certain limits to be fixed by it, the roofs of inflammable materials or other buildings shall not be made or renewed of grass, mats, leaves or other inflammable materials unless with the written permission of the committee; and the committee may, by notice, require any person to remove or alter as it may think fit the roofs or walls so made or renewed.

65. (1) Where any building or part of a building projects beyond the front of the building which is on either side thereof, or beyond the regular line of a street, either existing or determined on for the future, the committee may, if the building or part has been either entirely or in greater part taken down or burnt down or has fallen down, require by notice that the building or part, when being re-built, shall be set back to or towards the said regular line or the front of the adjoining buildings; and the portion of the land added to the street by such setting back or removal shall become part of the street and shall vest in the committee:

Provided that the committee shall make full compensation to the owner for any damage he may sustain in consequence of his building or any part thereof being set back.

(2) The committee may, on such terms as it thinks fit, allow any building to be set forward for the improvement of the line of the street.

*The Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1903.**(Chapter VI.—Powers for Sanitary and other Purposes.—Sections 66-69.)*

66. (1) Every person who intends to erect
Power to regulate or re-erect—
 new building.

(a) any building abutting on or adjoining any street, or any public place or property vested in His Majesty or in the committee;

(b) any building, if so required by any by-law made under section 105,

shall give notice in writing of his intention to the committee, and the committee may either refuse to sanction the said building or may sanction the said building absolutely or subject to any written directions which the committee may deem fit to issue in respect of all or any of the matters following, namely:—

(i) the free passage or way in front of the building;

(ii) the space to be left about the building to secure the free circulation of air and facilitate scavenging and for the prevention of fire;

(iii) the ventilation of the building, and the provision and position, materials, and method of construction of drains, privies or cess-pools;

(iv) the level and width of foundation, the level of lowest floor and stability of structure;

(v) the line of frontage with neighbouring buildings, if the building abuts on a street; and

(vi) the means to be provided for egress from the building in case of fire;

and the person erecting or re-erecting any such building as aforesaid shall obey all such written directions:

Provided that the committee shall not refuse to sanction the erection or re-erection of such building except on the ground that its erection or re-erection would be prejudicial to the health, safety or convenience of the public, or of persons who dwell or occupy property in the vicinity, or that, having regard to the locality, it is unsuitable in plan or design, or for other reasonable cause assigned: and

Provided, also, that the committee shall make full compensation to the owner for any loss or damage which he may sustain in consequence of the prohibition of the re-erection of any building, or of its requiring any land belonging to him to be added to the street.

(2) The committee may require any person, who has given such notice, to submit within one week of the receipt of the requisition a sufficient plan and specification of the building which he intends to erect or re-erect, together with a site-plan of the land, with such reasonable details as the committee may prescribe in the requisition; and in such case the notice shall not be valid until such plans and specification have been supplied.

(3) Where the committee neglects or omits for one month after the receipt of a valid notice under sub-section (1) to make and deliver to the person who has given such notice any order in respect thereof, and such person has by written communication called the attention of the committee to the omission or neglect, and, where such omission or neglect continues for a further period of fifteen days, the committee shall be

deemed to have sanctioned the proposed building absolutely.

(4) Where the building so sanctioned is not begun by the person who has obtained such sanction, or by some one lawfully claiming under him, within six months from the date when such sanction is given, it shall not be begun without fresh sanction; but such person as aforesaid may at any subsequent time give fresh notice to the committee in the manner aforesaid, and thereupon the provisions of this section shall apply to such fresh notice.

(5) Where any such building is begun or erected without sanction or in contravention of any written directions of the committee issued under sub-section (1), or after the sanction has lapsed, the committee may, by notice given within a reasonable time, require the building to be altered or demolished as it may deem necessary.

Explanation.—The expression "erect any building" includes the erection of any wall and all additions and alterations which involve new foundations or increased superstructure on existing foundations, or the conversion into a dwelling house of any building not originally constructed for human habitation, or the conversion into more than one dwelling-house of a building originally constructed as one dwelling-house only.

67. (1) No person shall, without the written permission of the committee, add to or place against structures, or in front of any building, any projection or structure overhanging, projecting into, or encroaching on any street or into, on or over any drain, sewer or aqueduct therein.

(2) The committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any building to remove or alter any such projection or structure:

Provided that, in the case of any such projection or structure lawfully in existence at the commencement of this Act, the committee shall make reasonable compensation for any damage caused by the removal or alteration.

(3) The committee may, by order in writing, permit the owners or occupiers of buildings in streets to put up open verandahs, balconies or rooms projecting from any upper storey thereof to an extent beyond the line of the plinth or basement wall, and at a height from the level of the ground or street, to be specified in the written permission.

68. Nothing in sections 59 to 67 shall apply to any building or land within the limits of a municipality which is the property of His Majesty.

Bathing and Washing Places.

69. The committee may set apart suitable places for the purpose of bathing, and may specify the times at which, and the sex of the persons by whom, such places may be used, and may also set apart suitable places for washing animals or clothes, or for any other purpose connected with the health, cleanliness or comfort of the inhabitants of the municipality.

*The Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1903.**(Chapter VI.—Powers for Sanitary and other Purposes.—Sections 70-78.)*

and may, by public notice, prohibit bathing, or washing animals or clothes, in any public place not so set apart, or at times or by persons other than those specified, and all other acts not so permitted which may render water in public places foul or unfit for use or may cause inconvenience or annoyance to persons using the bathing or washing places.

Deposit of Offensive Matter and Slaughter-places.

70. The committee may fix places within or with the approval of the Deputy Commissioner, without the limits of the municipality for the deposit of refuse, rubbish or offensive matter of any kind or for the disposal of the dead bodies of animals, and may by public notice give directions as to the time, manner and conditions at, in and under which such refuse, rubbish or offensive matter or dead bodies of animals may be removed along any street and deposited at such places.

71. (1) The committee may, with the approval of the Deputy Commissioner, fix and abolish places either within or without the limits of the municipality for the slaughter of animals for sale, or of any specified description of such animals, and may with the like approval grant and withdraw licenses for the use of such places, or, if they belong to, or are under the control of, the committee, charge rent or fees for the use of the same.

(2) Where such places are fixed by the committee without the limits of the municipality, it shall have the same power to make rules for the inspection and proper regulation of the same, as if they were within those limits.

(3) Where any such place has been fixed, no person shall slaughter for sale any such animal at any other place within the municipality.

72. Where it appears to the Deputy Commissioner to be necessary for the preservation of the public peace or order, he may, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner and by notification published in the manner prescribed, prohibit or regulate the slaughter within the limits of a municipality of animals, or of any specified description of animals, for purposes other than sale, and specify the mode and route in and by which meat shall be conveyed from the place where such animals are slaughtered.

73. (1) Where any animal in the charge of any person dies otherwise than by being slaughtered either for sale or consumption or for some religious purpose, the person in charge thereof shall within twenty-four hours, either—

(a) convey the carcass to a place (if any) fixed by the committee under section 70 for the disposal of the dead bodies of animals, or, where no such place has been fixed, to a place without the limits of the municipality not being within one mile of those limits where such bodies may lawfully be deposited ;

(b) give notice of the death to the committee, whereupon the committee shall cause the carcass to be disposed of.

(2) In respect of the disposal of a carcass under sub-section (1), clause (b), the committee may charge such fee as may from time to time be fixed by resolution of the committee in this behalf.

74. For the purposes of sections 70, 71, 72 and 73, all cattle, elephants, camels, horses, asses, mules, deer, sheep, goats, swine and other large animals shall be deemed to be "animals."

Burial and Burning Places.

75. (1) The committee may, by public notice, order any burial or burning ground which is, in its opinion dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood to be closed from a date to be specified in the notice, and shall in such case, if no suitable place for burial or burning exists within a reasonable distance, provide a fitting place for the purpose.

(2) Private burial-places in such burial-grounds may be excepted from the notice, subject to such conditions as the committee may impose in this behalf :

Provided that the limits of such burial-places are sufficiently defined, and that they shall only be used for the burial of members of the family of the owners thereof.

(3) No burial or burning ground, whether public or private, shall be made or formed, after the commencement of the Act, without the permission in writing of the committee.

76. The committee may, by public notice, prescribe routes for the removal of corpses to burial or burning places.

Inflammable Materials

77. The committee may, where it appears to it to be necessary for the prevention of danger to life or property, by public notice, prohibit all persons from stacking or collecting grass, straw, cotton, wood or other inflammable materials, or placing mats or thatched huts or lighting fires, in any place or within any limits specified in the notice.

Powers of Entry and Inspection.

78. (1) The committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may, between sunrise and sunset, enter into any building or upon any land, and inspect any drains, privies or cess-pools therein or thereon, and may cause the ground to be opened where such person as aforesaid may think fit for the purpose of preventing or removing any nuisance arising from the drains, privies or cess-pools.

(2) Where, on such inspection, it appears that the opening of the ground was necessary for the prevention or removal of a nuisance, the expenses

*The Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1903.**(Chapter VI.—Powers for Sanitary and other Purposes.—Sections 79-84)*

thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner or occupier of the land or building: but where it is found that no nuisance exists, or but for such opening would have existed, the ground or portion of any building, drain or other work (if any) opened, injured or removed for the purposes of such inspection shall be filled in, restored and made good by the committee.

(3) No building other than a latrine directly accessible from any street or public place shall be entered under this section unless six hours' notice has been given to the occupier of the building by the committee or by the person authorised by the committee to make the entry.

79. The committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may, after giving twenty-four hours' notice to the occupier or, where there is no occupier, to the owner of any building or land, at any time between sunrise and sunset—

- (a) enter upon and survey and take levels of any land;
- (b) enter and inspect any building and by notice direct all or any part thereof to be forthwith internally or externally lime-washed, disinfected or otherwise cleansed for sanitary reasons;
- (c) enter and measure any building for the purpose of valuation;
- (d) enter any building or upon any land for the purpose of examining works under construction, of ascertaining the course of sewers or drains or of executing or repairing any work which the committee is by this Act empowered to execute or maintain.

80. The committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may, at any time between sunrise and sunset, enter and inspect any stable, coach-house or other place wherein there is reason to believe that there is any animal or vehicle which is liable to taxation under this Act and for which the tax has not been duly paid.

81. (1) The committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may, at all reasonable times, enter and inspect any market, building, shop, stall or place used for the sale or storage of articles intended for human consumption or as a slaughter-house, or for the sale of drugs, and inspect and examine any article, animal or drug which may be therein; and, where any such article or any animal therein appears to be intended for human consumption and to be unfit therefor, may seize and remove the same; or, where the owner or the person in whose possession the same is found consents, may cause it to be destroyed or to be so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for such consumption; and, in case any drug is reasonably suspected of being adulterated in such manner as to lessen its efficacy or to change its operation or to render it noxious, may remove the same, giving a receipt therefor, and may cause any such article, animal or drug to be brought before a Magistrate.

(2) Where the committee, or any person authorized by it in this behalf, applies to purchase

any article intended for human consumption or any drug exposed for sale, and tenders the price for a quantity such as may be reasonably requisite for the purpose of analysis, the person exposing the same for sale shall be bound to sell such quantity.

82. (1) The committee may provide for the performance by its agents of the duties usually performed by sweepers in respect of any building or land, or of any privy, drain, cesspool or other receptacle for offensive matter pertaining to any building or land with the consent of the occupier of the building or land, or without such consent if the occupier fails to make arrangements to the satisfaction of the committee for the performance of such duties.

(2) Where the committee has undertaken to provide for the performance by its agents of such duties as aforesaid, the persons employed by it to perform the same may enter upon the property at all reasonable times so far as may be necessary for the proper discharge of those duties; and the committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may enter upon the property at all reasonable times for the purpose of ascertaining that such duties have been duly performed.

83. (1) The committee may, at any reasonable time, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, enter and inspect any house or building which is suspected to contain petroleum or any other explosive or inflammable material in excess of the quantity permitted to be kept in such house or building by or under this Act.

(2) Where any such excess quantity of such material is discovered, it may be seized and held subject to such orders as the District Magistrate may make with respect thereto.

(3) Where the District Magistrate decides that the material seized was stored in the house or building, in contravention of this Act or of any rule or public notice made or published thereunder, he may pass an order confiscating the same.

(4) Subject to any rules for the time being applicable thereto, the material so confiscated may be sold by order of the District Magistrate, and the proceeds, after defraying the expenses of the sale, shall be credited to the municipal fund.

(5) No order of confiscation under this section shall operate to prevent any other criminal or civil proceeding to which the persons storing the material in excessive quantity may be liable.

84. Where any building used as a human dwelling is entered under this Act, due regard shall be paid to the social and religious sentiments of the occupiers; and, before any apartment in the actual occupancy of any woman, who according to custom does not appear in public, is entered, notice shall be given to her that she is at liberty to withdraw, and every reasonable facility shall be afforded to her for withdrawing.

*The Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1903.**(Chapter VI.—Powers for Sanitary and other Purposes.—Sections 85-95.)**Water-pipes, Privies and Drains.*

85. The committee may, by notice, require the owner of any building to put up and keep in good condition proper troughs and pipes for receiving and carrying the water from the roof and other parts thereof and for discharging the same so as not to cause injury to the street or inconvenience to persons passing along the street.

86. (1) The committee may, by notice, require the owner of any building to provide, in such manner as the committee directs, any privy or cess-pool, or additional privies or cess-pools, which should in the opinion of the committee be provided for the building or the land appurtenant thereto.

(2) The committee may, by notice, require any persons employing more than twenty workmen or labourers to provide such latrines and urinals as it may think fit and to cause the same to be kept in proper order, and to be daily cleaned.

(3) The committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any building or land to have any privy provided for the same shut out by a sufficient roof and wall or fence from the view of persons passing by or dwelling in the neighbourhood, or to remove or alter, as the committee directs, any door or trap-door of a privy opening on to any street or drain.

87. (1) The committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any building or land to repair or alter or put in good order any privy, drain or cess-pool, or to close any cess-pool belonging thereto, or to connect any drain on such building or land with any public drain.

Provided that no owner or occupier shall be bound under this sub-section, in order to establish such connection, to carry out any work on land or premises not owned or occupied by him to a greater distance than twenty-five feet.

(2) The committee may, by notice, require any person who constructs any new privy, drain or cess-pool without its written permission or in contravention of its directions or of the provisions of this Act, or who constructs, re-builds or opens any privy, drain or cess-pool which the committee has ordered to be removed or stopped up or not to be made, to remove the privy, drain or cess-pool, or to make such alteration therein as the committee thinks fit.

88. The committee may, by notice, require any person who without its written permission erects or rebuilds any building over any public sewer, drain, culvert, water-course or water-pipe vested in the committee to pull down or otherwise deal with the building as it thinks fit.

89. The committee may, by notice, require any owner or occupier on whose land any drain, latrine, cess-pool or other receptacle for filth or refuse exists within fifty feet of any spring, well, tank, reservoir or other source from which water is or may be derived

or public use to remove or close the same within one week from the service of the notice.

90. The committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any building or land to cleanse, repair, cover, fill up or drain off any private tank, well, reservoir, pool or excavation therein which appears to the committee to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood:

Provided that if for the purpose of effecting under this section any drainage it is necessary to acquire any land not belonging to such owner or occupier or to pay compensation to any other person, the committee shall provide the land or pay the compensation.

Dangerous Buildings and Places.

91. Where any building, or any well, tank or other excavation, is for want of sufficient repair, protection or enclosure dangerous to persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, the committee may, by notice, require the owner or the occupier thereof to repair, protect or enclose the same, and, where it appears to the committee to be necessary in order to prevent imminent danger, the committee shall forthwith take such steps as are necessary to avert the danger.

92. Where any building, wall or structure or anything affixed thereto is deemed by the committee to be in a ruinous state or in any way dangerous, the committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier thereof forthwith either to remove the same or to cause such repairs to be made to the building, wall or structure or thing affixed thereto as it considers necessary for the public safety, and, where it appears to the committee to be necessary in order to prevent imminent danger, the committee shall forthwith take such steps as are necessary to avert the danger.

Buildings and Grounds in Insanitary Condition.

93. The committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any land to clear away any noxious vegetation, and remove any thick or noxious vegetation or undergrowth which appears to it to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood.

94. The committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any land to cut or trim, within three days, the hedges standing on the land and bordering on any street, or the branches of trees growing on the land and overhanging any street and obstructing the same or causing danger thereto, or so overhanging any well, tank or other source from which water is derived for public use as to be likely to pollute the water thereof.

95. Where the owner or occupier of any building or land suffers the same to be in a filthy or unwholesome state, the committee may, by notice,

*The Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1903.**(Chapter VI.—Powers for Sanitary and other Purposes.—Sections 96-102.)*

require him to cleanse the same or otherwise put it in a proper state within twenty-four hours.

96. Where any building appears to the committee to be unfit for human habitation in consequence of the want of proper means of drainage or ventilation or for other sufficient reason, the committee may, by notice, prohibit the owner or occupier of the building from using it for human habitation or suffering it to be so used, until the committee is satisfied that it has been rendered fit for such use.

97. The committee may, by notice, require the owner, or any person claiming to be the owner, of any building or land which, by reason of abandonment or disputed ownership or other cause, remains untenanted and thereby becomes a resort of idle and disorderly persons or otherwise a nuisance, to secure or enclose the same within a reasonable time specified in the notice.

98. Where the civil surgeon or health officer certifies that the cultivation of any description of crop, or the use of any kind of manure, or the irrigation of land in any specified manner,—

(a) in any place within the limits of the municipality, is injurious or facilitates practices which are injurious to the health of persons dwelling in the neighbourhood, or

(b) in any place within or without the limits of the municipality, is likely to contaminate the water-supply of the municipality or otherwise render it unfit for drinking purposes,

the Local Government may prohibit the cultivation of such crop, the use of such manure, or the use of the method of irrigation so reported to be injurious, or impose such conditions with respect thereto as may prevent the injury :

Provided that, if the act prohibited has been practised in the ordinary course of husbandry at any time during the five years next preceding the date of the prohibition, compensation shall be paid from the municipal fund to all persons interested therein for any damage caused to them by such prohibition.

Offensive and Dangerous Trades.

99. (1) No place within the limits of the municipality shall be used—

Regulation of offensive and dangerous trades.

- (a) for melting tallow ; or
- (b) for boiling bones, offal or blood ; or
- (c) as a soap-house, oil-boiling-house, dyeing house or tannery ; or
- (d) as a brick-kiln, pottery or lime-kiln ; or
- (e) as any other manufactory or place of business from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise ; or
- (f) as a yard or dépôt for trade in hay, straw, cotton, thatching grass, wood or coal, or petroleum or any other explosive or inflammable material,

except under a license obtained by the owner or occupier from the committee and renewable annually.

(2) No such license shall be withheld unless the committee considers that the business which it is intended to establish or maintain, would be offensive or dangerous to persons residing in or frequenting the immediate neighbourhood.

(3) The committee may charge fees for the issue and renewal of such licenses, and may impose such conditions in respect thereof as it thinks fit.

100. Where it is shown to the satisfaction of the committee at a meeting that any place licensed under section 99 is a nuisance to the neighbourhood or likely to be dangerous to life, health or property, the committee may, by notice, require the occupier of the place to discontinue the use thereof, or to use the place in such manner as will, in the opinion of the committee, render it no longer a nuisance or dangerous.

101. (1) Within such limits as the committee may determine, no milkmen and others not to keep animals or man, cartman or keeper of hackney-carriages shall keep horses, ponies or cattle for the purpose of trade or business, except under a license obtained by such person from the committee and renewable annually.

(2) The committee may charge a fee not exceeding one rupee for the issue or renewal of any such license, and may impose such conditions in respect thereof as it thinks fit.

Sale of Food, Drink and Drugs.

102. (1) The committee may, from time to time, make by-laws, consistent with this Act,—

Power to make by-laws as to sale of articles intended for human consumption and drugs.

- (a) to regulate the sale or exposure for sale of any specified articles intended for human consumption or drugs, either by rendering licenses necessary or otherwise ;
- (b) to fix fees for the grant of such licenses and prescribe the conditions subject to which they may be granted and revoked ;
- (c) to regulate the hours and manner of transport within the municipality of such specified articles or drugs ;
- (d) to fix the places in which such specified articles or drugs may or may not be sold or exposed for sale ;
- (e) to prohibit the sale of the flesh of animals not slaughtered at a place fixed, or in accordance with a license granted, under section 71 ;
- (f) to require sellers of meat to procure from, and on requisition to produce to, the person or persons empowered in this behalf by the committee, passes showing that their meat has been slaughtered in a place fixed or licensed under section 71 and in accordance with any by-laws made under section 105, sub-section (1), clause (b) : and

*The Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1903.**(Chapter VI.—Powers for Sanitary and other Purposes.—Sections 103-105.)*

(g) to regulate the sanitary condition of bakeries, dairies and places where milch animals are kept for profit :

Provided that no person shall be punishable for the breach of any by-law made under clause (a) or clause (d) by reason of the continuance of such sale or exposure for sale upon any premises which are at the time of the making of such by-law used for such purpose and have been so used for a period of not less than one year, until he has received from the committee six months' notice to discontinue such sale or exposure for sale in such premises.

(2) In making any by law under this section, the committee may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and where the breach is a continuing breach, with further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach is proved to have been persisted in.

(3) No by-law made under this section shall come into force until it has been confirmed by the Local Government and published for the prescribed time and in the prescribed manner.

Disposal of Dogs.

103. (1) The committee, by any person authorized by it in this behalf, may—

(a) destroy or cause to be destroyed, or confine or cause to be confined, for such period as the committee may direct, any dog suffering from rabies or reasonably suspected to be suffering from rabies;

(b) confine, or cause to be confined, any dogs found wandering about streets or public places without collars or other marks distinguishing them as private property and charge a fee for such detention, and destroy or otherwise dispose of any such dog if it is not claimed within one week and the fee paid;

(c) appoint from time to time, by public notice, certain periods within which any dogs without collars or other marks distinguishing them as private property, found straying on the streets or beyond the enclosures of houses of the owners of such dogs, may be destroyed, and destroy or cause them to be destroyed accordingly.

(2) No compensation shall be payable in respect of any dog destroyed or otherwise disposed of under this section.

Restraint of Infection.

104. Where the committee, on the report of the civil surgeon or health officer, considers that the water in any well, tank or other place is likely, if used for drinking, to engender or cause the spread of any dangerous disease, it may—

(a) by public notice, prohibit the removal or use of such water for drinking;

(b) by notice, require the owner or person having control of such well, tank or

place either to keep the water disinfected to the satisfaction of the civil surgeon or health officer, or to take such steps as may be specified in the notice to prevent the public from having access to or using such water.

By-laws generally.

105. (1) The committee may, from time to time, make by-laws, consistent with this Act,—

(a) for protecting from injury or interference anything within the limits of the municipality being the property of His Majesty or of the committee;

(b) for inspecting and regulating the use of encamping grounds, halting-places, pounds, sarais, markets, dhobis' ghāts, slaughter-houses, places for the disposal of dead animals, and any places of public entertainment and resort, and for the charge of fees for the use of such buildings and places when vested in the committee;

(c) for licensing brokers, measurers and weighmen practising their calling in public places within the municipality, and fixing the fees payable for such licenses and the conditions on which they are to be granted and may be revoked;

(d) for prescribing the standard weights and measures to be used within the municipality;

(e) for controlling and regulating the use and management of burial and burning grounds, and fixing the fees to be charged where such grounds have been provided by the committee;

(f) for prescribing the means by which the owner or occupier of any place which is a factory within the meaning of the Indian Factories Act, 1881, is to provide for the consumption of the smoke of any chimney or furnace so as to prevent the smoke from being a nuisance to any person in the neighbourhood;

(g) or licensing proprietors or drivers of vehicles, boats or animals plying for hire within the limits of the municipality, and fixing the fees payable for such licenses and the conditions on which they are to be granted and may be revoked;

(h) for limiting the rates which may be demanded for the hire of any carriage, cart, boat or other conveyance or of animals hired to carry loads, or for the services of persons hired to carry loads where those conveyances, animals or persons are hired within the municipality for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours; or for a service which would ordinarily be performed within twenty-four hours;

(i) for securing a proper registration of births, marriages and deaths;

(j) for the proper regulation of buildings let in lodgings or occupied by coolies or by more than one family;

XV of 1881.

*The Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1903.**(Chapter VI.—Powers for Sanitary and other Purposes.—Sections 106-108.**Chapter VII.—Offences and Penalties.—Sections 109-113.)*

- (k) for the supervision and regulation of public cisterns, water-standards, wells, tanks, springs or other sources of public water-supply; and, where water is supplied from a public source to any private premises, for regulating and controlling such supply;
- (l) for controlling and regulating the duties of sweepers and other persons employed by the committee for the clearing of drains and the removal and disposal of sewage and filth, and prescribing the conditions on which they may withdraw from employment;
- (m) where the collection of an octroi-tax has been sanctioned, for fixing octroi-limits for the purposes of that tax;
- (n) for the regulation of building within the municipality;
- (o) for regulating the storage of any petroleum or other explosive material;
- (p) for regulating or prohibiting the keeping of animals of any specified description;
- (q) for regulating and prohibiting the stationing of carts or picketing of animals on any ground under the control of the committee or the using such ground as a halting-place for vehicles or animals or as a place for encampment or the causing or permitting any animal to stray;
- (r) for regulating traffic in the streets; and
- (s) generally, for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In making any by-law under this section, the committee may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, where the breach is a continuing breach, with further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach is proved to have been persisted in.

(3) No by-law made under this section shall come into force until it has been confirmed by the Local Government and published for the prescribed time and in the prescribed manner.

(4) Notwithstanding anything in this section, the committee of a municipality in which the Hackney-carriage Act, 1879, is in force, shall not make by-laws under sub-section (1), clauses (g) and (h), in respect of any vehicles to which that Act applies.

106. Subject to any orders which the Local Government may make in this behalf, the committee may order any person not to do, or not to omit to do, within the limits of the municipality, anything the doing of, or the omission to do, which is a public nuisance under the

XLV of 1860. Indian Penal Code.

107. (1) The Local Government may invest within the limits of a municipality, the committee with the powers of the District Magistrate as described in section 133 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, and with power to make conditional orders of the nature referred to in that section, in respect of all or any acts or omissions punishable under by-laws made in exercise of the powers conferred by section 105, sub-section (1), clauses (a), (b), (c), (f) and (k).

(2) Sections 133 to 142 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, shall, so far as they can be made applicable, apply to all proceedings taken in exercise of these powers:

Provided that, for the purposes of such proceedings, section 133 of the Code shall be read as if for the words "before himself or some other Magistrate of the first or second class" the words "before the District Magistrate or some Magistrate of the first or second class appointed by him in this behalf" were substituted.

108. (1) The committee may, at a special meeting, delegate to one or more sub-committees of its members any of the powers which are vested in the committee by section 106, or with which the committee may have been invested under section 107.

(2) Any notice, which under this Chapter may be given by a committee, may be given by a sub-committee, if the by-laws so provide.

CHAPTER VII.**OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.**

109. Whoever, without the written permission of the committee or in disregard of its orders, throws or deposits, or permits his servants or members of his household under his control to throw or deposit, earth or materials of any description, or refuse, rubbish or offensive matter of any kind, upon any street or public place, or into any public sewer or drain or any drain communicating therewith, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

110. Whoever, without the written permission of the committee, causes or allows the water of any sink, sewer or cess-pool, or any other offensive matter, to flow, drain or be put upon any street or public place or into any sewer or drain not set apart for the purpose, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

111. Whoever, being the owner or occupier of any building or land, keeps or allows to be kept for more than twenty-four hours, or otherwise than in some proper receptacle, any dirt, dung, bones, ashes, night-soil or filth or any noxious or offensive matter in or upon such building or land, or suffers any such receptacle to be in a filthy or noxious state, or neglects to employ proper means to cleanse and purify the same, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

112. Whoever, without the written permission of the committee, makes or causes to be made, or alters or causes to be altered, any drain leading into any of the channels, sewers or drains vested in the committee, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

113. Whoever makes, without the written permission of the committee, latrines near any source of water-supply, or keeps for a longer time than one week after a notice to remove or close issued under section 89, any

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drain, latrine, urinal, cess-pool or other receptacle for filth or refuse within fifty feet of any spring, well, tank, reservoir or other source from which water is or may be derived for public use, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and, where a notice has issued, with further fine which may extend to five rupees for each day during which the offence is proved to have been persisted in after the lapse of the period allowed for removal or closure.

114. Whoever feeds or allows to be fed on any deleterious substances, or refuse of any kind any animal which is kept for dairy purposes or is intended for human consumption shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

115. Whoever, in driving a vehicle in any street, fails, except in case of actual necessity, to keep to the left when passing a vehicle coming from the opposite direction and to the right when passing a vehicle going in the same direction shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten rupees.

116. Whoever drives any vehicle without having proper means of controlling any animal harnessed therein, or drives any vehicle of any kind after dark in any street unless the vehicle is properly supplied with lights or there is sufficient moonlight to render lights unnecessary, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

117. Whoever discharges firearms or lets off fireworks or fire-balloons, or flies kites, or engages in any game, in such a manner as to cause or be likely to cause danger or annoyance to persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, or risk of injury to property, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

118. Whoever, being an elephant-driver or camel-driver, omits on being requested to do so to remove his elephant or camel to a safe distance on the approach of a horse, whether ridden or driven, or of any vehicle drawn by bullocks, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

119. Whoever, in disregard of any orders of the committee, takes any animal or vehicle along a street shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

120. Whoever, in disregard of any orders made by the committee with the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner, beats any drum or sounds any musical instrument so as to cause annoyance to the public, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

121. Whoever wilfully or negligently lets loose any horse or other animal so as to cause, or negligently allows any horse or other animal

to cause, injury, danger, alarm or annoyance to any person, or suffers any ferocious dog to be at large without a muzzle, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

122. Whoever, without the written permission of the committee, alters, obstructs or encroaches upon any street, public sewer, drain or water-course, or displaces, takes up or alters the pavement or other materials or the fences or posts of any street or public place, or deposits building materials or makes any hole or excavation on or in any street, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

123. Whoever quarries, blasts, cuts timber or carries on building operations in such a manner as to cause, or be likely to cause, danger to persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

124. Whoever, when suffering from any infectious or contagious disease, makes or offers for sale any article intended for human consumption, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

125. Whoever, without the authority of the committee, defaces or disturbs any direction-post or lamp-post, or extinguishes any light maintained by the committee in any street or public place, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

126. Whoever destroys, pulls down or defaces any name or number put up under section 63 by order of the committee, or puts up any different name or number, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

127. Whoever, in contravention of the provisions of section 71, slaughters for sale any animal at any place within the municipality other than the place fixed under that section, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

128. Whoever slaughters any animal or conveys meat from the place of slaughter in contravention of any notification under section 72, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

129. Whoever fails to comply with the provisions of section 73 in regard to the disposal of dead bodies of animals, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten rupees.

130. Whoever buries or burns, or causes or permits to be buried or burnt, any corpse in any burial or burning ground made or formed in contravention of the provisions of section 75, or after the date fixed

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thereunder for closing the same, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

131. Whoever carries a corpse along a route prohibited by the committee or in a manner likely to cause annoyance to the public, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

132. (1) Whoever sells to the prejudice of any purchaser any article intended for human consumption which is not of the nature, substance or quality of the article demanded by such purchaser, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

(a) The provisions of sub-section (1) shall not apply in the following cases, namely:—

(a) where any matter or ingredient not injurious to health has been added to the article in order to make it fit, as an article of commerce, for carriage or consumption, and not with intent fraudulently to increase its bulk, weight or measure or to conceal its inferior quality;

(b) where the article is unavoidably mixed with some extraneous matter in the process of collection or preparation.

(3) The provisions of sub-section (1) shall apply to the purchase under section 81 of any article for the purpose of analysis.

133. Where any animal, article or drug is brought before a Magistrate under section 81, sub-section (1), the Magistrate, if it is proved that the article or animal was intended for the consumption of man and is unfit therefor, or that the drug is adulterated in such manner as to lessen its efficacy or to change its operation or to render it noxious, may order the article or animal to be destroyed or to be so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for human consumption, and the drug to be dealt with as he may think fit, and may direct that the owner or person in possession of such article, animal or drug shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees:

Provided that a person who is in possession of any article or animal or drug as a carrier or bailee thereof, shall not be liable to fine under this section.

134. Whoever, in contravention of the provisions of section 81, sub-section (2), refuses to sell any article intended for human consumption, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

135. Whoever cultivates, uses manure or irrigates in disregard of the prohibition or conditions imposed under section 98, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and with further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the

first during which the offence is proved to have been persisted in.

136. Whoever, in contravention of the provisions of section 99 or of section 101, uses without a license any place for any purpose mentioned in either of those sections, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and with further fine which may extend to ten rupees for every day after the first during which the offence is proved to have been persisted in.

137. Whoever, after notice has been given under section 100, uses any place or permits it to be used in such a manner as to be a nuisance to the neighbourhood or dangerous, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, and with further fine which may extend to forty rupees for every day after the first during which the offence is proved to have been persisted in.

138. Whoever, in any street or public place within the limits of the municipality, loiters for the purpose of prostitution, or importunes any person to the commission of sexual immorality, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees:

Provided that no Court shall take cognizance of an offence under this section except on the complaint of the person importuned, or of a police-officer not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector and specially authorized in this behalf in writing by the Deputy Commissioner or by the committee, or of an officer of the committee specially authorized in this behalf in writing by the Deputy Commissioner.

139. Whoever disobeys any lawful direction given by public notice under the powers conferred by Chapter VI, or any written notice lawfully issued under the powers so conferred, or fails to comply with the conditions subject to which any permission was given to him under those powers, shall, where the disobedience or omission is not an offence punishable under any other section, be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, in the case of a continuing breach, with further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach is proved to have been persisted in:

Provided that, where the notice fixes a time within which a certain act is to be done and no time is specified in this Act, it shall rest with the Magistrate to determine whether the time so fixed was a reasonable time within the meaning of this Act.

140. Any prosecution for an offence punishable under section 130 or section 137 or section 139, where the order which has been disobeyed is appealable, shall, when the Magistrate learns that an appeal has been instituted from the order which has been disobeyed, be suspended pending the decision of the appeal, and, if the order is set aside on appeal, dis-

*The Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1903.**(Chapter VIII.—Extinction and Prevention of Fire.—Sections 141-144.**Chapter IX.—Control.—Sections 145-147.)*

obedience thereto shall not be deemed an offence against the section.

CHAPTER VIII.

EXTINCTION AND PREVENTION OF FIRE.

141. For the prevention and extinction of fire the committee may Establish and maintain a fire-brigade and may provide any implements, machinery or means of communicating intelligence which the committee may think necessary for the efficient discharge of their duties by the brigade.

142. (1) On the occasion of a fire within the limits of a municipality, any Magistrate, the secretary of the committee, any member of the committee, any member of a fire-brigade maintained by the committee there and there directing the operations of men belonging to the brigade, and, if directed so to do by a Magistrate or the secretary or a member of committee, any police-officer above the rank of constable, may—

- (a) remove or order the removal of any person who by his presence interferes with or impedes the operations for extinguishing the fire or for saving life or property ;
- (b) close any street or passage in or near which any fire is burning ;
- (c) for the purpose of extinguishing the fire, break into or through or pull down or cause to be broken into or through or pulled down, or used for the passage of hoses or other appliances, any premises ;
- (d) cause mains and pipes to be shut off so as to give greater pressure of water in or near the place where the fire has occurred ;
- (e) call on the persons in charge of any fire-engine to render such assistance as may be possible ; and
- (f) generally, take such measures as may appear necessary for the preservation of life or property.

(2) No person shall be liable to pay compensation for any act done by him in good faith under sub-section (1).

(3) Any damage done in the exercise of a power conferred or a duty imposed by this section shall be deemed to be damage by fire within the meaning of any policy of insurance against fire.

143. The powers conferred by section 142 shall be subject to such regulations, conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed.

144. This Chapter shall not take effect in any municipality until it has been specially applied thereto by the Local Government at the request of the committee.

CHAPTER IX.

CONTROL.

145. The Commissioner or the Deputy Commissioner, not being a member of the committee, may—

- (a) enter upon and inspect, or cause to be entered upon and inspected, any immovable property situate within the limits of his division or district and occupied by any committee or joint committee, or any work in progress within those limits under the direction of a committee or joint committee ;
- (b) by order in writing, call for and inspect any book or document in the possession or under the control of any committee or joint committee having authority within those limits ;
- (c) by order in writing, require any such committee or joint committee to furnish such statements, accounts, reports and copies of documents relating to the proceedings or duties of the committee or joint committee as he may think fit to call for ; and
- (d) record, for the consideration of any such committee or joint committee, any observations which he may think proper in regard to the proceedings or duties of the committee.

146. (1) The Commissioner or the Deputy Commissioner may, by order in writing, suspend within the limits of the division or district, as the case may be, the execution of any resolution or order of a committee or joint committee, or prohibit the doing within those limits of any act which is about to be done, or is being done, in pursuance of or under cover of this Act, if, in his opinion, the resolution, order or act is in excess of the powers conferred by law, or the execution of the resolution or order or the doing of the act is likely to lead to a breach of the peace, or to cause injury or annoyance to the public or to any class or body of persons.

(2) Where a Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner makes any order under this section, he shall forthwith forward a copy thereof, with a statement of his reasons for making it, to the Local Government, which may thereupon rescind the order, or direct that it continue in force with or without modification, permanently or for such period as it thinks fit.

147. (1) In cases of emergency the Deputy Commissioner may provide for the execution of any work or the doing of any act which a committee is empowered to execute or do, and the immediate execution or doing of which is in his opinion necessary for the service or safety of the public, and may direct that the expense of executing the work or doing the act shall be forthwith paid by the committee.

(2) Where the expense is not so paid, the Deputy Commissioner may make an order directing the person having the custody of the balance

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of the municipal fund to pay the expense, or as much thereof as is from time to time possible, from the balance, in priority to any or all other charges against the same.

(3) The Deputy Commissioner shall forthwith report to the Commissioner every case in which he uses the powers conferred on him by this section.

148. (1) Where at any time it appears to the Local Government that a committee has made default in performing any duty imposed on it by or under this or any other Act, the Local Government may, by order in writing, fix a period for the performance of that duty.

(2) Where that duty is not performed within the period so fixed, the Local Government may appoint the Deputy Commissioner to perform it, and may direct that the expense of performing it shall be paid, within such time as the Local Government may fix, to the Deputy Commissioner by the committee.

(3) Where the expense is not so paid, the Deputy Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, may make an order directing the person having the custody of the balance of the municipal fund to pay the expense, or so much thereof as is, from time to time, possible from the balance, in priority to any or all other charges against the same.

149. (1) Where at any time it appears to the Local Government that a committee is not competent to perform, or persistently makes default in the performance of, its duties under this or any other Act for the time being in force, or exceeds or abuses its powers, the Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by an order published, with the reasons for making it, in the local official Gazette, declare the committee to be incompetent, or in default, or to have exceeded or abused its powers, as the case may be, and supersede it for a period to be specified in the order.

(2) Where a committee is so superseded, the following consequences shall ensue, namely:—

- (a) all members of the committee shall, as from the date of the order, vacate their offices as such member;
- (b) all powers and duties of the committee may, during the period of supersession, be exercised and performed by such person or persons as the Local Government appoints in that behalf;
- (c) all property vested in the committee shall, during the period of supersession, vest in His Majesty.

(3) On the expiration of the period of supersession specified in the order, the committee shall be re-constituted and the persons who vacated their offices under sub-section (2), clause (a), shall not be deemed disqualified for being members.

150. (1) The Local Government may frame forms for any proceedings of a committee for which it considers that forms should be provided, and may make rules, consistent with this Act, to carry out the purposes

and objects thereof for the guidance of committees and public officers generally.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may make provision—

- (a) for the collection of taxes imposed under this Act;
- (b) as to the election or appointment and the term of office of presidents, vice-presidents and members of committees;
- (c) as to the division of municipalities into wards or of the inhabitants into classes, or both, the number of representatives to be appointed for each ward or class and the manner of their appointment; and as to the qualification of electors and of candidates for election;
- (d) as to the registration of electors, the nomination of candidates, the time of election, the mode of recording votes and generally for regulating all matters connected with the system of representation and election;
- (e) as to the appointment, promotion, suspension, reduction, punishment and dismissal of the servants of committees;
- (f) as to the intermediate office or offices (if any) through which correspondence between committees and the Local Government or its officers and representations addressed under this Act to the Local Government, are to pass;
- (g) as to the accounts to be kept by committees, as to the manner in which such accounts are to be audited and published, and as to the power of the auditors in respect of disallowance and surcharge;
- (h) as to the preparation of estimates of income and expenditure of committees, and as to the authority by whom, and the conditions subject to which, such estimates may be sanctioned, and as to the sanction (if any) to be required before committees incur any expenditure;
- (i) as to the fees to be levied on processes issued by Magistrates under section 44;
- (j) as to the language in which the proceedings and correspondence of committees are to be conducted and recorded, and as to the returns, statements and reports to be submitted by committees;
- (k) as to the powers to be exercised by members of a fire-brigade and others on the occasion of a fire in a municipality; and
- (l) for the regulation of proceedings of persons empowered to accept composition for offences committed or alleged to have been committed against this Act or any rules or by-laws made thereunder.

*The Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1903.**(Chapter IX.—Control.—Section 151. Chapter X.—Supplemental.—Sections 152-156.)*

151. In all matters connected with this Act the Local Government shall have and exercise over Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, and Commissioners shall have and exercise over Deputy Commissioners, the same authority and control as they respectively have and exercise over them in the general and revenue administration.

CHAPTER X.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

Notices.

152. (1) Every notice issued by a committee under this Act shall be in writing and shall be sufficiently authenticated by the signature of the president, vice-president or secretary, and may be served by being delivered to the person to whom it is addressed, or by being left at his usual place of abode or business with some adult male member or servant of his family, or, where it cannot be so served, may be posted on some conspicuous part of his usual place of abode or business.

(2) Where the usual place of abode or business of the person to whom the notice is addressed is not within the limits of the municipality, the notice may be served by posting it in a registered cover addressed to his usual place of abode.

(3) Where the usual place of abode or business of the owner of any property is not known, every such notice addressed to him as such owner may be served on the occupier.

(4) Where the usual place of abode or business of the occupier of any property is not known, every such notice addressed to him as such occupier may be served by posting it on some conspicuous part of the property.

(5) No notice issued by the committee under this Act shall be invalid for defect of form.

153. (1) Where any notice issued by a committee under this Act requires any act to be done for which no time is fixed by this Act, the notice shall fix a reasonable time for doing the same.

(2) Where it is provided that any such notice should be given to the owner or occupier of any land or building, and the owner and occupier are different persons, such notice shall be given to the one of them primarily liable to comply with such notice, and in case of doubt to both of them.

Provided that in any such case, where there is no owner resident within the municipality, the delivery of such notice to the occupier shall be sufficient.

(3) Where the terms of any such notice have not been complied with, the committee may, after not less than six hours' notice, cause the act to be done by its officers.

154. Where any notice is under this Act to be given to, or served on, the owner or occupier of any property and he is unknown, it may be given or served—

(a) by delivering a written notice to some person on the property, or, where there is no person on the property to whom the notice can be delivered, by fixing it on some conspicuous part of the property; or

(b) by putting into the post a prepaid letter containing a written notice, and addressed by the description of the "owner" or "occupier" of the property (naming it) in respect of which the notice is given, without further name or description.

155 Every public notice given by a committee under this Act shall be published by proclamation or in the prescribed manner.

Miscellaneous.

156. (1) Where the owner or occupier of property is required under this Act by the committee to execute any work and makes default in complying with the requisition, and the committee executes the work, the committee may recover the cost of the work from the person in default.

(2) Where the person in default is the owner, the committee may, by way of additional remedy, recover the whole or any part of the cost from the occupier, and in such case the occupier may deduct any sum paid by him under this sub-section from the rent due or from time to time accruing due from him to the owner of the property in respect of which the payment is made, or may otherwise recover such sum from the owner.

(3) An occupier shall not be required to pay under sub-section (2) any greater sum than the amount of rent which is for the time being due from him to the owner, or which after demand for payment of the money payable by him to the committee and notice not to pay rent without first deducting the amount so demanded, becomes payable by him to the owner, unless he refuses on application duly made to him by the committee truly to disclose the amount of his rent and the name and address of the person to whom it is payable; but the burden of proof that the sum so demanded by the committee from the occupier exceeds the rent which was due at the time of the demand, or which has since accrued due, shall lie on the occupier.

(4) All money recoverable by a committee under this section may be recovered either by suit, or on application to a Magistrate having jurisdiction within the limits of the municipality, by distress and sale of the moveable property of the person from whom the money is recoverable, and, where it is payable by the owner of property, it shall, until it is paid, be a charge on the property.

(5) Nothing in any contract between an owner and occupier shall affect any right conferred on an occupier by this section.

*The Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1903.**(Chapter X.—Supplemental.—Sections 157-163.)*

157. (1) The committee may make compensation out of the municipal fund to any person sustaining any damage by reason of the exercise of any power vested in the committee, its officers or servants, under this Act, and shall, subject to the other provisions of this Act, make such compensation where the person sustaining the damage was not himself in default in the matter in respect of which the power was exercised.

(2) Where any dispute arises touching the amount of any compensation which the committee is required by this Act to pay for injury to any building or land, it shall be settled in such manner as the parties may agree, or, in default of agreement, in the manner provided by the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, sections 3, 8 to 34, 45 to 47, and 50 to 52 so far as they can be made applicable.

158. (1) Every police-officer employed within the limits of the municipality shall give immediate information to the committee of any offence committed against this Act or the rules or by-laws thereunder, and shall be bound to assist all members, officers and servants of the committee in the exercise of their lawful authority.

(2) Any such police-officer, and, in the absence of a police-officer, any officer of the committee empowered in this behalf by the general or special order of the Local Government, may arrest any person committing in his view any offence punishable under sections 115 to 120—

(a) where the name and address of the person are unknown to him, and

(b) where the person declines to give his name and address or there is reason to doubt the accuracy of the name and address given.

(3) A person arrested under this section may be detained until his name and address are correctly ascertained :

Provided that no person so arrested shall be detained longer than is necessary for bringing him before a Magistrate unless an order of a Magistrate for his detention is obtained.

159. (1) No Court shall take cognizance of an offence punishable only under this Act or a rule or by-law made thereunder except on the complaint of the Deputy Commissioner or of the committee or of some sub-committee or person authorized either generally or specially by the Deputy Commissioner or the committee in this behalf.

(2) For the purposes of this section, the committee may, except where otherwise expressly provided, authorise any sub-committee or person to prosecute either generally in regard to all offences against this Act and the rules or by-laws thereunder or specially in regard only to specified offences or offences of a specified class.

(3) Where the person authorized is president, vice-president, *ex officio* member, secretary, engineer or health officer of the committee, the authority may be given by virtue of office; but in the case of other persons the authority shall be personal.

(4) The authority shall in all cases be in writing and may at any time by resolution be cancelled by the committee.

160. The Local Government may empower any committee or its president, vice-president, secretary, health officer or engineer, or any member appointed by office, or any sub-committee, to accept from any person, against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has committed an offence against this Act or any rule or by-law made thereunder, a sum of money by way of composition for such offence.

(2) On payment of such sum of money, the suspected person, if in custody, shall be discharged, and no further proceedings shall be taken against him in regard to the offence or alleged offence so compounded.

(3) Sums paid by way of composition under this section shall be credited to the municipal fund.

(4) Power under sub-section (1) to accept composition for alleged offences may be given either generally in regard to all offences under this Act and the rules and by-laws thereunder, or particularly in regard only to specified offences or offences of a specified class, and may at any time be withdrawn by the Local Government.

161. (1) Any person aggrieved by any order made by a committee under the powers vested in it by section 75, 86, 87, 88, 90, 96 or 100 may appeal within thirty days from the date thereof to the Deputy Commissioner; and no such order shall be liable to be called in question otherwise than by such appeal :

Provided that, where the Deputy Commissioner is himself a member of the committee, the appeal shall lie to the Commissioner or to such other officer as may be empowered by the Local Government in this behalf.

(2) The appellate authority may, for sufficient cause, extend the period hereby allowed for appeal.

(3) The order appealed from shall not be confirmed, set aside or modified until the appellant and the committee have had a reasonable opportunity of being heard.

162. An appeal shall not lie against any order made under this Act except where express provision has been made in the Act for appeal from such order; and every order made in appeal under this Act shall be final.

163. Where any such order as is specified in section 75, 86, 87, 88, 90, 96 or 100 is subject to appeal, and an appeal from such order has been preferred, all proceedings to enforce such order and all prosecutions for any breach thereof may, by order of the appellate authority, be suspended pending the decision of the appeal, and, where such order is set aside on appeal, disobedience thereto shall not be deemed to be an offence.

The Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1903.

(Chapter X.—Supplemental.—Sections 164-168. Chapter XI.—Small Towns.—
Sections 169-170.)

164. The power to make rules or by-laws under section 102, 103 or 150 is subject to the condition of the rules or by-laws being made after previous publication.

Procedure for making rules or by-laws.

165. (1) Where the supply of water in a municipality is derived from a reservoir situate beyond the limits of the municipality, the Local Government may make rules—

Power to make rules regulating conservancy of reservoir and catchment area.

- (a) prohibiting the doing in the reservoir or in its vicinity or in or upon the catchment area thereof, any act by which the quantity or purity of the water or the safety of the reservoir may be impaired;
- (b) regulating generally the conservancy of the reservoir and of the catchment area; and
- (c) determining the compensation, if any, to be paid by the committee to any person affected by a rule made under clause (a) or clause (b).

(a) The Local Government may direct that the breach of any rule under sub-section (1) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

166. Nothing in this Act shall affect the saving of Act XI of Local Authorities Loan 1879.

167. On receiving information that a house within the limits of a municipality is used as a brothel, or by disorderly persons of any description, in proximity to any school or college, or to the annoyance of the respectable inhabitants of the vicinity, or that any such house is used as a brothel in the immediate neighbourhood of a cantonment, any Magistrate of the first class, having as such jurisdiction in the place where the house is situated, may summon the owner or tenant of the house and, on being satisfied that the house is so used, and that it is a source of annoyance or offence to the neighbours, or that it is in the immediate neighbourhood of a cantonment, may order the owner or tenant to discontinue such use of it; and if the owner or tenant fails to comply with such order within five days, may impose upon him a fine not exceeding twenty-five rupees for every day thereafter that the house shall be so used:

Brothels.

Provided that action under this section shall be taken only—

- (a) with the sanction or by the order of the Deputy Commissioner; or
- (b) on the complaint of three or more inhabitants of the municipality resident in the immediate vicinity of the house to which the complaint refers.

(a) This section shall not take effect in any municipality until it has been specially applied thereto by the Local Government.

168. (1) Where the circumstances of any municipality are such that, in the opinion of the Local Government, any of the provisions of this Act are unsuited thereto, the Local Government may, by

Power to exempt municipality from provisions of Act unsuited thereto.

notification in the local official Gazette, except the municipality from the operation of those provisions; and thereupon those provisions shall not apply to the municipality until again applied thereto by a like notification.

(2) While the exception remains in force, the Local Government may make rules for the guidance of the committee and public officers in respect of the matters excepted from the operation of the said provisions.

CHAPTER XI.

SMALL TOWNS.

169. (1) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare that, with respect to some or all of the matters upon which a municipal fund may be expended under section 50, improved arrangements are required within a specified local area which, nevertheless, it is not expedient to constitute as a municipality.

(2) A local area in regard to which a notification has been issued under sub-section (1) is hereinafter called a "notified area."

(3) No local area shall be made a notified area if—

- (a) it contains more than ten thousand inhabitants according to the returns of the most recent official census, or
- (b) it includes merely an agricultural village or villages, and does not contain a town or bazar.

170. (1) The Local Government may—

Power for Local Government to impose taxation and regulate expenditure of proceeds thereof.

- (a) impose in any notified area any tax which could be imposed there by the committee if the notified area were a municipality;
- (b) apply or adapt to the notified area, for the assessment and recovery of any tax imposed under clause (a), any of the provisions of this Act, or of any rules for the time being in force with respect to the assessment and recovery of any tax imposed under this Act;
- (c) arrange for the due expenditure of the proceeds of taxes imposed under clause (a), and for the preparation and maintenance of proper accounts;
- (d) appoint a committee of one or more persons for the purposes of clauses (b) and (c); and
- (e) extend to any notified area the provisions of any section of this Act subject to such restrictions and modifications (if any) as the Local Government may think fit.

(2) The proceeds of any tax levied in any notified area under this section shall be expended only in some manner in which the municipal fund of such notified area might be expended if the notified area were a municipality.

*The Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1903.**(Chapter XI.—Small Towns.—Sections 171-172. Chapter XII.—Repeals.—Section 173.)*

171. Where any section of this Act is for the time being extended to a notified area, the committee appointed for such notified area under section 170 shall be deemed to be a committee, and the notified area a municipality, within the meaning of the section so extended.

172. Where the Local Government cancels a notification published under section 169, the unexpended proceeds of any taxes levied in the local area to which the notification refers, under section 170, shall be applied for the benefit of the inhabitants of such area in such manner as the Local Government may think fit.

CHAPTER XII.

REPEALS.

173. (1) The Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1889, and so much of XVIII of the Repealing and Amendment Act, 1891, as relates thereto, are hereby repealed.

(2) But all municipalities declared, committees established, limits defined, appointments, rules, orders and by-laws made, notifications and notices issued, taxes and rates imposed, contracts entered into and suits instituted under the said Act, or under any enactment thereby repealed, shall, so far as may be, be deemed to have been respectively declared, established, defined, made, issued, imposed, entered into and instituted under this Act.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 4th November, 1903 :

NO. 19 OF 1903.

THE UNIVERSITIES BILL.

CONTENTS.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title and commencement.
2. Interpretation.

The University.

3. Incorporation and powers of the University.
4. Constitution and powers of the Senate.

Fellows.

5. *Ex officio* Fellows.
6. Ordinary Fellows.
7. Ordinary Fellows elected by registered Graduates.
8. Ordinary fellows elected by Senates.
9. Ordinary Fellows elected by Faculties.
10. Ordinary Fellows nominated by Chancellor.
11. Vacating of office.

Transitory Provision.

12. Transitory provision regarding Ordinary Fellows to be elected or nominated within one year after commencement of Act.

Honorary Fellows.

13. Honorary Fellows.

Faculties and Syndicate.

14. Faculties.
15. Syndicate.

Degrees.

16. Degrees, diplomas, licenses, titles and marks of honour.
17. Honorary degrees.
18. Cancellation of degrees and the like.

Affiliated Colleges.

19. Certificate required of candidates for examination.
20. Existing colleges.
21. Affiliation.
22. Extension of affiliation.
23. Inspection and reports.
24. Disaffiliation.

Regulations.

25. Regulations.
26. New body of regulations.

Miscellaneous.

27. Territorial exercise of powers.
28. Rector.
29. Repeals.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—EX OFFICIO FELLOWS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.—ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

*The Indian Universities Bill.**(Sections 1-2. The University.—Sections 3-4. Fellows.—Sections 5-7.)*

A Bill to amend the law relating to the Universities of British India.

WHEREAS by Acts II, XXII and XXVII of 1857, Act XIX of 1882 and Act XVIII of 1887 Universities were established and incorporated at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore and Allahabad;

And whereas by Act XLVII of 1860 the Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay were empowered to confer such degrees as should be appointed in the manner provided by the Act;

And whereas by Act I of 1884 the Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay were further empowered to confer the Honorary Degree of Doctor in the Faculty of Law;

And whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to the Universities of British India;

It is hereby enacted as follows:

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Universities Act, 1904; and

Short title and commencement.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Government may fix in this behalf by notification in the Gazette of India or the local official Gazette, as the case may be.

2. (1) This Act shall be deemed to be part of each of the Acts by which

Interpretation.

the said five Universities were respectively established and incorporated.

(2) In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(a) the expression "the Government" means in relation to the University of Calcutta the Governor General in Council, and in relation to the other Universities the Local Government; and

(b) the expressions "the University" and "the Act of Incorporation" and any expression denoting any University authority or officer or any statute, regulation, rule or by-law of the University shall be construed with reference to each of the said Universities respectively.

The University.

3. The University shall be and shall be deemed to have been incorporated for the purpose (among others) of making provision for the instruction of students, with power, subject to the approval of the Government,—

(a) to appoint Professors and Lecturers,

(b) to hold and manage educational endowments,

(c) to make regulations relating to the residence and conduct of students, and

(d) to do all acts, consistent with the Act of Incorporation and this Act, which tend to the promotion of study and research.

4. (1) The Body Corporate of the University shall consist of—

Constitution and powers of the Senate.

(a) the Chancellor;

(b) in the case of the University of Calcutta, the Rector;

(c) the Vice-Chancellor;

(d) the *ex officio* Fellows; and

(e) the Ordinary Fellows, who shall be—

(i) elected by registered Graduates or by the Senate,

(ii) elected by the Faculties, and

(iii) nominated by the Chancellor,

and shall, save as herein otherwise provided, hold office for five years.

(2) The Body Corporate shall be the Senate of the University, and all powers which are by the Act of Incorporation or by this Act conferred upon the Senate, or upon the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows in their corporate capacity, or, in the case of the University of Calcutta, upon the Chancellor, Rector, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows in their corporate capacity, shall be vested in, and exercised by, the Senate constituted under this Act, exclusively.

Fellows.

5. (1) The persons for the time being performing the duties of the offices mentioned in the first schedule to this Act shall be *ex officio* Fellows of the University.

(2) The Government may, by notification published in the Gazette of India or in the local official Gazette, as the case may be, make additions to, or alterations in, the list of offices contained in the said schedule:

Provided that the number of *ex officio* Fellows shall not exceed ten.

6. (1) In the case of the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, the number of Ordinary Fellows shall not exceed one hundred; and of such number—

(a) ten shall be elected by registered Graduates;

(b) any number not exceeding ten may be elected by the Faculties; and

(c) the remainder shall be Fellows nominated by the Chancellor.

(2) In the case of the Universities of the Punjab and Allahabad, the number of Ordinary Fellows shall not exceed seventy-five; and of such number—

(a) eight shall be elected by registered Graduates or by the Senate;

(b) any number not exceeding seven may be elected by the Faculties; and

(c) the remainder shall be Fellows nominated by the Chancellor.

(3) The election by registered Graduates, by the Senate or by the Faculties of any Ordinary Fellow shall be subject to the approval of the Chancellor.

7. (1) Once in every year, on such date as the Chancellor may appoint, there shall be an election to fill any vacancy among the Ordinary Fellows elected by registered Graduates.

(2) The Syndicate shall maintain a register on which any Graduate who—

(a) has taken the highest degree in any Faculty, or

The Indian Universities Bill.

(*Fellows.—Sections 8-11. Transitory Provision.—Section 12. Honorary Fellows.—Section 13.*)

(b) has taken two degrees in the University, one of which is a degree in the Faculty of Arts; or,

(c) in the case of a Graduate of the University of Calcutta, has taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts in or before the year 1857,

shall, subject to the payment of an initial fee of two rupees, be entitled to have his name entered upon application made within the period of one year from the commencement of this Act or from the date on which he becomes so entitled.

(3) The name of any Graduate entered on the register shall, subject to the payment of an annual fee of two rupees, be retained thereon, and, in case of default, shall be removed therefrom, but shall, at any time, be re-entered upon payment of all arrears.

(4) Any Graduate whose name is entered on the said register shall be qualified to vote or to be elected at an election held under sub-section (1).

8. (1) The provisions of section 7 shall not apply to the University of the Punjab or to the University of Allahabad until the Chancellor, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council and by notification in the local official Gazette, so directs; and until such time the Ordinary Fellows of the said Universities who would be elected by registered Graduates if the said provisions were in force, shall be elected by the Senate.

9. (1) The Chancellor may, at any time, authorize the Members of Ordinary Fellows or Graduates in any Faculty elected by Faculties. to elect to the maximum numbers specified in section 6, sub-sections (1) and (2), clause (b), any one of the Members thereof or Graduates therein to be an Ordinary Fellow.

(2) In authorizing an election under sub-section (1), the Chancellor may prescribe the conditions subject to which Members of or Graduates in the Faculty shall be qualified to elect or be elected.

10. Subject to the provisions of section 6, the Chancellor may nominate Ordinary Fellows any number of fit and proper persons to be Ordinary Fellows. nominated by Chancellor.

11. (1) Any Ordinary Fellow may, by letter addressed to the Chancellor, resign his office. Vacating of office.

(2) Where any Ordinary Fellow has not attended a meeting of the Senate, other than a Convocation, during the period of one year, the Chancellor may declare his office to be vacated.

Transitory Provision.

12. In their application to Ordinary Fellows Transitory provision regarding Ordinary Fellows to be elected or nominated within one year after commencement of Act. to be elected or nominated within the period of one year after the commencement of this Act, the foregoing provisions shall be read as subject to the following restrictions and modifications, namely:

(a) the Chancellor shall, as soon as may be after the commencement of this Act,

make an order directing that the Ordinary Fellows who under the said provisions are to be elected by registered Graduates shall be—

- (i) elected or chosen by drawing of names or otherwise by the elected Fellows holding office at the commencement of this Act, or
- (ii) elected by the Members of or Graduates in various Faculties in any specified proportions, or
- (iii) elected by the holders of any specified degrees, or
- (iv) elected by a combination of all or any of the foregoing constituent bodies;

(b) every Ordinary Fellow elected, chosen or nominated within the said period of one year after the commencement of this Act, shall, unless he otherwise ceases to be a Fellow, hold office for not less than three years;

(c) at or about the end of the third, fourth, fifth and sixth years from the commencement of this Act, the names of as nearly as may be one-fifth—

(i) of the Ordinary Fellows elected or chosen under clause (a), and

(ii) of the remaining Ordinary Fellows referred to in clause (b),

respectively, shall be drawn by lot, and those whose names are so drawn shall cease to be Fellows from the day on which the result of the drawing is declared;

(d) any Ordinary Fellow whose name has not been drawn under clause (c), and who has not otherwise ceased to be a Fellow, shall cease to be a Fellow at the end of the seventh year from the commencement of this Act.

Honorary Fellows.

13. (1) Every Fellow holding office at the commencement of this Act and not elected, chosen or nominated to be an Ordinary Fellow under this Act shall cease to be a Fellow and shall, subject to the provisions of sub-section (3), be an Honorary Fellow for life.

(2) The Chancellor may nominate any person to be an Honorary Fellow for life either by reason of his attainments in any branch of learning, or in connection with services rendered to the cause of education.

(3) Any Honorary Fellow elected or nominated to be an Ordinary Fellow under this Act shall cease to be an Honorary Fellow.

(4) Honorary Fellows shall in any Convocation for conferring degrees take precedence next after the Vice-Chancellor and before the Ordinary Fellows.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, any Fellow who at the commencement of this Act is entitled as such to vote for the election of any person to be a member of any Council for the purpose of making laws and regulations or of any local authority, shall continue to be so entitled as if this Act had not been passed.

The Indian Universities Bill.

(*Faculties and Syndicate.*—Sections 14-15. *Degrees.*—Sections 16-18. *Affiliated Colleges.*—Sections 19-21.)

Faculties and Syndicate.

14. Nothing contained in the Act of Incorporation shall be deemed to prohibit the constitution of a new Faculty or the abolition or reconstitution of any existing Faculty.

15. (1) The executive government of the university shall be vested in the Syndicate, which shall consist of—

- (a) the Vice-Chancellor as Chairman ;
- (b) the Director of Public Instruction for the time being ; and
- (c) not less than nine or more than fifteen *ex officio* or Ordinary Fellows elected by the members of the Senate representing the various Faculties in such proportion as may be determined by regulation, to hold office for a period of two years unless, before the expiration of such period, they cease to be Fellows.

(2) Where a Faculty is represented in the Syndicate by an even number of Fellows, not less than one-half of the number shall be Heads of or Professors in Colleges affiliated to the University.

(3) Where a Faculty is represented in the Syndicate by an odd number of Fellows, a number, which shall not fall short by more than one of a majority, shall be Heads of or Professors in such Colleges.

(4) The Syndicate may elect one of their number to be Vice-Chairman during his term of office as a member of the Syndicate ; and in the absence of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, if any, the senior Fellow present, being a member of the Syndicate, shall preside.

Degrees.

16. The Senate may confer such degrees, and grant such diplomas, licenses, titles and marks of honour in respect of degrees and examinations as may be prescribed by regulation.

17. Where the Vice Chancellor and not less than two-thirds of the other members of the Syndicate recommend that an honorary degree be conferred on any person and their recommendation is supported by a majority of the Fellows present at a meeting of the Senate and is confirmed by the Chancellor, the Senate may confer on such person the honorary degree so recommended without requiring him to undergo any examination.

18. Where evidence is laid before the Syndicate showing that any person on whom a degree, diploma, license, title or mark of honour conferred or granted by the Senate has been convicted of what is, in their opinion, a serious offence, the Syndicate may propose to the Senate that the degree, diploma, license, title or mark of honour be cancelled, and, if the Senate shall accept the proposal, the degree shall be cancelled accordingly.

Affiliated Colleges.

19. Save by special order of the Senate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate at any University Examination, other than the Entrance or Matriculation Examination, unless he produces a certificate from a College affiliated to the University, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by regulation.

20. Any College affiliated to the University before the passing of this Act may continue to exercise the rights conferred upon it by such affiliation, save in so far as such rights may be withdrawn or restricted in the exercise of any power conferred by the Act of Incorporation or by this Act.

21. (1) A College applying for affiliation to the University shall send a letter of application to the Registrar, and shall satisfy the Syndicate—

- (a) that the College is to be under the management of a properly constituted governing body ;
- (b) that the qualifications of the teaching staff and the terms on which they are engaged are such as to make due provision for the courses of instruction to be undertaken by the College ;
- (c) that the buildings in which the College is to be located are suitable, and that due provision will be made for the residence, supervision and physical welfare of students ;
- (d) that due provision will, so far as circumstances may permit, be made for the residence of the Head of the college and members of the teaching staff in or near the College ;
- (e) that the financial resources of the College are such as to make due provision for its permanent maintenance ;
- (f) that the affiliation of the College, having regard to the provision made for students by other Colleges in the same neighbourhood, will not be injurious to the interests of education or discipline ; and
- (g) that the fees to be paid by the students have not been so fixed as to involve such competition with any existing College as may be considered by the Syndicate to be unfair and injurious to the interests of education.

(2) On receipt of a letter of application under sub-section (1), the Syndicate shall—

- (a) cause the College to be inspected by members of the Syndicate or by any other competent person authorized by the Syndicate in this behalf ;
- (b) make such further inquiry as may appear to them to be necessary ; and
- (c) report to the Senate on the question whether the application should be granted or refused, embodying in such report the results of the inspection and inquiry (if any) under clauses (a) and (b).

*The Indian Universities Bill.**(Affiliated Colleges.—Sections 22-24. Regulations.—Sections 25-26.)*

(3) The Syndicate shall submit the application and all proceedings relating thereto and the opinion recorded by the Senate thereon to the Government, who, after such further inquiry as may appear to them to be necessary, shall grant or refuse the application or any part thereof.

(4) Where the application or any part thereof is granted, the order of the Government shall specify the courses of instruction in respect of which the College is affiliated; and, where the application or any part thereof is refused, the grounds of such refusal shall be stated.

(5) An application under sub-section (1) may be withdrawn at any time before an order is made under sub-section (3).

22. Where a College desires to add to the courses of instruction in respect of which it is affiliated, the procedure prescribed by section 21, sub-sections (2) and (3) shall, so far as may be, be followed.

23. (1) Every College affiliated to the University shall furnish such reports, returns and other information as the Syndicate may require.

(2) The Syndicate may cause any such College to be inspected by members of the Syndicate or by any other competent person authorized by the Syndicate in this behalf.

(3) The Syndicate may call upon any College so inspected to take, within a specified period, such action as may appear to them to be necessary in respect of any of the matters referred to in section 21, sub-section (1).

24. (1) Where notice is given in the Syndicate of a proposal to disaffiliate a College, in whole or in part, the Registrar shall forthwith send a copy of the proposal and a statement of the grounds on which it is made to the Head of the College, together with an intimation that any representation in writing submitted on behalf of the College will be considered by the Syndicate within a period specified in such intimation.

(2) On receipt of the representation or on expiration of the period referred to in sub-section (1), the Syndicate, after considering the proposal, statement and representation and after such inspection by members of the Syndicate or by any other competent person authorized by the Syndicate in this behalf, and such further inquiry as may appear to them to be necessary, shall make a report to the Senate.

(3) The Syndicate shall submit the proposal and all proceedings relating thereto and the opinion recorded by the Senate thereon to the Government, who, after such further inquiry as may appear to them to be necessary, shall make such order as the circumstances may, in their opinion, require.

(4) Where by an order made under sub-section (3) the rights conferred by affiliation are withdrawn, in whole or in part, the grounds for such withdrawal shall be stated in the order.

** Regulations.**

25. (1) The Senate, with the sanction of the Government, may, by regulations consistent with the Act of Incorporation as amended by this Act and with this Act, provide for all matters relating to the University.

(a) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such regulations may provide for—

(a) the procedure to be followed in holding any election under section 7, sub-section (1);

(b) the constitution, reconstitution or abolition of Faculties, the proportion in which the members, other than the *ex officio* members, of the Syndicate shall be elected by the various Faculties, and the mode in which such election shall be conducted;

(c) the procedure at meetings of the Senate, Syndicate and Faculties;

(d) the constitution and procedure of Boards of Studies;

(e) the appointment and duties of the Registrar and of officers and servants of the University, and of Professors and Lecturers appointed by the University;

(f) the form of the certificate to be produced by a candidate for examination under section 19 and the terms on which any such certificate may be granted;

(g) the appointment of Examiners, and the duties and powers of Examiners in relation to the examinations of the University;

(h) the reports, returns and other information to be furnished by Colleges;

(i) the courses of study to be followed and the conditions to be complied with by candidates for degrees, diplomas, licences, titles, marks of honour, scholarships and prizes conferred or granted by the University;

(j) the registers of Graduates and students to be kept by the University or by colleges affiliated to the University, and the fee, if any, to be paid for the entry or retention of a name on any such register;

(k) the rules to be observed and enforced by colleges affiliated to the University in respect of the transfer of students;

(l) the fees to be paid in respect of the courses of instruction given by Professors or Lecturers appointed by the University;

(m) the residence and conduct of students;

(n) the conditions to be complied with by schools desiring recognition for the purpose of sending up pupils as candidates for matriculation;

(o) the conditions to be complied with by candidates, not being students of any college affiliated to the University, for matriculation, degrees, diplomas, licences, titles, marks of honour, scholarships and prizes conferred or granted by the University; and

(p) the alteration or cancellation of any rule, regulation, statute or by-law of the University in force at the commencement of this Act.

26. (1) As soon as may be after the first election and nomination of Ordinary Fellows under this Act, the Senate shall cause a revised body of regulations to be prepared.

The Indian Universities Bill.

(Miscellaneous.—Sections 27-29. *The First Schedule.—Ex-officio Fellows of the University. The Second Schedule.—Enactments repealed.*)

(2) The regulations so prepared shall be submitted in draft to the Government, who, after consulting (if necessary) such persons, not more than three in number, as the Senate may depute in this behalf, may sanction the regulations with such additions and alterations as may appear to them to be necessary.

(3) Where a draft body of regulations is not submitted by the Senate within one year after the commencement of this Act, the Government may make regulations which shall have the same force as if they had been prepared under sub-section (1) and sanctioned under sub-section (2).

Miscellaneous.

27. The Governor General in Council may, by general or special order, define the territorial limits within which, and specify the colleges in respect of which, any powers conferred by or under the Act of Incorporation or this Act shall be exercised.

28. (1) The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the time being shall be the Rector of the University of Calcutta and shall have precedence in any Convocation of the said University next after the Chancellor and before the Vice-Chancellor

(2) The Chancellor may delegate any power conferred upon him by the Act of Incorporation or this Act to the Rector.

29. The Acts mentioned in the second schedule are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the second column thereof.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.*(Section 5.)***EX-OFFICIO FELLOWS OF THE UNIVERSITY.***The University of Calcutta.*

The Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

The Civil Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor General.

The Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

The University of Bombay.

The Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

The Bishop of Bombay.

The Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor of Bombay.

The Director of Public Instruction, Bombay.

The University of Madras.

The Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Madras.

The Bishop of Madras.

The Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor of Madras

The Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

The University of the Punjab.

The Chief Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab.

The Bishop of Lahore.

The Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.

The Representatives of such Chiefs, if any, of territories not comprised in British India as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, specify in this behalf.

The University of Allahabad.

The Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces.

The Bishop of Lucknow.

The Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.*(Section 29.)***ENACTMENTS REPEALED.**

Act.	Extent of repeal.
II of 1857 ...	In section 6 the words "The Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces." Section 8, except the first sentence. Sections 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14.
XXII of 1857 ...	Section 8, except the first sentence, and sections 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14.
XXVII of 1857..	Section 8, except the first sentence, and sections 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14.
XLVII of 1860...	The whole Act.
XIX of 1882 ...	Sections 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 18. In section 20 the words "under sections fourteen, fifteen and sixteen and all statutes, rules and regulations made under section eighteen."
I of 1884 ...	The whole Act.
XVIII of 1887 ...	Sections 12, 13, 14, 15 and 17.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Report of the Indian Universities Commission, which has been published and submitted for the opinion, not only of Local Governments and officials, but also of representative bodies and the public generally, points out the defects of the present system of higher education and outlines a comprehensive scheme of administrative and legislative reform. The criticisms evolved by its publication have been carefully and anxiously considered, and the present Bill aims at conferring the legal authority necessary to give effect to the principles and the policy which the Government of India desire to see adopted in future. The experience of the last fifty years in India has proved that a system which provides

merely for examining students in those subjects to which their aptitudes direct them, and does not at the same time compel them to study those subjects systematically under efficient instruction, tends inevitably to lower the standard of College education.

2. In dealing with the demand for teaching Universities, the Commissioners suggested the formation of central schools of advanced study, with provision for the residence of students. The Bill does not attempt to formulate any definite scheme in this connection, but clause 3 will confer upon all the Universities the requisite legal authority to make regulations relating to the promotion of advanced study and to the residence and conduct of students generally.

3. Following in the main the opinions of Local Governments, the Bill proposes to fix the number of Fellows, other than *ex officio* Fellows, at 100 in the case of the older Universities and at 75 in the case of the Punjab and Allahabad.

Calcutta	9	As regards <i>ex officio</i> Fellows, the present numbers, which are shown in the margin, involve the double anomaly, first, that the Universities of the Punjab and Allahabad contain a disproportionately large number of such Fellows in comparison with the older Universities, and, secondly, that
Bombay	...	...	9
Madras	...	...	7
Allahabad	...	...	17
Punjab	...	...	14

in those Universities the reformed Senates will be liable to be swamped by the *ex officio* Fellows, the number of whom can, under the existing Acts, be indefinitely increased at the discretion of the Local Government. At a time when it is proposed to reduce the Senates, it seems inexpedient to retain a power of making *ex officio* appointments of which it might be said that it would admit of being used to deprive the Senate of its representative character. Clause 5, therefore, proposes to limit the number of *ex officio* Fellows to ten.

4. All ordinary Fellows should, it is thought, hold office for five years, and should be eligible for re-appointment on the expiration of that period. In order to bring this state of things into operation with the minimum of confusion and inconvenience, it is proposed to appoint the new members of the Senate in the first instance for three years, after which for the next five years one-fifth of the number will retire each year, the individuals to retire being selected by ballot. Thus no Fellow will serve for less than three years; and at the end of seven years the normal constitution of the Senate, with its annual renewal of one-fifth each year will be fully established. This method further possesses the great advantage that it will leave the *personnel* of the reformed Senates unchanged, except by deaths and resignations, for the first three years of their existence, during which they will be engaged in carrying out the various reforms now contemplated. The necessary legal machinery is provided by clause 12 of the Bill.

5. The privilege of electing Fellows was conceded on a limited scale to the Graduates of the Calcutta University in 1891. This was admittedly an experiment; and that phrase was applied to it by the then Chancellor both in official letters and in public speech. No pledge of continuance was given, and the exercise of the privilege which, of course, possessed no statutory basis, was subject to the approval of the Governor General in Council, to whom the names of the Fellows elected are submitted for final sanction. The same privilege was extended somewhat later under similar conditions to the Universities of Madras and Bombay. In the case of each of the Universities of Allahabad and the Punjab the Act of Incorporation provides for the election of Fellows by the Senate, subject to the approval of the Chancellor. The Commissioners propose that the privilege conferred upon the older Universities should be confirmed by legislation, and that power should further be taken to introduce election by Graduates at Allahabad and Lahore. These proposals have been carefully considered, and the conclusions at which the Government of India have arrived are embodied in clause 6 of the Bill.

6. Where the Graduates are to elect, the composition of the electorate requires careful consideration, and by clause 7 of the Bill it is proposed to restrict the right of voting to the following three classes:—

- (a) Graduates who have obtained the highest existing degree in any Faculty;
- (b) Graduates who have obtained two degrees, one of which must be in the Faculty of Arts;
- (c) in the case of the Calcutta University, Graduates who obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts in or before the year 1867, when the degree of Master was first conferred.

The qualifications of candidates for election should, it is thought, be the same as those laid down for electors. Clause 7 of the Bill further provides that a register of Graduates shall be kept up in each University, that an annual fee of Rs. 2 shall be paid by those whose names and addresses are entered in it, and that persons whose names are not on the register shall not be allowed to vote. The method of voting will be determined by regulations made under clause 25. Clause 13 proposes that existing Fellows who are not appointed or elected to be members of the newly constituted Senates, shall be Honorary Fellows for life, shall take precedence in Convocations next to the Vice-Chancellor, and shall retain any rights that they may now possess of participating in the election of a member of any Legislative Council or municipal body, but they will not be members of the Senate or otherwise take any active part

in the business of the University. The composition of the reformed Senates which the measure, if it is passed, will call into existence, is shown in the following statement :

- (1) *Ex officio* Fellows, not more than 10.
- (2) Ordinary Fellows holding office for five years :—
 - (a) Fellows elected by the general body of registered Graduates or by the Senate.

$\left. \begin{array}{l} 10 \text{ at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.} \\ 8 \text{ in the Punjab and at Allahabad.} \end{array} \right\}$
--
 - (b) Fellows elected at the discretion of the Chancellor by the Faculties.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Not more than 10 in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.} \\ \text{Not more than 7 in the Punjab and at Allahabad.} \end{array} \right.$
--
 - (c) Fellows nominated at the Chancellor's discretion.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{The remainder, subject to the maximum aggregate of Ordinary Fellows, which is—} \\ 100 \text{ at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.} \\ 75 \text{ in the Punjab and at Allahabad.} \end{array} \right.$

7. The executive business of each University is conducted by a standing Committee of the Senate, called the Syndicate. It is now proposed that the Syndicate should be recognised by law as the executive authority of the University; that it should consist of not less than 9 and not more than 15 members; that the Director of Public Instruction should be *ex officio* a member; and that the Faculties of the University should be represented on the Syndicate, half or nearly half of the representatives of each Faculty being always Heads or Professors of Colleges.

8. Perhaps the most important of the functions which the reformed Universities will have to discharge, namely, that of making recommendations to the Government for the affiliation or disaffiliation of Colleges, is dealt with in clauses 19 to 24 of the Bill. On the proper exercise of this power depend the prospects of University education in India. Great laxity has prevailed in the past in this respect, and the Bill aims at providing a more satisfactory procedure.

9. The main purpose of the Bill is to confer upon the Universities a working constitution, and to invest them with the general powers which are required to enable them to control and supervise higher education in accordance with the principles and policy approved by the Government of India. It follows from this that a number of subjects which were discussed at length by the Commission receive no specific mention in the substantive clauses of the Bill, but are reserved to be dealt with by regulation under clause 25.

10. It is essential that the settlement of the local limits or sphere of influence of a University, being a matter in respect of which the interests of other Universities may happen to conflict, should be under the control of the Government of India, and the requisite power is taken by clause 27 of the Bill.

T. RALEIGH.

The 4th November, 1903.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED
FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE
PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892
(24 & 25 VICT., C. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., C. 14).

The Council met at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Wednesday, the 4th November, 1903.

P R E S E N T :

His Excellency Baron Curzon, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.

His Excellency General Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief in India.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Raleigh, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir E. FG. Law, K.C.M.G., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. R. Elles, K.C.B.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. Arundel, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir Denzil Ibbetson, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir C. L. Tupper, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

INDIAN EXTRADITION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RALEIGH moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Extradition and Rendition of Criminals be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. RALEIGH moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed. He said :—"The changes made in this Bill since its introduction are fully explained in the Report of the Select Committee, and, as no criticism has been received since that Report was laid on the table, I need not offer any further explanations on the present occasion. It is proposed, as Hon'ble Members will observe, to apply

for an Order of His Majesty in Council to be issued under section 18 of the Extradition Act, 1870, declaring that Chapter II of the Bill shall have effect as if it were part of the Imperial Act, and for a like Order to be issued under section 32 of the Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881, declaring that Chapter IV shall take effect as if it were part of that Act. When these Orders are issued, it is proposed to bring our Act into force, in exercise of the power reserved by clause 1 (3) of the Bill now before Council."

The motion was put and agreed to.

CENTRAL PROVINCES MUNICIPAL BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR DENZIL IBBETSON moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make better provision for the organization and administration of municipalities in the Central Provinces be taken into consideration. He said that no criticisms had been received upon the Bill as revised by the Committee.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR DENZIL IBBETSON moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN UNIVERSITIES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RALEIGH moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to the Universities of British India. He said :—" My Lord, the question is sometimes raised, whether English education has been a blessing or a curse to the people of India. In point of fact it has been both, but much more, I believe, a blessing than a curse. We note every day the disturbing effects of a new culture, imposed upon learners who are not always prepared to receive it; but still, it is a great achievement to have opened the mind of the East to the discoveries of Western science, and the spirit of English law. To the Schools and Colleges under our administration we owe some of the best of our fellow-workers—able Judges, useful officials, and teachers who pass on to others the benefit which they have received. To them also we owe the discontented B.A., who has carried away from his College a scant modicum of learning and an entirely exaggerated estimate of his own capacities—and the great army of failed candidates, who beset all the avenues to subordinate employment. Can we do anything to increase the gain, and to diminish the drawback? In other words, can we do anything to improve the methods of teaching and examination which produce these mixed results?

" This is the problem at which the Government of India have been steadily working during the past five years. After a careful preliminary survey of the ground, it was decided to summon a small Conference composed of men specially qualified to assist Government with their advice. The Conference met at Simla in September 1901, and University Education was the first subject to be taken up. It was not to be expected that a body of gentlemen, drawn from different Provinces, trained in different systems, would agree about everything. But on two points the Conference was unanimous. In the first place, it was agreed that the defects of our University system are so serious as to call for the application of wisely considered remedies. And in the second place, it was agreed that the University Senates, as at present constituted, are not well fitted to devise or to carry out the measures which are urgently required in the interest of our students. It appeared that in all Provinces, among all highly educated sections of the community, and especially among College teachers, there was a strong body of opinion in favour of re-construction and reform.

" The results of the Conference were so definite and so convincing that Government might have proceeded to act upon the advice given; but it was felt that our College teachers, scattered as they are over the whole extent of India, ought first to be consulted. For this purpose a Commission was appointed by Your Lordship in Council, in concurrence with the Secretary of State for

India, 'to inquire into the condition and prospects of the Universities established in British India; to consider and report upon any proposals which have been or may be made for improving their constitution and working, and to recommend to the Governor General in Council such measures as may tend to elevate the standard of University teaching, and to promote the advancement of learning.' Of the seven gentlemen to whom this Commission was entrusted, I think five either had been or actually were engaged in the work of University teaching in this country. In the limited time at their disposal, the Commissioners conferred with 156 witnesses, and visited more than fifty Colleges; and they submitted a Report which embodied, in clear and concise terms, their answer to the questions brought before them by the witnesses whom they examined. To correct a prevailing misapprehension, I may say that the Report was accepted by all the Commissioners. My hon'ble and learned colleague, Mr. Justice Banerjee, whose co-operation I shall always remember with gratitude and pleasure, signed the Report, subject to a note of dissent on certain specified points.

"The recommendations of the Commission were received by a portion of the Press with a sustained chorus of disapproval. It was very commonly assumed that every recommendation, small or great, which concerned the Colleges, would at once be enforced by law; that the weaker Colleges would succumb, and that a monopoly would thus be secured for institutions supported by Government. Some, again, were of opinion that Your Excellency had determined to destroy or greatly to restrict the higher education, and that the Commissioners (admirably chosen for the purpose) were only the instruments of this tyrannical design. Now that the excitement has died down, I do not wish to dwell on the incidents of that period of agitation, but I should like to say that no published criticism or protest was left unregarded by Government. A wise Government will always listen to expressions of opinion; if they serve no other purpose, they indicate the difficulties to be overcome.

"After allowing time for public discussion, the Government of India issued a letter, accepting the principles of the Report, modifying some of the Commissioners' proposals, and inviting the Local Governments and the Universities to record their opinions on the scheme. The Local Governments, while differing in points of detail, agreed with the Government of India in thinking that the time had come to make a new departure, and that it was expedient to alter and practically to reconstitute the governing authorities of the Universities. The Universities, through their Senates or Syndicates, gave their opinions on many of the points of the Report, and it was made evident that the Senates of the three older Universities were strongly opposed to anything in the nature of constitutional change. No corporate body cares to admit that its constitution needs improvement. If Parliament had waited for the consent of the University of Oxford, the Statutes of Archbishop Laud might still be considered sufficient for all practical purposes; Professors might still be performing their duties as in the undergraduate days of Adam Smith; and College tutors might be following in the steps of the gentlemen on whom Gibbon conferred an unenviable immortality by describing them in his Autobiography.

"The next stage of our deliberations was perhaps the most difficult of all. Out of a mass of varying and often conflicting opinions, the Government of India had to choose the materials for a measure, not revolutionary but reconstructive, such as they could recommend for the acceptance of all those who are interested in raising the standard of University education. Your Lordship gave the necessary impulse and direction; our proposals have taken a practical shape, and I now move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to the Universities of British India.

"In the historical summary prefixed to their Report, the Commissioners have shown that one direct result of British rule has been the establishment of Colleges, in which successive generations of Indian students have been trained for the learned professions, and for the higher branches of the public service. These institutions owe their origin to the influence of Government, to the zeal of those Indian leaders of thought, of whom the Raja Ram Mohan Roy may be taken as the type, and to the efforts of Christian missionaries. Their success and popularity led naturally to the demand for examining Universities, empowered to confer degrees; this

demand was conceded in the Education Despatch of 1854 and in the legislation of 1857, establishing Universities at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. Looking to the language of the Despatch, it is plain that the Universities were not intended to be examining boards and nothing more ; but in framing their legal powers it was thought sufficient to make provision for their functions as degree-giving bodies. These provisions have sometimes been narrowly, perhaps too narrowly, construed : within my own experience it has been suggested that the University of Calcutta has no power to hold and manage endowments of an educational character. To remove all such doubts, we propose in clause 3 of the Bill to define the powers of all five Universities in wide and general terms.

" In the course of their inquiry the Commissioners found that almost all College teachers are in favour of enabling the Universities to provide teaching for advanced students ; but the schemes submitted were, for the most part, rather vague, and some of them involved an expenditure which Government is not in a position to face. The problem must be worked out gradually, with due regard to the interests and the sentiments of the Colleges concerned. The difficulty of the case is this, that University teaching implies a certain measure of centralisation. The colleges, which are scattered over the area of a Province, or it may be of several Provinces, will not at once appreciate the advantages of any scheme which invites them to send students to headquarters for instruction. For this reason the Commissioners dismiss the idea of concentrating advanced study in the chief Government College of each University. A local Professor who has carried his students through the preliminary stage of their studies is naturally unwilling to part with them just when they are acquiring the power to work independently, under his general supervision. His objection will be all the stronger if the men whom he sends to headquarters are to become students of another College, for this would involve the admission that the central College is on a higher academic plane than his own. But if it is found possible to form classes for advanced study under the control of the University, and if the students in these classes retain their connexion with the Colleges to which they belong, we may hope in time to establish a system of co-operation between the local and central institutions of the University which will conduce to the benefit of both. We have before us proposals for the formation of a central School of Science, in more than one of the Universities, and, though we cannot speak with certainty as yet, we hope shortly to be able to say that the Universities are beginning to make better provision for advanced study in more than one branch of science and learning. Indian benefactors have already come forward with offers of assistance ; and if there be among us any merchant or landholder, conscious of the benefits which he owes to the *pax Britannica*, and willing to devote a portion of his wealth to public purposes, I can think of no object more worthy of his generous support.

" If we invite and enable the Universities to undertake new duties, the question arises, whether any changes in their constitution are necessary or desirable. The constitutions conferred on the three older Universities by the legislation of 1857 were of a simple character : all the legal powers of the University were vested in the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows, who constituted the Senate. In addition to a short list of *ex officio* Fellows, there were to be Fellows appointed by Government for life, and it was provided that the total number should never be less than 30 at Calcutta and Madras, or less than 26 at Bombay.

" No maximum limit was fixed, and this must be regarded as an unfortunate circumstance ; for the distinction of a Fellowship, carrying no emolument and involving no obligatory duties, was bestowed by Government very freely, and in many cases merely by way of compliment. In recent years, the total number of Fellows has stood as high as 205 at Calcutta, 201 at Madras, and 333 at Bombay. A considerable proportion of the existing Fellows do not take any active part in University business ; they attend in large numbers only when an appointment is to be made, or when a vote is to be taken on some question which has excited interest out of doors.

" We propose now to reconstitute the Senate so as to make it the working Council and Governing Body of the University, and we propose in the first place to fix a maximum number of 100 (in addition to *ex officio* Fellows) in the three older Universities, and 75 for the Punjab and Allahabad.

" If this limit is accepted, the Government of India are of opinion that the list of *ex officio* Fellows ought to be revised and to some extent curtailed. It is proper that Government should retain an adequate representation, but we desire to make the Senate an academic body, and it is not advisable to alter its character by too large an admixture of the official element. The Bill therefore provides that the Chief Justice or Chief Judge of the local High Court, the Bishop of the diocese, and the Director of Public Instruction shall always be Fellows, and that the Councils of the Governor General and of the Governors of Bombay and Madras should retain their places; but we suggest that the Commander-in-Chief and the Military Member of Council may be omitted from the Calcutta list. Power is given to make additions to or alterations in the lists as contained in the first Schedule to the Bill, but it is provided that the total number of *ex officio* Fellows shall not exceed ten.

" The *ex officio* Fellows will of course retain their membership of the Senate for such period as the official fates may determine. Subject to certain transitory provisions of the Bill, the ordinary Fellows will hold office for five years. The wisdom of this proposal has been questioned, on the ground that Fellows appointed for a limited term will have to consider their prospects of re-appointment, and will therefore be less independent than Fellows appointed for life. A similar objection might be urged against the constitution of almost any deliberative assembly in the British Empire. If the Senate is to be a representative body, it seems expedient that its membership should be renewed from time to time, so that any study or interest not adequately represented may be strengthened; and this end is best secured by providing for a regular rotation. The transition from a system of life Fellowships to one of terminable Fellowships need not be made too sudden: we propose therefore that the Senates, as reconstituted under the Bill, should remain unchanged for three years, and that at the end of that period the rotation should begin, the names of those Fellows who are to retire being chosen, in the first instance, by lot.

" Under the Acts of 1857, the right to appoint Fellows of the three older Universities was vested in Government: the Acts incorporating the University of the Punjab and the University of Allahabad make provision for election by the Senate. In 1890 Lord Lansdowne invited the Masters of Arts and holders of corresponding degrees in other Faculties of the University of Calcutta to choose from among themselves two gentlemen whom they would recommend for selection: the names of the persons chosen were to be submitted for the approval of the Governor General in Council. This precedent was followed at Bombay and Madras; election by Graduates has become an established institution, and the privilege conferred is highly valued by those Graduates who exercise it. The privilege depends on executive orders which may at any time be withdrawn; it is now proposed to place it on a statutory basis. When the Senate includes 100 ordinary Fellows, the Bill provides that ten shall be elected by Graduates. The Graduates qualified to vote are those who have taken the highest degree in any Faculty, and those who have taken two degrees, one being in the Faculty of Arts: we insert a saving clause in favour of those who took the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Calcutta before 1867, that is, before the higher degrees were instituted. Provision is made for the formation of a register of electors, and for the payment of an annual fee for registration. It is thought that the fee may be of use in two ways, first by making a small addition to the resources of the University, and secondly by sifting out those who are indifferent to the privilege of voting.

" These provisions will not at once apply to the University of the Punjab or to the University of Allahabad. In their cases the Act of Incorporation gives a limited right of election to the Senate, subject to the approval of the Chancellor. There is no complaint as to the results of this rule, and no demand as yet for election by Graduates; but we propose in each case to take powers which will enable the Chancellor, with the sanction of the Government of India, to introduce the wider in substitution for the narrower form of election, if and when he thinks it expedient to do so.

" There is still a third form of election provided for in the Bill. It is proposed that a number of Fellows, not exceeding ten in the three older and

seven in the two junior Universities, should be elected by Members of or Graduates in the several Faculties, and that the Chancellor should be empowered to prescribe conditions subject to which such Members or Graduates shall be qualified to elect or to be elected. The object is to secure the presence in the Senate of men specially qualified in the studies represented by the Faculties. When election is by the general body of Graduates, a certain amount of canvassing is almost inevitable; but if the Faculties are asked to choose their best men, it may be hoped that merit only will be considered.

"At some future time, Government may possibly have to consider whether the elective principle should be further extended; for the present, I trust that the scheme embodied in the Bill may be accepted as adequate. It will not satisfy those Graduates who would like to see half the Senate recruited by election, but it places the right of election on a statutory basis, and the future will depend on the use that is made of the rights which Government is now prepared to confer.

"Subject to what has been said of elections, we leave to the Chancellor the difficult and delicate task of making a selection among existing Fellows, of deciding whom he will retain as members of a working Senate, and whom he will relegate to the position of Honorary Fellows. We desire to have a Senate in which the studies of the University, the Colleges affiliated to it, and the religious communities which send their young men to these Colleges will all be fairly represented. Personal claims must be subordinated to the interest of the corporate body, but the transition from the old system to the new will not be associated with any act which can justly be regarded as a personal slight.

"In the Acts of Incorporation, the constitution of the Faculties has been left undefined; in practice, the Senate passes orders from time to time, assigning the Fellows to one or more of the Faculties. The Commissioners had to deal with a number of plans for adding to the number of the Faculties: at Calcutta, for example, it was suggested that the Faculty of Arts is too large and too miscellaneous, and that relief might be given by instituting a Faculty of Science. ~~for advance our object, expedient that each University should be free to make its own~~ classes retain their connexion with the Colleges to which they are connected, and hope in time to establish a system of co-operation between the local and central institutions of the University which shall be able to give power to constitute and re-constitute the Faculties by regulations.

"In each of the five Universities, executive business is conducted by the Syndicate; the numbers and the constitution of this body are not everywhere the same, but I need not detain the Council by describing differences of detail. We propose, as I shall explain presently, to invest the Syndicate with large powers of supervision in relation to the affiliated Colleges; it is, therefore, a matter of the utmost importance to provide each University with an executive authority whose competence to decide questions of College administration will be generally recognised. We propose, in the first place, that the Syndicate should be a small body, not less than nine and not more than fifteen in number. Where this maximum limit is exceeded, the Syndicate becomes, so to speak, a second Senate, and its executive efficiency is to some extent impaired. If the scheme embodied in clause 15 of the Bill is accepted by Council, the Vice-Chancellor will continue, as at present, to be Chairman; the Syndicate will elect its own Vice-Chairman; and the Director of Public Instruction will be an *ex officio* member. The ordinary members will be elected by the Faculties, in such proportion as may be determined by regulation. In order to secure the closest possible co-operation between University and College authorities, we propose that as nearly as may be one-half of the elected members shall be Heads of, or Professors in, affiliated institutions. It is very desirable that the Syndicate should include officials and business men who are able to devote a portion of their time to the affairs of the University; and, where Colleges are in question, it is also very important that the Syndicate should be guided by the experience of those who understand the practical bearing of the rules under discussion.

"I come now to those provisions of the Bill which relate to Colleges, and, by way of indicating the magnitude of the question on which we are entering, I may begin by stating that in British India there are 191 Colleges connected with the Universities, and that, in these Colleges, there are more than 23,000 students. Looking to the fact that we require a constant supply of men for the professions

and for the public service, it cannot be argued that the number is excessive. As to the quality of the training given, the Commissioners, who inspected a large number of Colleges, have passed a discriminating verdict. We have good Colleges in India—Colleges which leave their characteristic impress on the minds and characters of their students. And we have Colleges which lack not merely the adjuncts and appliances but even the necessary elements of a liberal education. In attempting to frame rules for institutions so diverse, there are, as it seems to me, two principles to be kept in view. In the first place, a College is, or ought to be, a self-governing society. A good College has its own traditions, its own ideals of scholarship and conduct, its own special claim on the allegiance of those who belong to it. The Commissioners dealt with the question of discipline, but when they came to the question of moral and religious training, they left it on one side, because they felt that the problem must be worked out by College authorities on their own responsibility.

“ But, my Lord, there is another aspect of the case. A College is a public institution, enjoying a valuable privilege conferred upon it with the sanction of Government ; it ought, therefore, to be inspected and controlled, like other institutions of the same class. This is clearly implied in the Despatch of 1854, but the policy there set forth has never been fully carried out. Our Senates and Syndicates have been occupied in elaborating the details of an all-embracing examination system ; they have not had time to devise measures which might have prevented the admission of unsuitable Colleges, or the deterioration of Colleges already in existence. So complete has been the liberty enjoyed by College authorities that in some cases they resent the idea that Government has the right to lay down rules for their guidance. If any such objection is taken to this Bill, I am content to refer to the conditions under which collegiate societies are doing their work in other parts of the world. Your Lordship and I are members of two Oxford Colleges, one of which counts nearly five, the other more than six, centuries of vigorous life. Throughout their history, these Colleges have been governed by Statutes, imposed upon them by outside authority, and their Statutes have been altered from time to time, when the Government of the day thought that changes in their methods were required. If the Colleges of India are to take rank with the best Colleges elsewhere, they must begin by accepting some at least of the restraints which are not found oppressive by Balliol and All Souls. With this preface, I proceed to give some account of the measures by which we hope to raise the standard of College education in this country.

“ We propose, first, that a College applying for affiliation shall be required to satisfy the Syndicate on these very definite points—

- (a) The constitution of the governing body. If a College is to be permanent, it must be something more than a proprietary concern. The Commissioners are careful to point out that some at least of the private Colleges owe their origin to the desire of promoting a particular kind of education, and not to the hope of gain ; but they recommend that in each case there should be a properly constituted governing body, and I may observe that this recommendation was accepted by the Calcutta Senate.
- (b) The qualifications of the teaching staff, and the terms on which they are engaged.
- (c) The buildings in which the College is to be located, and the provision to be made for the residence, supervision, and physical welfare of the students.
- (d) Residence of the Head of the College and members of the teaching staff. It may, in some cases, be impossible to make provision for this, but we desire, so far as circumstances permit, to give our Colleges a residential character.
- (e) The financial resources of the College.
- (f) If there are other Colleges in the same neighbourhood, it is proposed that the Syndicate should inquire whether the affiliation of a new College will not be injurious to the interests of education or discipline.

In some parts of India, the rivalry of neighbouring Colleges has led to underselling and other abuses.

- (g) The fees to be paid by students. The Government of India have not thought it necessary to take a general power to regulate fees; but it is thought that the Syndicate should have such powers of inquiry as will enable them to deal with cases of underselling.

"If information is furnished on all these points, and if the proposed College is duly inspected, the Syndicate, the Senate, and ultimately the Government will have materials before them which will enable them to decide as to the expediency of adding to the list of affiliated institutions.

"In regard to existing Colleges, it is proposed that they should be required to furnish such reports, returns and other information as the Syndicate may call for, and that they should be liable to inspection. The Bill also provides that the Syndicate may call upon a College to take such action as may appear to them to be necessary in respect of any of those definite matters to which I referred in speaking of new Colleges applying for affiliation. This is a wide power, and we may be told that the Colleges are being placed at the mercy of the Syndicate. But the Syndicate, if our scheme is accepted, will be largely composed of College teachers, and it is to be expected that an authority so constituted will know how to make allowance for the difficulties of College administration, and will refrain from pressing any unreasonable demand. Changes, such as we advocate, can only be carried out gradually, and teachers who have grown up under the old system must have time to adapt themselves to the new.

"When a College is hopelessly unable to bring its work up to the University standard (this, I hope, will very seldom occur), it may be necessary to consider the question of disaffiliation. This extreme penalty has not often been inflicted in the past, but such experience as we have indicates the expediency of framing some rules of procedure. It is, therefore, provided in the Bill that, when notice is given in the Syndicate of a proposal to disaffiliate, the College concerned shall be furnished with a statement of the grounds on which the motion is made, and shall be invited to submit a statement in reply. It is to be noted that all proposals to affiliate a new College, or to disaffiliate an existing institution, will be reported by the Syndicate to the Senate, and that the final order will in each case be passed by Government. The decisions of University authorities may conceivably be influenced by the views and interests of the more powerful Colleges, and it seems best to leave the final decision with an authority which can deal with all institutions on their educational merits.

"The Bill is a short one, but its 29 clauses embody the results of long inquiry and discussion, and I have thought it right to state fully the reasons which have induced the Government of India to propose fundamental changes in the constitution and working of our Universities. The Report of the Commission touches on many matters of principle and detail which I have not even mentioned, because they are matters which must be left to regulations. We propose in clause 25 of the Bill to recast and in some points to amplify the rule-making powers of the Universities. If the Bill is accepted and passed into law, each University will be invited to prepare a revised body of regulations. To avoid any unnecessary delay, it is provided that Government may make additions to, and alterations in, the draft submitted, and that, if no draft is submitted within a prescribed time, Government may make regulations for the University. This, of course, is an exceptional power, and we may assume that it will be used with discretion. It would obviously be a great mistake to make use of such a power to introduce changes which the Universities are not yet ready to accept. Each University has its own ideas, and must be allowed to choose its own path; and, while we may hope that each will profit by the experience of the others, no wise administrator would desire to reduce them all to a monotonous uniformity of practice.

"There is one point in the Bill to which I wish to call attention, because it relates to my own University of Calcutta. Four of our Universities are placed under the care of their respective Local Governments; at Calcutta the Governor

General is Chancellor, and the University is in direct communication with the Government of India. There is no desire in any quarter to alter this arrangement ; I may say without flattery that any such alteration would be specially inappropriate at the present time, in view of the unceasing labour and study which Your Lordship has bestowed on all questions connected with the advancement of education. But the Government of Bengal is deeply interested in the fortunes of the University ; we propose, therefore, that the Lieutenant-Governor should be constituted Rector, and that he should be associated with the Chancellor as one of the heads of the Corporate Body.

"Such, my Lord, is the measure which I now ask leave to introduce. My aim has been to show that, in framing these clauses, we have proceeded, not on the fanciful idea that we can impose a higher standard on our Universities and Colleges by a single Act of the Legislature, but on sound principles, carefully thought out. Our scheme will be closely criticised, but I trust that its main purpose will not be misunderstood. The object of the Bill is to strengthen the Universities of British India, so that they may be able in time coming to aid in the advancement of learning, and to promote the best interests of the young men who are committed to their charge."

The Hon'ble SIR DENZIL IBBETSON said:—"My Lord, although the charge of this Bill has been most naturally and fittingly entrusted to my Hon'ble Colleague, who speaks on University matters, both in England and in India, with an authority and a fulness of knowledge to which no other Member of the Executive Council can pretend, yet, as the Member in charge of that Department which is concerned with matters of Education, I am unwilling to give a silent vote upon the motion before us. I propose therefore to say a very few words in support of the general principles upon which the Bill rests.

"I suppose that no responsible person will deny the need for some reform in our University system. That has been established beyond dispute by the inquiries of the Universities Commission. And indeed, it would be strange if no reform were needed. The three senior Universities were established in 1857—the year when I first went to school—and their constitution and practice naturally followed English models then existing. Now I can testify, from my own personal knowledge, to the revolution which has taken place since that time in English ideas upon the subject of education. I can remember a time when it is hardly too much to say that anybody was thought good enough for a schoolmaster, when it was held sufficient for a man to know a subject himself in order to be able to teach it to others, and when examination was the only test of education. Today teaching has become at once a science and an art, and it is recognised that examinations test only a portion of what a youth should learn at school or college. The standards, the whole conception of education, have been widened as well as raised.

"It is to secure the application of these enlarged standards and this wider conception to our Indian collegiate education, and to render our Universities more efficient agencies for the purpose, that is the main object of the changes now proposed. It is not sufficient, in order to justify the extension to and the retention by a College of the privileges which flow from affiliation, that it should so instruct its students that they are able to satisfy paper tests. In order to justify its recognition by a University it must be, and continue to be, a place of sound education in its widest sense; a place where discipline is enforced and good morals inculcated, as well as adequate provision made for instruction, and where character is formed as well as brains; a place the existence of which is conducive to the best interests of higher education in India. And to ensure that this shall be so, it is essential that the Universities should maintain a closer and more continuous influence and control than can possibly be exercised from the examination-room, that the safeguards which affiliation is intended to afford should be made realities, and that examination should be supplemented by inspection.

"We recognise that in thus imposing enlarged duties upon the Universities, and in demanding from the Colleges a higher standard of efficiency than has hitherto been insisted upon, or than has in all cases been maintained in the past, we shall render necessary a certain amount of additional expenditure. We desire

to facilitate the reforms which we are initiating, and to meet with liberal recognition and assistance all genuine effort at improvement; and we have therefore, with the approval of His Majesty's Secretary of State, decided to make, for five years, special grants in aid of Universities and Colleges whose claims to special assistance in carrying out the reforms which we have in view are established, subject to an annual limit of five lakhs of rupees.

"The second point upon which I wish to touch is, the responsibility of Government in this matter, and the necessity of reserving to it the ultimate control over the higher education of the country. That education, as now understood in India, is in the main an exotic which has been introduced by ourselves, and which is framed upon European models; and for that reason alone, even if no other existed, it would be necessary to retain control in the hands of the only agency which can ensure that the advances which widening experience and increasing knowledge indicate as desirable in Europe, are followed in this country as closely as the circumstances of India will permit. But a still stronger and more weighty reason is to be found in the infinite importance of the interests involved. My Lord, youth comes to each of us but once in his life. Those few years during which the character and the intellect are plastic, and receive the impress which is to determine the whole future of the individual, are his most precious possession; and if they are wasted, or are not employed to the best advantage, the loss to him is irreparable. The young men who year by year pass through our Colleges and out of our Universities are, broadly speaking, the intellectual flower of the people of this country. The Universities owe their existence to the Government, they derive their authority from the Government; and Government would be abnegating one of its highest duties, did it fail to reserve to itself the power of ensuring that the immense influence which that authority enables them to exert is exerted for the greatest benefit of the youth of India."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. RALEIGH introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. RALEIGH moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

SIMLA ;
The 5th November, 1903. }

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.SANITARY.
PLAGUE.

Simla, the 5th November, 1903.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 31st October 1903, is published for general information:

residency Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern.	Bombay City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	54	53
		Dholera Port	B., B. & C. I.	49	43
		Ahmedabad City	B., B. & C. I. & B. G. J. P.	1	1
		Ahmedabad District	B., B. & C. I.	61	57
		Broach Port	" "	64	59
		Broach District	" "	138	106
		Panoh Mahals District	" "	240	162
		Kaira District	" "	11	7
		Palanpur State	" "	82	21
		Rowakantha "	" "	70	70
		Ruler Port	" "	"	"
		Surat District	" "	"	"
		Bandra Port	" "	"	"
		Utari "	" "	"	"
		Vasava "	" "	"	"
		Kolva "	" "	"	"
		Trombay "	" "	"	"
		Tarapur "	" "	"	"
		Manori "	B., B. & C. I.	"	"
		Mahim "	" "	"	"
		Dhau "	" "	"	1
		Bhiwadi "	" "	"	"
		Agashi "	" "	"	"
		Shirgaon "	R., B. & C. I.	"	"
		Rasasin "	G. I. P.	10	6
		Kalyan "	" "	2	2
		Thana "	" "	"	"
		Umbergaon Port	" "	"	"
		Kon Port	" & R., B. & C. I.	8	5
		Thana District	" "	"	"
	Central.	Ahmednagar District	Dhond and Manmad (G. I. P.)	1455	104
		Khandush "	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	300	212
		Nasik "	G. I. P. & N. G.	418	363
		Poona City	S. M. & G. I. P.	105	45
		Poona District	S. M. & G. I. P.	225	159
		Satara "	S. M.	1341	913
		Sholapur Town	G. I. P.	4	5
		Sholapur District	G. I. P., S. M. & Bara	3075	930
	Southern.	Alibag Port	" "	8	3
		Panvel "	" "	"	"
		Nehoi "	" "	"	"
		Roha "	" "	11	3
		Revadanda "	G. I. P.	"	"
		Kolaba District	" "	"	"
		Ratnagiri Port	" "	"	"
		Vizadrag "	" "	8	1
		Rajapur "	" "	"	"
		Vengurla "	" "	"	"
		Dabhal "	" "	"	"
		Joigad "	" "	"	"
		Doogad "	" "	3	1
		Ratnagiri District	S. M.	1571	1207
	Sind.	Belgaum "	" "	124	120
		Hubli Town	" "	2791	2164
		Dharwar District	" "	"	"
		Karwar Port	" "	"	"
		Akola "	" "	"	"
		Kunta "	" "	22	12
		Kanara District	S. M.	"	"
		Savantvadi State	S. M. & G. I. P.	1080	871
		Bijapur District		N. W.	12	11
		Karachi Town and Port		N. W.	"	"
		Karachi District		" & J. B.	36	24
		Hyderabad Town		J. B.	"	"
		Thar and Parkar District		N. W.	"	"
		Larkhana "	" "	"	"
		Sukkar District	" "	"	"
		Khairpur State		" "	22	15
		Akalkot "		" "	77	59
		Aundh "	" "	"	"
		Tuna Port		" "	23	23
		Mandvi "		" "	20	20
		Cutch State		" "	25	12
		Savanur "	" "	"	"
		Bhor "		" "	45	24
		Porbandar Port		B. G. J. P.	569	472
		Bhavnagar Town and Port		B. G. J. P.	"	"
		Mongrol Port	" "	"	"
		Jodia Port	" "	"	"
		Jafrabad Port	" "	"	"
	Political charges.	Vawanla "	B., B. & C. I., Morvi & B. G. J. P.	350	281
		Kathiawar State	S. M.	16	11
		Kolhapur Town	S. M.	2032	2061
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	B., B. & C. I.	"	"
		Sechin State	" "	"	"
		Dharampur "	" "	"	"
		Srivardhan Port	" "	"	"
		Murud "	" "	"	"
		Barimandla "	" "	"	"
		Nandgaon "	" "	"	"
		Janjira "	" "	"	"
		Janjira State	B., B. & C. I.	"	"
		Velan Port	" "	4	1
		Kodinar Port	B., B. & C. I.	"	"
		Billinora "	" "	"	"
		Baroda City	" "	386	223
		Baroda State	" "	"	"
		Jath "	" "	113	56
		Bijapur "	" "	"	"
		Bara "	" "	"	"
		Aden "	" "	"	"
TOTAL				15829	10990

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Madras Presidency.	...	Salem Town	Madras ... ..	...	...
		Salem District ... ..	...	(a) 22	(a) 17
		Bellary Cantonment	S. M. ... ..	...	...
		Bellary District ... ..	... & Madras	(b) 114	(b) 93
		Coimbatore Town	Madras ... ..	...	...
		Coimbatore District	Madras, S. I. & Nilgiri	(c) 27	(c) 18
		Nilgiris "	Madras	(d) 39	(d) 22
		North Arcot "	S. I. & Madras	(d) 12	(d) 1
		South Arcot District ... ..	" " ... ..	...	...
		Cuddalore Fort ... ..	" " ... ..	...	...
		Tinnevely District	S. I.	(f) 1	(f) 1
		Malabar "	Madras ... ..	...	...
		Cuddapah "	S. I. & Madras ... ..	...	...
		Mangalore Port ... ..	...	5	6
		Ermala " ... ..	...	...	...
		South Canara District ... ..	...	(f) 1	(f) 1
		Madras City	Madras and S. I. ... ..	...	...
		Chingleput "	S. I. & Madras	(f) 1	(f) 1
		Kurnool " ... ..	...	2	3
		Godavari "	Morvi & Madras ... ..	...	...
Bengal	Tanjore "	S. I. ... ..	...	...
		Anantapur "	Madras S. I. & S. M.	(a) 88	(a) 19
		TOTAL		262	194
		Burdwan	Calcutta ... ..	...	...
		Howrah District	E. I., E. B. S. & B. N.	20	19
		Champan District ... ..	...	1	...
		Chapra Town	B. & N. W. ... ..	...	...
		Saran District ... ..	...	72	51
		Gaya District	E. I. " ... ..	...	...
		Darbhanga Town	B. & N. W. ... ..	...	...
		Darbhanga District ... ..	...	5	4
		Shahabad District ... ..	...	84	43
		Patna City	E. I. ... ..	...	...
		Patna District	"	146	121
		Palamau District ... ..	" ... ..	...	...
		TOTAL		330	236
		Allahabad City	E. I.	22	8
		Allahabad District ... ..	...	23	15
		Cawnpore City	E. I., O. & R., B. & C. I., & G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	443	430
		Cawnpore District ... ..	...	1	1
		Fatehpur "	E. I. " ... ..	...	...
		Banda District	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	2	2
		Jhansi City	G. I. P. ... ..	...	...
		Jhansi District ... ..	...	54	35
		Hauirpur " ... ..	" ... ..	...	...
UNITED PROVINCES.	...	Banars Cantonment	B. & N. W. & O. & R. ... ..	...	...
		Banaras City ... ..	...	...	...
		Banaras District	B. & N. W. & E. I. ... ..	...	...
		Ballia "	B. & N. W.	24	24
		Jaunpur City	O. & R. ... ..	...	...
		Jaunpur District ... ..	...	9	7
		Ghazipur "	E. I. & B. & N. W. ... ..	...	...
		Mirzapur City	E. I. ... ..	...	...
		Mirzapur District	"	4	2
		Gonda "	B. & N. W.	67	53
		Partalgarh "	O. & R.	20	18
		Sultanpur " ... ..	...	...	...
		Ajodhya "	O. & R. & B. & N. W. ... ..	...	...
		Fyzabad City	O. & R. ... ..	...	...
		Fyzabad District	O. & R. ... ..	...	...
		Bara Banki Town	B. & N. W. & O. & R. ... ..	...	...
		Bara Banki District	" "	52	54
		Asamgarh City ... ..	...	55	51
		Asamgarh District	B. & N. W. & O. & R. ... ..	...	...
		Gorakhpur City	B. & N. W.	3	3
...	...	Gorakhpur District ... ..	...	16	4
		Basti District	B. & N. W.	8	8
		Meerut City	N. W.	7	7
		Meerut Cantonment ... ..	...	...	...
		Meerut District	N. W., O. & R. & E. I. ... ..	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar City	N. W. ... ..	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar District	N. W.	4	4
		Aligarh "	E. I. ... ..	...	...
		Saharanpur "	O. & R. & N. W. ... ..	...	...
		Hardwar Union	O. & R. ... ..	...	...
		Roorkee Town ... ..	" ... ..	...	...
		Bulandshahr District ... ..	...	...	...
		Unao "	O. & R.	4	4
		Lucknow City	O. & R., B. & N. W. & E. K.	5	5
		Lucknow District ... ..	...	1	1
		Hardoi "	O. & R. " ... ..	...	...
		Rae Bareilly "	O. & R. ... ..	...	...
		Sitapur "	R. K.	32	24

(a) Including 4 imported seizures and 1 imported death.
(b) " 7 " " " 6 " deaths.
(c) " 14 " " " 10 " "
(d) " 7 " " " 7 " "
(e) " 6 " " " 4 " "
(f) Imported.
(g) Including 5 imported seizures and 2 imported deaths.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
HYDERABAD STATE.	...	Aurangabad District	N. G. S.	104	86
		Bir	G. I. P. & Barai	531	406
		Hyderabad	N. G. S. ... ..	...	...
		Indur ... ..	...	...	...
		Usmanabad	G. I. P. & Barai	40	86 (a)
		Lingragur	S. M.	77	71
		Parbhani	G. I. P.	37	6
		Baichur ... ..	...	1	1
		Gulbarga ... ..	...	168	157
		Modak ... ..	...	1(c)	...
Total				977	853
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Indore City	B., B. & C. I.	575	571
		Indore State... ..	" "	234	232
		Ujjain City ... ..	...	2	1
		Gwalior State ... ..	...	40	43 (b)
		Bhopal City ... ..	...	51	51
		Bhopal State ... ..	...	95	95
		Mhow Cantonment	B., B. & C. I. (Rajputana-Malwa)	35	35
		Nimach Cantonment ... ..	...	121 (b)	80 (b)
		Indore Residency ... ..	...	7	4
		Rutlam City	B., B. & C. I. ... ..	...	...
		Rutlam State ... ..	...	40(b)	36(b)
		Dewas Town ... ..	...	19	23
		Dewas State ... ..	...	4	4
		Sekore ... ..	...	48	44
		Bailana ... ..	...	16	16 (b)
		Jhabua ... ..	...	8	7
		Jaora ... ..	...	35	24
		Agar Military Station ... ..	...	18	11
Total				1360	1276
RAJPUTANA	...	Ajmer District	B., B. & C. I.	(d) 53	(d) 5
		Mewar State ... ..	...	(d) 43	(d) 37
		Chitor (Udaipur State) ... ..	...	...	...
		Tonk State ... ..	...	8	3
		Marwar State	B., B. & C. I. ... ..	...	...
		Jaipur	" "	(d) 6	(d) 7
		Kishengarh Town ... ..	...	...	...
		Banswara State ... ..	...	(d) 4	(d) 4
Total				109	56
KASHMIR...	...	Hamirpur-Sidhan (Akhaur Tahsil) ... ..	...	...	...
		Jammu City ... ..	...	18	14
		Jammu Province ... ..	...	...	...
Total				18	14
N.-W. F. PROVINCE.	...	Abbottabad Town ... ..	...	...	...
		Hasara District ... ..	...	...	...
Total ... ..				...	...
BALUCHIS-TAN.	...	Sonmiani ... ..	...	...	...
		Hirok	N. W. ... ..	...	...
Total ... ..				...	...
GRAND TOTAL				23918	17583

(a) From 20th to 26th October 1903.

(b) For week ending 24th October 1903.

(c) Imported.

(d) For 2 weeks ending 31st October 1903.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 5th November 1903, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.

The cyclonic storm in the Bay which was approaching the Madras coast on the morning of the 29th crossed the Circars coast near Cocanada during that day. It then recurved to north-east and the centre on the morning of the 30th lay over the eastern districts of the Central Provinces. It thence advanced into Orissa and south-west Bengal on the 31st and practically disappeared on the 1st November, though the residual depression continued to determine rain to Bengal and Assam on the 1st and 2nd. The storm during its existence occasioned much rain and disturbed weather over eastern India, the principal falls having been 5.01" at Akyah, 2.50" at Chittagong, 2.17" at Berhampore and 2.07" at Saugor Island on the 30th October; 4.95" at Mymensingh, 3.61" at Cherra Poonjee, 2.91" at Bogra, 2.75" at Dinajpur and over 2" at Berhampore, Chaibassa, Shillong, Hazaribagh and Bassein on the 31st October; and 10.22" at Cherra Poonjee and 3.23" at Akyah on the 1st November. Pressure was very uniform and the weather quiet during the 2nd, 3rd and 4th November, but scattered showers or thunderstorms occurred over Burma, Bengal and the Peninsula, the largest rainfall amounts reported having been 2.45" at Chittagong on the 2nd; 6.38" at Bellary, 3.17" at Kurnool and 2.65" at Bhamo on the 3rd and 0.94" at Trichinopoly on the 4th. During the 4th a cyclonic storm suddenly developed over the Bay and on the morning of the 5th the centre was advancing towards the Madras coast. On this day Madras reported 3.56" of rain and Nellore 1.90", while showers were reported over the greater part of the south of the Peninsula.

During the latter part of the week under review the weather has been very feebly unsettled over Baluchistan and the extreme north-west of India, and light showers have been received at Quetta, Peshawar, Dera Ismail Khan and Sonemarg.

The rainfall table shows that the weather has been actually or practically rainless during the week under review over the Bahraich subdivision, the west Himalayas, the west Gangetic plain, the north-west dry area, the Jubbulpore subdivision, the Central India plateau, the west Satpuras and the north of the Bombay presidency. In all other places rain has been received, the average actual rainfall ranging from 4.97" in the Narayanganj subdivision, 4.22" in the Burdwan subdivision and 3.97" in the Brahmaputra division to 0.14" in the Darbhanga subdivision and to 0.11" in Baluchistan. The week's rainfall was excessive over Burma, Bengal, Assam and the Bellary subdivision of the Deccan, while it was short of the normal elsewhere, more particularly in the south-east of the Peninsula, where the heavy rainfall and north-east winds which usually commence in this region about the middle of October only appeared quite at the end of the week under review.

The seasonal conditions of rainfall are practically unaltered.

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 5TH NOVEMBER 1903.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 1ST MAY 1903 TO 5TH NOVEMBER 1903.			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE VARIATION.	
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
		Inches.	Inches.		Inches.	Inches.			
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon) . .	...	2'70	1'30	+ 1'40	151'84	146'84	+ 5'00	+ 3	+ 2
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo) . .	...	2'19	0'83	+ 1'36	60'06	59'48	+ 0'58	+ 1	- 1
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay) . .	...	1'00	0'86	+ 0'14	27'86	30'35	- 2'49	- 8	- 9
4. Delta of Bengal . .	{ Narayanganj .	4'97	0'84	+ 4'13	83'47	78'66	+ 4'81	+ 6	+ 1
	{ Calcutta .	2'70	0'64	+ 2'06	51'79	53'36	- 0'57	- 11	- 15
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar)	...	3'97	0'25	+ 3'72	121'50	118'60	+ 2'90	+ 2	- 1
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, East.	{ Dinajpur .	1'07	0'04	+ 1'03	81'86	90'60	- 8'74	- 10	- 11
	{ Darbhanga .	0'14	0'08	+ 0'06	54'70	49'20	+ 5'54	+ 11	+ 9
	{ Bahraich .	0	0'10	- 0'10	51'87	45'13	+ 6'74	+ 15	+ 15
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East .	{ Burdwan .	4'22	0'43	+ 3'79	52'83	52'16	+ 0'67	+ 1	- 6
	{ Patna .	0'68	0'08	+ 0'60	36'23	43'17	- 6'89	- 16	- 17
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, West.	{ Simla .	0	0'10	- 0'10	44'95	48'30	- 3'35	- 7	- 7
	{ Ludhiana .	0	0'08	- 0'08	32'64	36'69	- 4'05	- 11	- 11
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West .	{ Cawnpore .	0	0'10	- 0'10	34'01	32'32	+ 1'69	+ 5	+ 6
	{ Lahore .	0	0'02	- 0'02	12'81	20'66	- 7'85	- 38	- 38
10. N. W. Dry Area (Bikaner) .	...	0'01	0'01	0	9'43	8'07	+ 1'36	+ 17	+ 17
11. Baluchistan (Quetta) . .	...	0'11	0	+ 0'11	0'92	1'43	- 0'51	- 36	- 43
12. East Coast, North . .	{ Waltair .	1'71	2'84	- 1'13	38'42	36'91	+ 1'51	+ 4	+ 8
	{ Cuttack .	1'95	1'08	+ 0'87	64'17	58'05	+ 6'12	+ 11	+ 9
13. East Satpuras . .	{ Ranchi .	2'48	0'30	+ 2'18	46'68	53'36	- 6'68	- 13	- 17
	{ Raipur .	0'41	0'34	+ 0'07	51'58	50'33	+ 1'25	+ 2	+ 2
	{ Jabulpore .	0'03	0'11	- 0'08	62'83	58'10	+ 4'73	+ 8	+ 8
14. Central India Plateau . .	{ Jhansi .	0	0'07	- 0'07	41'29	42'20	- 0'91	- 2	- 2
	{ Jaipur .	0	0'02	- 0'02	21'59	21'39	+ 0'20	+ 1	+ 1
	{ Indore .	0	0'02	- 0'02	42'62	40'73	+ 1'89	+ 5	+ 5
15. West Coast . .	{ Calicut .	0'48	2'22	- 1'74	99'48	90'74	+ 8'74	+ 10	+ 12
	{ Bombay .	0	0'61	- 0'61	107'50	98'39	+ 9'11	+ 9	+ 10
16. Gujarat . .	{ Ahmedabad .	0	0'02	- 0'02	33'29	38'21	- 4'92	- 13	- 13
	{ Rajkot .	0	0	0	20'67	20'73	- 0'06	0	0
17. West Satpuras (Akola)	...	0'04	0'15	- 0'11	36'91	32'87	+ 4'04	+ 12	+ 13
18. Deccan . .	{ Bellary .	3'36	0'99	+ 2'37	32'25	23'76	+ 8'49	+ 36	+ 27
	{ Bijapur .	0'34	0'55	- 0'21	33'03	28'89	+ 4'14	+ 14	+ 15
	{ Hyderabad .	0'61	0'75	- 0'14	41'97	29'08	+ 12'89	+ 44	+ 46
19. South India . .	{ Mysore .	0'28	0'96	- 0'68	38'69	25'83	+ 12'86	+ 50	+ 54
	{ Madura .	0'37	1'57	- 1'20	26'70	23'09	+ 3'61	+ 16	+ 22
20. East Coast, South (Madras)	...	1'57	3'62	- 2'05	29'69	27'58	+ 2'11	+ 8	+ 17

W. L. DALLAS,

for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India
and Director General of Indian Observatories.

J. O. MILLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;

The 5th November, 1903.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday,
31st October 1903.

Madras.—The rainfall was light in the Deccan; it was fair to good elsewhere. Water for irrigation is generally sufficient. Ploughing, sowing, transplanting and weeding are in progress. Standing crops are in good condition, but in parts of Godavari and Cuddapah they have suffered from excessive rain and in Kistna from floods. Early crops are being harvested with fair outturn. Pasture is sufficient. Fodder is generally procurable. The condition of cattle is good. Prices have fallen or are stationary.

Bombay.—Very slight rain fell during the week in parts of Ratnagiri, Poona, Satara and Kanara. The rainfall generally was sufficient, but more rain is needed for spring crops in parts of Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona and Bijapur. The standing crops have been damaged by locusts or insects in parts of Sindh, Gujarat, Colaba, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Belgaum and Rajkot; by rats in parts of Karachi, Thar and Parkar, Poona and Sholapur; by excessive moisture in parts of Thana and Sholapur, but are generally in good condition elsewhere. The harvesting of autumn crops is generally in progress. Cotton has been slightly damaged by locusts in parts of Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar and Broach; and by excessive rain and rats in parts of Sholapur, but is generally in good condition in parts of Ahmedabad, Khandesh, Satara and the Carnatic. The picking of cotton has been commenced in parts of Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Khandesh and Ahmednagar. Preparation of lands for spring cultivation is progressing in parts of Karachi, Sukkur, Hyderabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira and Baroda. Sowing of spring crops has been commenced in parts of Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals, Kaira and Thana; and continues in parts of Larkana, the Upper Sindh Frontier, Broach, Surat, the Deccan and the Carnatic. The fodder-supply is sufficient. The agricultural stock is in good condition and sufficient, except in parts of Bijapur. The water-supply is adequate. Prices have fallen in five districts, have risen in four and are stationary elsewhere.

Bengal.—Rain fell during the week in nearly every district and was generally adequate. Winter rice is doing well. Sowing of spring crops continues. Prospects are fair. There is no want of fodder or water. The price of common rice has risen in four districts; has fallen in twenty; and is stationary in the rest.

United Provinces.—With the exception of half an inch of rain in Mirzapur and a sprinkling in Benares, Ballia and Gorakhpur the weather throughout the provinces has been clear. The harvesting and threshing of autumn crops and the sowing of spring crops are in progress. Cotton picking continues, and the sowing of poppy has been commenced in places. Prospects are favourable and prices continue stationary.

Punjab.—No rain fell during the week. The picking of cotton and harvesting of other autumn crops continue. Sowings of spring crops are in progress. The condition and prospects of the autumn crops are generally good, except in Delhi and parts of Ferozepore, where the crops are reported to be below the average. Locusts and insects are still damaging the crops in parts of Mooltan. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient throughout the province. The price of wheat is rising in Hissar, Delhi, Umballa and Lahore and falling in Jullundur. The prices of other food-grains are fluctuating.

North-West Frontier Province.—No rain fell during the week. Sowings of spring crops are in progress on irrigated areas. Prospects of standing crops are generally average,

but rain is badly wanted for spring dry sowings. Water is very low in rivers, but sufficient in canals, except the Bara. Fodder and stocks of food-grains are ample. Prices are falling in Peshawar and stationary in Dera Ismail Khan.

Burma.—The rainfall was heavy in Akyab and the Ruby Mines and from moderate to light elsewhere, except for Tavoy which reports no rain. Agricultural operations for wet-weather paddy are quite finished. Reaping of early wet-weather paddy in Meiktila and of hill-side paddy in Akyab and Kyaukpyu has been completed. Picking of cotton continues. Cultivation of dry-weather crops on uplands is in progress. Cultivation of miscellaneous crops in reverain tracts and on islands has commenced. The condition of standing crops as a whole is fairly good. The price of paddy has risen considerably in Prome and fallen, similarly in Tavoy and Thayetmyo; slight changes have occurred in four districts; otherwise it is stationary.

Central Provinces.—Light rain fell during the week in Jubbulpore, Seoni, Nagpur, Chanda, Balaghat and in the Chattisgarh division; elsewhere the weather has been clear and cool. The harvesting of autumn crops and spring sowings are in progress. The crops are generally in good condition, but some damage has been caused by grass-hoppers in Nimar; by insects in Betul and Raipur; and by locusts in Chhindwara. Prices show a tendency to rise in the Bhandara district; elsewhere they have been stationary or have fluctuated slightly. The numbers on relief were as follows:—**Gratuitous relief**—**Poor-house**—**Raipur**, children, 5. **BERAR**:—The weeding of autumn crops continues in the Berar districts. Picking of cotton has been commenced in places. The crops are generally in good condition, but some damage has been caused by insects in Elliehpur.

Assam.—Heavy rain fell in the Surma Valley and the hills. Cotton has been slightly injured in Cachar and harvesting operations have been stopped in the Naga Hills and Manipur by rain. Reaping of early rice continues in Darrang. Sowing of pulse is finished. Plucking and manufacture of tea and ploughing for the mustard crop are in progress. Sowing of mustard has been commenced in Goalpara and Lakhimpur. Jute is still being cut in Goalpara. The outturn of early rice is generally good and of jute good in Sylhet and Goalpara and fair elsewhere. Prospects of tea, late rice, pulse and sugarcane are fair to good. Prices of common rice—**Silchar**, 15; **Gauhati**, 14; **Sylhet**, **Tezpur** and **Nowgong**, 13; **Dhubri** and **Sibsagar**, 11; and **Dibrugarh**, 10 seers per rupee.

Mysore.—Eighteen cents of rain fell in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and the rainfall was good throughout the province. General prospects are good. Water and fodder are sufficient. Prices are generally steady.

Coorg.—Rainfall 9 cents. Cardamom picking continues. Coffee is ripening. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water and fodder are ample.

Hyderabad.—The rainfall during the week was 28 cents. The autumn harvest continues and is approaching completion. Early rice is good, and harvesting has commenced in a few *talukas*. Spring sowings are in progress. The preparations of land for late rice sowings have begun. Prices:—wheat, 10; rice, 9½; and *juari*, 33½ seers per *halli* rupee.

Rajputana.—The sowing of winter crops and the harvesting of autumn crops are in progress. Prospects of autumn harvest are generally good. Great damage to crops has been caused by locusts in Jaisalmer. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are generally favourable.

Central India.—Rainfall was nil during the week, but has been sufficient everywhere. Agricultural operations are in progress everywhere. Crops are in good condition in Gwalior, Bhopal and Bhaghelkhand; fair in Indore, Malwa and Bhopawar; and average in

Bundelkhand, but have been slightly damaged by vermin and rain in parts of Indore, Bundelkhand, Malwa and Bhopawar. Agricultural stock and pasturage are generally good. Prices are normal in Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal and Baghelkhand and steady in Bundelkhand, Malwa and Bhopawar.

Kashmir.—The weather is bright. Prices are stationary. **JAMMU:**—Rain *nil*. The condition of the standing crops is fair. Fodder is sufficient. The harvesting of autumn crops is in progress. Wheat is selling from 14 to 26 and maize 14 to 32 seers per rupee.

Nepal.—Rainfall *nil*. The weather is bright and cold. Lowland rice continues to be harvested. Price of rice is 5½ seers for the rupee.

J. O. MILLER, .

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 24—89-2.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

EMIGRATION.

Simla, the 3rd November, 1903.

RESOLUTION.

The Government of India have received intimation from His Majesty's Secretary of State for India that the Legislature of Southern Rhodesia has passed an Act similar to the Cape Colony Immigration Restriction Act, 1903, issued by the Government of Cape Colony, extracts from which were published in Resolution No 4—2-4, dated the 20th February 1903. The more important provisions of this Law, which is entitled the "Immigration Restriction Ordinance, 1903," are extracted below for general information.

* * * * *

2. In the interpretation of this Ordinance, if not inconsistent with the context, the expression "Prohibited Immigrant" shall, subject to the provisions in the next succeeding section contained, mean and include—

(1) Any person who is not in possession of visible means of support or is likely to become a public charge.

* * * * *

(5) Any person who, if asked to do so by any duly authorized officer, shall be unable by reason of deficient education to write out and sign with his own hand in the characters of any European language an application to the satisfaction of the Administrator.

(6) Any person who from information officially received by the Administrator from or through the High Commissioner or the Government of any British or Portuguese Colony in South Africa, is deemed by him to be an undesirable.

3. The provisions of this Ordinance shall not apply to—

* * * * *

(1) (d) The wife and minor child of any person who is permitted to immigrate into Southern Rhodesia under the provisions of this Ordinance;

(2) British subjects or other persons of any nationality whom the Administrator, with the concurrence of the Executive Council, shall determine to admit as agricultural or domestic servants, skilled artisans, mechanics, workmen or miners, subject to such rules, regulations or restrictions as shall be fixed and appointed in respect thereto, with the assent of the High Commissioner;

(3) Persons domiciled in South Africa.

4. Subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, it shall be unlawful for any "prohibited immigrant" to immigrate into Southern Rhodesia.

5. No person shall aid or assist any person to immigrate into Southern Rhodesia in contravention of the provisions of this Ordinance.

6. The Administrator may, with the advice of the Executive Council, make regulations—

* * * * *

(e) to prescribe penalties for the contravention of any such regulations, provided that no penalty in respect of any one contravention shall exceed £100 or, in default of payment thereof, imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding twelve months or imprisonment with or without hard labour without the option of a fine for a period not exceeding six months.

7. Any person immigrating into Southern Rhodesia in violation of the provisions of this Ordinance or any regulations duly framed thereunder, shall be liable—

- (1) to be removed from within its limits, and
- (2) to be kept in such custody as may by regulation be prescribed pending such removal.

8. Any person who aids or assists any person in the contravention of any of the provisions of this Ordinance, shall be liable for each offence to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 50, and in default of payment to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months with or without hard labour, or to both such penalty and such imprisonment.

9. Any person making any false statement in order to procure any certificate or recommendation for the purpose of this Ordinance shall, upon conviction, be liable to—

- (1) a fine not exceeding £ 50 : and, in default of payment, to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding six months ; or
- (2) such imprisonment without the option of a fine ; and
- (3) in addition, to be removed from within Southern Rhodesia to beyond the borders thereof at any point.

Secretary to the Government of Madras.
 " " " Bombay.
 " " " Bengal.
 " " " United Provinces.
 " " " Punjab.
 " " " Burma.
 The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
 Assam.
 The Chief Commissioner, Coorg.
 Ajmer-Merwara.
 The Hon'ble the Resident at Hyderabad.
 Chief Commissioner, N.-W. Frontier Province.
 " " Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.

ORDERED, that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, for information and guidance, and to the Home and Foreign Departments for information.

ORDERED, also, that a copy be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

J. O. MILLER,
 Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	AVERAGE EARNINGS PER MILE PER WEEK.				RESULTS OF WORKING DURING 2ND-HALF OF YEAR.										RESULTS OF WORKING FOR OFFICIAL YEAR.			
	During 2nd-half of 1902.		During official year of 1903.		Mean mileage worked.		Total earnings for week ending.		Earnings per mile open for week.		Total earnings from 1st July to		Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.		Decrease.	
	R	R	1902.	1903.	25th October 1902.	24th October 1903.	1902.	1903.	25th October 1902.	24th October 1903.	25th October 1902.	24th October 1903.	25th October 1902.	24th October 1903.	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.
State and Guaranteed Railways.																		
East Indian	624	671	1,949	1,972	13,02,262	12,63,000	668	640	1,91,25,639	2,02,89,000	11,63,361	...	3,67,76,491	3,81,37,000	13,60,509	...	...	...
Bengal Central	194	183	139	139	22,875	21,900	165	301	4,68,492	5,50,000	81,508	...	7,77,908	8,87,000	1,00,002	...	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur (inclg. Raipur-Dhamtari 2' 6")	153	169	1,608	1,805	2,62,101	2,33,000	163	129	37,84,971	39,74,000	1,89,029	...	74,58,148	79,83,000	5,24,852	...	...	...
Great Indian Peninsula system	418	524	1,568	1,560	6,03,176	5,48,000	385	349	80,35,187	92,83,000	12,47,813	...	1,98,77,392	2,37,34,000	28,56,608	...	...	...
Indian Midland (inclg. Bhopal-Itarsi)	217	217	871	916	1,45,340	1,42,000	167	155	20,10,189	19,35,000	...	...	50,66,172	45,61,000	...	...	...	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	270	283	21	21	6,973	3,800	332	181	94,658	74,100	...	...	1,59,765	1,55,000	...	...	...	...
North Western (inclg. Nowshera-Dargai 2' 6")	247	255	3,158	3,267	7,65,447	9,43,000	242	268	1,23,56,555	1,50,98,000	27,41,445	...	2,32,64,159	2,82,84,000	50,19,841	...	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (inclg. m. g.)	208	229	1,115	1,162	2,16,849	2,17,000	212	188	35,90,113	37,33,000	1,33,887	...	73,12,481	78,93,000	5,80,516	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal (inclg. metre & 2' 6")	425	380	889	899	4,86,110	4,87,000	547	542	61,40,966	63,74,000	2,33,034	...	97,81,028	98,06,000	24,972	...	...	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	566	657	461	461	2,41,816	2,39,000	545	499	37,65,062	37,89,000	23,938	...	83,79,033	90,45,000	6,65,967	...	...	...
Madras	248	259	888	905	2,46,106	2,17,000	255	237	35,97,841	35,97,000	2,99,159	...	67,88,659	73,50,000	5,71,341	...	...	...
North-East line	148	173	494	495	86,613	68,000	175	137	12,82,057	12,45,000	...	...	86,16,452	25,05,000	...	...	...	...
Hawar-Delra	144	152	32	32	5,726	3,900	179	122	76,327	62,600	...	...	1,48,728	1,46,000	...	...	...	...
Rajputana-Malwa (inclg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda 5' 6")	266	268	1,784	1,784	3,14,824	3,00,000	176	168	64,01,963	55,46,000	...	...	1,38,64,720	1,19,14,000	...	...	...	...
Punjab-Deesa	31	36	17	17	390	400	23	24	8,164	7,700	...	...	18,279	16,800	...	...	...	...
South Indian	184	181	1,124	1,124	1,95,999	1,84,000	174	164	33,84,191	37,88,000	4,03,869	...	61,44,217	70,09,000	8,64,783	...	...	...
Tinnevely-Quilon (British section)	82	82	19	50	1,539	4,800	80	96	20,290	71,000	44,710	...	(a) 33,014	94,400	61,386	...	...	...
Tanjore District Board	103	103	71	71	5,672	5,700	80	80	97,158	1,23,000	25,812	...	1,80,408	2,28,000	47,502	...	...	...
Southern Mahratta (inclg. Gl.-M. From. sec.)	104	115	1,165	1,165	1,15,404	1,07,000	99	92	19,80,176	20,00,000	19,824	...	41,67,721	42,34,000	66,277	...	...	...
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	107	107	296	296	28,818	24,300	97	82	5,38,756	4,23,000	...	...	9,72,652	8,53,000	...	...	...	...
Bengal and N.-W. (inclg. Tirhoot sec.)	130	158	1,261	1,330	1,55,895	1,55,000	124	117	24,23,255	29,08,000	4,84,745	...	56,23,085	65,16,000	8,94,915	...	...	...
Lachnow-Barilly	114	157	200	200	31,374	17,900	157	87	3,59,673	3,40,000	...	...	8,52,246	7,77,000	...	...	...	...
Assam-Bengal	71	68	589	-043	59,039	57,800	100	90	6,42,595	7,17,000	74,495	...	11,19,686	12,49,000	1,59,314	...	...	...
Burma	176	202	1,178	1,337	2,35,971	2,33,000	200	174	32,81,505	36,25,000	3,43,495	...	62,58,020	69,76,000	6,17,980	...	...	...
Brahmaputra-Silvasspur	94	79	59	59	4,531	8,200	82	139	92,152	99,000	5,848	...	1,39,588	1,45,000	5,412	...	...	...
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British sec.)	70	78	124	124	8,760	6,800	71	55	1,47,225	1,73,000	25,775	...	2,85,104	3,25,000	59,656	...	...	...
Nilgiri	311	337	17	17	4,848	4,100	285	241	1,06,676	73,200	...	...	2,09,236	1,69,000	...	...	...	...
Special gauge. } Jorhat	69	57	30	28	2,006	2,200	67	79	34,729	34,400	...	...	54,965	55,100	735	...	...	...

	244	231	162	162	45,447	28,800	280	240	5,32,376	5,08,000	...	974	24,376	9,68,578	9,59,000	...	9,578
Delhi-Umber-Kala	244	231	162	162	45,447	28,800	280	240	5,32,376	5,08,000	...	974	24,376	9,68,578	9,59,000	...	9,578
Tarapur	250	202	22	22	6,151	6,000	280	240	92,326	91,326	...	...	...	2,81,073	1,88,000	...	...
South Bihar	114	123	79	79	8,649	7,700	112	97	1,53,918	1,48,000	...	...	...	2,81,073	2,80,000	...	1,638
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samastha)	80	85	495	495	32,381	33,400	77	79	4,76,759	5,01,000	1,16,241	...	...	9,53,953	12,15,000	...	...
Rajputana-Bhadrachal	152	149	107	107	16,006	15,300	150	143	2,66,675	2,57,000	...	...	...	4,92,130	5,85,000	...	...
Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jahhal	101	89	79	79	8,097	8,900	102	113	1,24,505	1,46,000	21,495	...	...	2,08,538	2,21,000	...	...
The Nizam's Guaranteed State	244	261	324	324	79,112	52,400	237	157	11,72,679	9,85,000	...	...	1,87,679	23,23,986	22,03,000	...	1,31,926
Tapi Valley	78	105	155	155	1,17,23	11,000	76	77	1,54,317	1,50,000	...	...	4,337	3,45,866	3,49,000	...	866
Patid Cambay	61	71	33	33	1,909	2,000	60	61	33,317	24,500	1,183	...	...	76,752	76,500	...	252
Nagda-Ujjain	60	82	34	34	1,742	900	51	26	39,860	24,000	...	...	5,860	66,658	63,500	...	23,158
Bina-Gaona-Barda	29	35	148	148	4,896	4,100	33	28	57,287	68,100	10,873	...	...	1,22,795	1,54,000	...	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	71	92	114	114	9,824	7,300	86	64	1,20,153	1,06,000	...	...	14,153	3,19,825	2,38,000	...	81,825
Kolar Gold-fields	409	404	10	10	3,649	3,000	385	300	75,998	66,000	...	...	12,392	1,31,684	1,21,000	...	13,684
Solihband and Kamaon (Co.'s sec.)	114	143	66	66	16,688	11,000	253	167	1,67,810	1,65,000	...	...	2,810	3,32,111	3,22,000	...	10,111
Sagauli-Ramul	45	45	18	18	780	500	43	28	7,036	6,600	...	...	1,326	17,880	18,700	...	...
Nekhal (Bengal)	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	13,500	...	...	...	...	(b) 18,503	...	...
Myensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	81	74	53	53	5,710	4,700	108	92	62,417	69,500	7,083	...	...	1,06,307	1,12,000	...	...
Bengal-Dooars	177	143	36	36	6,549	9,100	182	253	1,02,885	1,36,000	33,115	...	...	1,43,920	1,90,000	...	...
Bengal-Dooars extensions	79	64	78	78	5,346	7,800	69	67	82,582	1,12,000	29,418	...	...	1,45,102	1,90,000	...	...
Dibrui Sadiya	211	208	78	78	17,745	23,000	227	295	2,80,577	3,41,000	60,423	...	...	4,90,716	5,83,000	...	...
Shorear-Cochin	76	76	65	65	6,893	7,600	106	117	75,205	1,12,000	36,795	...	...	(c) 82,272	2,10,000	...	...
Ahmedabad-Pirani	51	58	55	55	2,337	2,000	42	36	45,532	39,400	...	...	5,952	1,01,162	84,900	...	16,262
Ahmedabad-Dubha	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	20,000	...	...	...	...	29,500	...	...
The Gaekwar's railway	57	63	122	122	6,136	5,700	50	42	1,00,516	1,05,000	4,484	...	...	2,09,366	2,29,000	...	...
Kolhapur	70	83	29	29	2,154	2,000	74	69	33,317	34,600	1,283	...	...	79,861	60,600	...	10,261
Yerranipar-Mysore Fran. sec. (incldg. M. Nanjangid)	74	72	67	67	4,633	4,700	60	70	87,477	79,400	...	...	8,077	1,52,385	1,57,000	...	...
Bihar-Shimoga	30	32	38	38	771	1,200	20	32	17,750	17,600	...	...	150	35,616	34,900	...	1,710
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley	88	108	392	392	28,621	26,100	73	67	51,5074	4,47,000	...	...	68,074	12,98,917	12,19,000	...	79,917
Bhavagar-Gondal-Jaagaad-Porbandar	65	82	334	334	23,823	20,400	71	61	3,22,219	3,73,000	50,781	...	...	7,31,714	8,87,000	...	...
Jetalar-Rajkot	49	60	46	46	1,576	2,500	34	54	38,046	47,000	8,334	...	...	83,624	95,600	...	...
Jamnagar	42	45	54	54	1,625	1,900	30	35	43,213	42,800	...	...	413	84,881	86,900	...	...
Dhanganadri	28	33	21	21	568	600	27	20	9,490	11,100	2,010	...	...	20,139	27,700	...	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	49	59	699	700	35,155	23,100	51	33	5,12,797	5,44,000	31,293	...	...	10,50,303	11,50,000	...	...
Udaipur-Clitor	54	58	67	67	3,261	2,000	49	30	59,337	49,000	...	...	10,337	1,17,990	96,100	...	21,890
Derjeeling-Himalayan	324	326	51	51	27,561	24,000	540	471	2,63,805	2,55,000	...	...	8,805	5,05,513	5,30,000	...	...
Cooch Behar	70	69	34	34	3,871	2,100	114	62	39,056	36,300	...	...	2,756	64,224	63,800	...	494
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	41	52	79	79	3,054	2,800	39	32	59,749	57,500	6,751	...	...	1,20,846	1,55,000	...	...
Rajpura	16	21	37	37	388	600	9	16	10,275	10,200	...	...	75	23,748	25,100	...	...
Morvi	52	58	94	94	4,578	4,800	49	51	85,510	88,500	2,990	...	...	1,80,062	1,79,000	...	1,062
Ervi	66	101	22	22	7,718	900	78	41	26,914	29,900	2,986	...	...	80,438	75,900	...	4,538
TOTAL	97	106	4,336	4,461	4,41,581	3,84,100	102	86	63,32,623	64,21,400	58,777	...	...	1,27,73,548	1,35,11,200	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	233	256	25,463	26,344	59,08,755	58,93,500	236	224	9,02,03,182	9,67,57,400	65,54,218	...	...	18,11,55,521	19,35,68,500	...	...

(a) From 1st June to 25th October 1902. (c) From 2nd June to 25th October 1902. (b) From 15th May to 24th October 1903.

Stamp, the 5th November, 1903.

A. R. JACOBSON,
Offg. Under Secretary to the Government of India.

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th November, 1903.

No. 24.—Whereas by Resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the 26th day of February, 1886, the provisions of section 1 of the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 Vict., Cap. 3), were declared applicable to Upper Burma with the exception of the Shan States ;

And whereas the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same ;

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of the draft and the same has received the assent of the Governor General on the 4th day of November, 1903 ;

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India* :

Regulation No. V of 1903.

A Regulation further to amend the Upper Burma Civil Courts Regulation, 1896.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Upper Burma Civil Courts Regulation, 1896 ; It is hereby enacted as follows :

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the Upper Burma Civil Courts (Amendment) Regulation, 1903 ; and
Short title and commencement.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint.

2. For section 13 of the Upper Burma Civil Courts Regulation, 1896, the following shall be substituted, namely :

Amendment of section 13, Regulation I of 1896.

"13. (1) In addition to the second appeals permissible under section 584 of the Code of Civil Procedure, a second appeal shall lie to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner from an appellate decree of a Court subordinate thereto on any ground which would be a good ground of appeal if the decree had been passed in an original suit, whenever the decree of the appellate Court varies or reverses otherwise than as to costs the decree of the Court below :

IX of 1887. Provided that no such second appeal shall lie in the case of a suit of the nature, cognizable by a Court of Small Causes under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, unless the value of the suit exceeds five hundred rupees.

(2) The period of limitation for an appeal to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner under this section shall be ninety days, and in the computation of that period and in all other respects the limitation of the appeal shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877."

3. Section 14 of the Upper Burma Civil Courts Regulation, 1896, is hereby repealed.
Repeal of section 14, Regulation I of 1896.

4. From article 15, as inserted by the Upper Burma Civil Courts Regulation, 1896, in the first schedule to the Court-fees Act, 1870, in its application to Upper Burma, the words and figures "or section 14 of the Upper Burma Civil Courts Regulation, 1896," shall be omitted.
Amendment of Act VII of 1870, first schedule, article 15, as applicable to Upper Burma.

No. 25.—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Sir Charles Lewis Tupper, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 6th November, 1903.

No. 599.—The Honourable Sir Andrew Henderson Leith Fraser, K.C.S.I., received charge of the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, from the Honourable Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, C.S.I., on the forenoon of the 2nd instant.

No. 601.—The Honourable Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.S.I., C.I.E., Officiating Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd instant.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The 6th November 1903.

No. 603.—Mr. H. H. Risley, C.I.E., of the Indian Civil Service, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd instant.

W. S. MARRIS,

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

MEDICAL.

The 5th November, 1903.

No. 1281.—The services of Major W. R. Clarke, M.B., C.M., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Civil Surgeon, Simla, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his present duties.

No. 1282.—Major A. J. Macnab, F.R.C.S., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Medical Officer, Queen's Own Corps of Guides, to be Joint Medical Officer of Simla, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties.

PORT BLAIR.

The 5th November, 1903.

No. 709.—Mr. A. Pridcaux, Inspector of Police, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as 8th Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties, and as 7th Assistant Superintendent, *vice* Mr. H. M. S. Clarke, until the return from leave of Mr. W. H. Brookes.

JUDICIAL.

The 4th November, 1903.

No. 1911.—With effect from the date on which he assumes charge of the office of Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, the Honourable Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to be also Judicial Commissioner of Coorg.

The 5th November, 1903.

No. 1930.—The services of Mr. A. M. A. C. Galletti di Cadilhac, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras, with effect from the afternoon of the 7th November 1903.

POLICE.

The 4th November, 1903.

No. 959.—The services of Mr. C. E. Ezechiel, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Kamrup, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 4th November, 1903.

No. 500.—The Reverend J. H. H. McNeill, a Chaplain on probation, is appointed to be a Junior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, with effect from the 30th October 1903.

No. 505.—The Reverend Hugh William Farquharson Fagan has been appointed a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

The 5th November, 1903.

No. 509.—The Reverend John King has been appointed a Chaplain, on probation, on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment, to fill an existing vacancy.

The 6th November, 1903.

No. 512.—The services of the Reverend P. G. Bruce Austin, Chaplain of Nowgong, Central India, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces, with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of his duties at Nowgong.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

Simla, the 4th November, 1903.

No. 1977—10-21.—Mr. E. W. Oliver, M.R.C.V.S., Superintendent, Government Cattle Farm, Hissar, on being relieved by Veterinary-Captain J. Farmer, on return from furlough, is appointed Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, South Punjab.

J. O. MILLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 4th November, 1903.

No. 2635-E.C.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Jacob Schmidt, as Vice-Consul for the United States of America at Aden.

The 5th November, 1903.

No. 1763-G.—The undermentioned officer has passed an examination by the Higher Standard in Arabic, which was held on the 27th April, 1903:

Major P. Z. Cox, C.I.E., Political Agent at Maskat.

The 6th November, 1903.

No. 1767-G.—The Hon'ble Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to be a Resident of the 1st class and Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* the Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Donald Robertson, K.C.S.I., whose services have been replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

No. 5016-I.B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 (VI of 1886), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following addition to the schedule attached to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3998-I., dated the 30th September, 1891, namely:

Officers.	Local areas.
The Resident at Indore	Such areas in the Indore State as are for the time being under the Political charge of the Resident at Indore.

No. 5017-I.B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the words "other than the Resident, if any," be omitted from clauses 1 and 6, respectively, of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2132-I.B., dated the 31st May, 1901.

No. 5018-/B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the words "not being the Resident at Indore" be omitted from clause 1 of the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2133-I.B., dated the 31st May, 1901.

No. 5019-/B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 8 and 9, respectively, of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872), the Governor General in Council is pleased—

(a) to appoint the Officer holding, for the time being, the office of Resident at Indore, and being a Christian, to be a Marriage Registrar in respect of the territory under his political charge;

(b) to license the same officer to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the said territory.

No. 5020-/B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 40 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1886 (II of 1886), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following additions to the list of the Political Officers mentioned in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 4135-I., dated the 16th September, 1887 :

"(IIA) the Resident at Indore."

"(IIB) the Political Agent in Malwa."

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

MINT.

No. 6738-A.

Simla, the 4th November, 1903.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I.—WORKING OF THE MINTS AT CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY DURING THE YEAR 1902-03.

1 Receipts of Gold.—The tenders of gold at the Mints exceeded those of the preceding twelve months by over 1½ crores of rupees in value. There was a fall in the total value of bullion tendered by the public. The statement below compares the value and nature of the tenders with those of past years :

YEAR.	CALCUTTA.				BOMBAY.				TOTAL.
	Value of sovereigns and half- sovereigns of current weight.	Value of light and uncurrent sovereigns and half- sovereigns.	Value of bullion.	Total.	Value of sovereigns and half- sovereigns of current weight.	Value of light and uncurrent sovereigns and half- sovereigns.	Value of bullion.	Total.	Total value of gold tendered.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1900-01	3,06,88,860	86,021	81,80,071	3,88,34,952	1,90,74,375	10,050	2,21,43,788	4,12,28,213	8,00,63,165
1901-02	2,04,09,405	15,435	8,426	2,04,33,265	1,97,12,640	20,789	15,62,096	2,12,95,525	4,17,28,791
1902-03	2,72,46,270	67,080	13,538	2,73,26,888	3,10,86,300	17,942	12,19,514	3,23,23,056	5,96,49,944

The gold bullion received during the year under review consisted of bazaar and miscellaneous gold only.

2. **Coinage of Gold and Silver.**—No gold was coined at either of the Mints. The silver coinage, exclusive of British dollars, was as follows :

	CALCUTTA.	BOMBAY.	TOTAL.
	Value in rupees.	Value in rupees.	Value in rupees.
Rupees	5,13,31,176	6,13,91,504	11,27,22,680
Quarter rupees	6,17,879	.....	6,17,879
One-eighth rupees	5,54,288	.....	5,54,288
Total	5,25,03,343	6,13,91,504	11,38,94,847

The greater part of the coinage represented the recoinage of 1840 rupees and other uncurrent silver coin. Some coinage was also undertaken on behalf of the Native State of Indore, which converted its silver currency during the year. The aggregate value of Hali rupees received for recoinage amounted to about 3 crores.

The new rupee bearing the effigy of His Majesty King Edward VII was issued from the 1st January 1903.

3. **Dollar Coinage.**—The coinage of dollars during each of the last five years is stated in the following table :

Year.	Silver coined into dollars. Tolas (rupee standard).	Number of dollars coined.
1898-99	48,888,833	21,545,564
1899-1900	69,79,048	30,743,159
1900-01	21,488,248	9,469,991
1901-02	61,76,228	27,198,656
1902-03	71,864,640	31,671,117

The number of these coins struck at the Calcutta Mint during the year was 1,266,618 only ; the rest of the dollar coinage was done at the Bombay Mint.

4. **Copper Coinage.**—Copper was coined at the Calcutta Mint only, and the coinage consisted of pice, half pice, pie pieces, Straits Settlement cents and Ceylon cents, half cents and quarter cents of the aggregate value of Rs. 13,76,471.

5. Operative Losses :

Silver.—The loss on the silver coinage of the Calcutta Mint during the year amounted to Rs. 24.17 for each lakh laminated. In the Bombay Mint, there was a loss of Rs. 40.58 on Government coinage, and of Rs. 37.97 on dollar coinage. The unusually high losses in the latter Mint were due partly to the inability of the Mint to refine all the dross of the Melting Department pertaining to the year under review, and partly to the large tenders of sycee silver, which contains an appreciable percentage of lead.

Copper.—In the Calcutta Mint, the operative loss on copper coinage was 374 per cent. in the year 1902-03 as against 277 per cent. in the previous year.

6. **Premelting.**—As usual, uncurrent Government coins received for recoinage were placed into direct alligation for standard meltings. Premelting was also dispensed with in the case of the Hali coins received from the Indore Durbar.

7. **Revenue and Expenditure.**—The revenue and expenditure of the two Mints for the last five years are shown in the following table :

Year.	REVENUE.			EXPENDITURE.		
	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1898-99	80,625	7,60,543	8,41,168	7,72,265	8,88,216	16,60,481
1899-1900	33,42,231	9,36,637	42,78,868	8,34,048	8,55,931	16,89,979
1900-01	1,48,10,320	3,27,79,064	4,75,89,384	10,44,801	12,80,725	23,25,526
1901-02	28,11,434	51,33,183	79,44,617	10,36,560	9,95,289	20,31,849
1902-03	62,263	56,02,433	56,64,696	18,36,062	14,98,741	33,34,803

The receipts include Rs. 47,04,780 on account of the gross gain on the rupee and small silver coinage, and Rs. 7,18,875 as seigniorage on dollar coinage. As usual, the net profit on the rupee coinage of the year, though taken as Mint revenue in the first instance, was subsequently transferred to the credit of the Gold Reserve Fund.

The expenditure on salaries and establishments of the two Mints for the year under review compares as follows with the expenditure incurred during the year 1901-02 :

	CALCUTTA MINT.			BOMBAY MINT.			BOTH MINTS.		
	1901-02.	1902-03.	Increase + or decrease — in 1902-03.	1901-02.	1902-03.	Increase + or decrease — in 1902-03.	1901-02.	1902-03.	Increase + or decrease — in 1902-03.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fixed Establishment...	1,63,612	1,66,430	+ 2,818	1,83,677	1,78,573	— 5,104	3,47,289	3,45,003	— 2,286
Temporary establishment and overtime work.	88,013	91,746	+ 3,733	85,674	1,02,635	+ 16,961	1,73,687	1,94,101	+ 20,414
Total	2,51,625	2,58,176	+ 6,551	2,69,351	2,81,208	+ 11,857	5,20,976	5,39,104	+ 18,128

The increased charges for temporary establishment and overtime work were due to the larger coinage of the year.

8. **Miscellaneous Work.**—The amount of miscellaneous work done in the two Mints is shown in the table below :

	CALCUTTA MINT.			BOMBAY MINT.			BOTH MINTS.		
	Cost of work done.	Amount realised.	Profit.	Cost of work done.	Amount realised.	Profit.	Cost of work done.	Amount realised.	Profit.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1901-02	43,353	57,667	14,314	5,732	5,970	238	49,085	63,637	14,552
1902-03	34,559	42,892	8,333	13,403	13,705	302	47,962	56,597	8,635

Medals and decorations were struck for the Military Department and for various public institutions; scales and weights were supplied to certain Government Departments, and a small amount of miscellaneous work was undertaken for the public.

9. **Offences connected with the coinage.**—The following figures show the number of offences during the last four years:

				Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number of persons con- victed.
1899	...	...	...	983	1,183	680
1900	...	...	...	1,370	1,704	1,066
1901	...	...	...	1,016	1,224	677
1902	...	...	...	1,048	1,362	794

The subject of counterfeiting continues to receive the closest attention of the Govern-
ment.

II.—WORKING OF THE ASSAY OFFICES AT CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY DURING THE YEAR 1902-03.

10 **Number of assays made**—Apart from a number of miscellaneous assays, the gold and silver assays made during the years 1901-02 and 1902-03 were as follows:

YEAR.							CALCUTTA ASSAY OFFICE.		BOMBAY ASSAY OFFICE.	
							Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
1901-02	...	...	...	...	...	...	849	14,319	4,586	36,063
1902-03	...	...	...	...	...	...	584	26,923	3,113	45,462

11. **Meltings for standard coinage**—The average fineness per mille of silver melt-
ings for coinage during the year was as follows:

					Calcutta.	Bombay.
Rupees	...	...	...	...	916.020	915.972
Quarter rupees	...	...	...	...	915.896	...
One-eighth rupees	...	...	...	...	915.800	...
British dollars	...	...	...	...	899.001	898.987

12. **Parting assays of silver coins.**—The average proportion of gold found in the silver pyx coins of the Calcutta mintage was .67 per mille for rupees, .1101 for quarter rupees, .892 for one-eighth rupees and .493 for dollars. Eliminating dollars from the calculation, the silver coinage of the Calcutta Mint is computed to have contained 13,188 troy ounces of gold of the value of £55,917 approximately. In the Bombay Mint, the proportion was .294 per mille for rupees and .185 for British dollars.

13. **Pyx trials of silver coins**—The results of the pyx trials in the Calcutta and Bom-
bay Assay Offices are summarised in tabular form below:

			TRIALS FOR WEIGHT.			TRIALS FOR FINENESS				
			Number of trials made.	Total number of coins weighed.	Average weight in grains.	Number of trials made.	TOTAL NUMBER OF COINS ASSAYED.		AVERAGE FINENESS PER MILE OF COINS ASSAYED.	
							Singly.	In groups after melting.	Singly.	In groups after melting.
CALCUTTA.										
Rupees	...	...	528	5,280	180.036	530	5,300	10,500	916.411	916.663
Quarter rupees	...	...	18	180	43.023	18	180	1,800	916.611	916.750
One-eighth rupees	...	...	30	300	22.510	30	300	6,000	916.520	916.847
Dollars	...	...	22	440	416.059	22	110	330	899.535	900.068
BOMBAY.										
Rupees	...	...	623	12,460	179.993	623	3,115	15,575	916.836	916.653
British dollars	...	...	315	6,320	415.991	315	1,575	4,725	899.857	899.745

In three different pyx trials of rupees in Calcutta, one coin in each was beyond the legal remedy for weight, and in five different trials single coins were found outside the legal remedy for fineness; fresh pyxes called for in these cases showed favourable results and the coins were passed. In Bombay, all the rupees tested were within the legal remedy for fineness; but in one trial, a rupee was found to be beyond the legal remedy for weight. Twenty fresh coins were, however, weighed and found to be within the legal remedy.

14. **Pyx trials in England for the year 1902-03.**—The result of the pyx trials made in England showed that the average weight and fineness of the British Indian coins from the Calcutta and Bombay Mints, and of British dollars from the Bombay Mint, were closely in accordance with the standards laid down for the two classes of coins.

Ordered that this Resolution, together with the Reports* from the Mint and Assay Masters, Calcutta and Bombay, be published in the *Gazette of India*,* and that copies be forwarded to the Mint and Assay Masters.

E. N. BAKER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 6th November, 1903.

APPOINTMENTS.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 1074.—Lieutenant A. W. Daldy, 121st Pioneers, Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, on probation, is confirmed in the Military Accounts Department, with effect from the 28th January 1903.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 1075.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. V. W. Williamson, Indian Army, to be Supply and Transport officer, 1st class, with effect from the 25th October 1903.

No. 1076.—Lieutenant F. F. Innes-Lillingston, 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse), to be Supply and Transport officer, 6th class, on probation, with effect from the 4th September 1903.

[Joined his appointment on the 18th October 1903.]

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 1077.—The following extracts are published for general information :

"London Gazette," dated the 16th October 1903, pages 6298 and 6299.

WAR OFFICE ;

Pall Mall, 16th October, 1903.

• • • • •

MEMORANDA.

The promotion of Major-General B. Duff, C.B., C.I.E., Adjutant-General in India, which was notified in the Gazette of 8th September 1903, is antedated to 25th January 1903.

• • • • •

Major Charles F. Minchin, D.S.O., Indian Army, is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst acting as Consul-General at Meshed. Dated 15th October 1903.

• • • • •

Deputy-Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant William Alves, Supply and Transport Corps, Bengal, is granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 17th October 1903.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 1078.—Military pupil Valentine George Mathews, having passed his final examination, is admitted into the service as a fourth class Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 24th September 1903.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1079.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the honorary rank of Captain is conferred on retirement on—

Risaldar-Major Muhammad Akram Khan, *Sardar Bahadur*, 11th Prince of Wales's Own Lancers. Dated 1st November 1903.

Subadar-Major Akbar Ali, *Sardar Bahadur*, 24th Hazara Mountain Battery (Frontier Force). Dated 1st November 1903.

No. 1080.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the honorary rank of Lieutenant is conferred on retirement on—

Risaldar Tilok Singh, *Sardar Bahadur*, 11th Prince of Wales's Own Lancers. Dated 1st May 1903.

No. 1081.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments :

and Queen's Own Sappers and Miners.

Colour-Havildar Narayanasami to be Jemadar, *vice* Ramasami, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th October 1903.

45th Rattray's Sikhs.

Jemadar Sundar Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Mastan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhanga Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 25th July 1903.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bombay Command.

No. 1082.—Fourth class Assistant Surgeon Leslie Ernest Ashley Emile, who went to England on special South African leave and was granted leave without pay up to 15th September 1903, has been permitted to resign the service.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 1083.—No. 847, second class Hospital Assistant Durgadas is permitted to resign the service.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1084.—Lieutenant Arthur Stowey Bailey to be Captain, *vice* Mitchell, resigned, with effect from the 2nd October 1903.

and (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1085.—Lieutenant John Dunbar Macrae resigns his commission, with effect from the 23rd September 1903.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 1086.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officers :

Gorakhpur Light Horse.

Captain Walter James Turnbull.

Coorg and Mysore Rifles.

Major John Logan.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 58.—The undermentioned officer is granted an extension of leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :

Lieutenant E. J. Constant, Royal Indian Marine, (m. c) for three months.

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd November, 1903.

No. 401.—Mr. J. S. Brown, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class (sub. *pro tem.*), State Railways, and Officiating Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for nine months, under Articles 233 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th November 1903, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 402.—It is hereby notified for general information that His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned an estimate, amounting to Rs. 30,22,361, for the construction of a railway on the broad gauge from Phaphaman Station on the Allahabad-Fyzabad Railway, to Zafarabad Station, on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, a total distance of 57½ miles, as an integral part of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

The project will be known as the Allahabad-Jaunpur Railway Extension.

The 4th November, 1903.

No. 403.—Mr. F. B. Hebbert, Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, State Railways, and Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow, is, on return from leave, appointed Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, until further orders.

The 5th November, 1903.

No. 405.—Mr. J. H. Corkery, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, of the Railway Branch, whose services are lent to the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company, is granted the honorary rank of Assistant Engineer.

No. 406.—Mr. Edward Beaumont Robey, a qualified student of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Rurki, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 29th September 1903, and is posted to the Ganges Bridge Works (Allahabad-Fyzabad Railway).

A. BRERETON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 5th November, 1903.

No. 404.—It is hereby notified that, subject to the conditions laid down in Public Works Department Resolution No. 139 A.—E., dated 17th June 1899, published in Notification No. 278, dated 29th June 1899, one vacancy in the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department will be open to competition at the next examination for admission into that branch of the service.

Applications for nominations should be addressed to the Accountant General, Public Works Department, in accordance with paragraph 3 of the rules referred to, not later than the 15th January 1904,

SIDNEY PRESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1903

62 Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 26th October 1903.

From the 21st November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 14th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette* should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette*, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India,

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

W. ROSS,

Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

II A

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 12th November 1903.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 3563 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 7th November 1903:—

No. 463 of 1903.—James Hugh Paul, chemist, of Riverside, Charlton, in the county of Kent, England. *Improvements in the manufacture of hydrocyanic acid and of cyanide salts therefrom.*

No. 464 of 1903.—Murray Corrington, attorney, of 40, Wall street, city, county and state of New York, United States of America. *Improvements in fluid pressure brake mechanism.*

No. 465 of 1903.—Robert Blair, wood machinist, of No. 83, Askew road, Shepherd's Bush, and Bertram Winter Gonin, doctor, of No. 257, Uxbridge road, Shepherd's Bush, both in London, England. *Improvements in wood-working machines.*

No. 466 of 1903.—George Nicholas Thomssen, American Baptist Missionary, of Bapatla in the district of Ganjam in the Presidency of Madras. *Manufacture of a borassus fibre broom brush.*

No. 467 of 1903.—Albert Edward Walker, manufacturer, of Norwood Green Mill, near Halifax, in the county of York, England, Arthur Walker, salesman, of Coley Mill House, near Halifax, aforesaid, and George Walker, weaving manager, of Coley Mill House, aforesaid. *Improvements in and connected with shuttle changing mechanism of looms for weaving.*

No. 468 of 1903.—Tozaburo Suzuki, of No. 401, Jibeishinden, Sunamura, county of Mianmi-Katsushika, Prefecture of Tokyo, empire of Japan. *Improvements in apparatus for manufacturing rock candy sugar.*

No. 469 of 1903.—Robert Simpson Hamilton, tea planter, of the Central Duars Tea Estate, Imperial Tea Company, Limited, Duars, in the district of Jalpaiguri, in the East Indies. *A tea cultivator for use in the cultivation of tea gardens.*

No. 3564 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 44 of 1903.—George Westinghouse, manufacturer, of Westinghouse Building, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America. *Improvements in steam turbines.* (Specification filed 9 September 1903.)

No. 114 of 1903.—Bhagwat Prasad, assistant accountant, Raj Hathwa Post Office, district Saran. *A perpetual calendar pen and pencil.* (Specification filed 26 October 1903.)

No. 3565 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 75 of 1892.—Sir William Thomson. *Improvements in valves for water, steam and other liquids or gases.* (From 5 November 1903 to 5 November 1904.)

- No. 336 of 1894.—Alfred Dieudonne Estienne. *Improvements in machines for decortivating ramie and other plants.* (From 15 February 1904 to 15 February 1905.)
- No. 231 of 1897.—Middleton Crawford. *Improvements in the manufacture of disinfecting, deodorising and bleaching agents, and in apparatus therefor.* (From 15 November 1903 to 15 November 1904.)
- No. 192 of 1899.—Guglielmo Marconi and the Wireless Telegraph and Signal Company, Limited. *Improvements in apparatus employed in wireless telegraphy.* (From 29 December 1903 to 29 December 1904.)
- No. 415 of 1899.—The Newellite Glass Tile Company, Limited. *Improved treatment of glass for coating purposes as a backing for slabs, tiles, facing plates, and the like, and for light reflection and other purposes.* (From 23 May 1904 to 23 May 1905.)
- No. 5 of 1900.—Henry James Kimman. *Improvements in and relating to pneumatic drills and the like.* (From 13 August 1904 to 13 August 1905.)
- No. 25 of 1900.—Henry James Kimman and Edward Nash Hurley. *Improvements in direct acting engines particularly adapted to pneumatic hammers.* (From 13 August 1904 to 13 August 1905.)

No. 3566 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased:—

- No. 465 of 1898.—Willard Reed Green. *Improvements in the method of and apparatus for the direct conversion of the energy of fuel and an expansion medium into power.* (Specification filed 31 July 1899.)
- No. 467 of 1898.—Willard Reed Green. *Improvements in propellers.* (Specification filed 31 July 1899.)
- No. 468 of 1898.—Willard Reed Green. *Improvements in induction valves for motive engines and in gearing to actuate the same.* (Specification filed 31 July 1899.)
- No. 469 of 1898.—Willard Reed Green. *Improvements in motive engines.* (Specification filed 31 July 1899.)
- No. 471 of 1898.—Willard Reed Green. *Implements for shearing wool, etc.* (Specification filed 31 July 1899.)
- No. 480 of 1898.—William Adolph Koneman. *Improvements in or relating to pulverising or similar apparatus.* (Specification filed 31 July 1899.)
- No. 2 of 1899.—Wallace Galrey Thomson. *Improvements in the method of and apparatus for manufacturing inlaid linoleums and other floor cloths.* (Specification filed 31 July 1899.)
- No. 10 of 1899.—David Burness Walker. *Improved means for cooling or refrigerating the cellars or premises of butchers, fishmongers and the like; also for cooling or refrigerating railway cars, wagons, ships' holds and all other premises or receptacles.* (Specification filed 31 July 1899.)
- No. 11 of 1899.—The Merrill Process Steel Company. *Improvements in the art of and apparatus for working metals.* (Specification filed 31 July 1899.)
- No. 13 of 1899.—John Symington. *Improvements in combined pumping and winding machinery.* (Specification filed 31 July 1899.)
- No. 73 of 1899.—Henry Gibson O'Neill. *Improvements in electro-therapeutics.* (Specification filed 3 August 1899.)
- No. 203 of 1899.—George Cornwall Winterbottom. *Improvements in the apparatus for the reduction of curry stuff to powder.* (Specification filed 31 July 1899.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

- 4 (a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of Rs50 for each of the above inventions

- No. 453 of 1897.—The Ore Atomic Reduction and Gold Extraction Company, Limited. *Improvements in means for supporting and rotating barrels, cylinders and the like.* (Specification filed 29 July 1898.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

- 4 (b) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of filing of the specification—

The sum of Rs 50 for the above invention.

No. 12 of 1896.—George Sinclair. *Improvements in apparatus for superheating steam or for heating boiler feed water.* (Specification filed 4 August 1896.)

No. 19 of 1896.—Frank Sidebotham Ripingille. *Improvements relating to wheels or pulleys for guiding driving ropes, and for other like purposes.* (Specification filed 4 August 1896.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

- 4 (d) After the expiration of the sixth year and before the expiration of the seventh year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of Rs 50 for each of the above inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable at Calcutta to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

C. R. WILSON,
Secretary under the Inventions and
Designs Act, 1888.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 10th November 1903.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th November 1903.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.				
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion	Gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900.	Silver held as security for notes under Act VIII of 1900.	TOTAL.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Calcutta	1,33,80,000	13,41,05,875	14,74,85,875	2,91,72,922	8,86,39,547*	...	...	11,78,12,469
Allahabad	...	1,96,29,130	1,96,29,130	70,87,330	20,13,615	...	...	1,06,00,945
Lahore	...	2,88,72,985	2,88,72,985	41,38,354	7,08,547	...	...	48,46,901
Bombay	42,32,170	10,41,29,830	10,83,62,000	2,27,62,640	4,97,24,904	...	94,41,500	8,19,29,044
Karachi	...	1,12,97,980	1,12,97,980	23,17,405	13,90,965	...	...	37,14,370
Madras	26,59,155	3,97,53,765	4,24,12,920	66,85,040	1,26,51,015	...	...	1,93,36,955
Calicut	...	21,53,755	21,53,755	9,01,235	1,53,345	...	...	10,54,580
Rangoon	...	1,42,16,245	1,42,16,245	3,29,50,485	3,45,315	...	...	3,38,95,800
	2,02,71,325	35,41,59,565	37,44,30,890					
<i>Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue</i>			18,39,880					
TOTAL ₹			37,25,91,010	10,69,15,411	15,62,34,153	..	94,41,500	27,25,91,064
<i>Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another</i>								Nil.
								NET TOTAL ₹
								27,25,91,064
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of ₹10,20,81,500 held under Section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882								9,99,99,946
								GRAND TOTAL ₹
								37,25,91,010

* ₹ 6,00,000 (£40,000) was transferred in gold from the Paper Currency Reserve to the Gold Reserve Fund on the 2nd November 1903.

O. T. BARROW,

Offg. Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICE.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India, Price ₹6. Forwarded V.P.P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.

5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College.

The 5th November 1903.

No. 34.—Offices reported opened and closed during the month of October 1903.

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
<i>Government Telegraph Offices.</i>			
Bijawar	United Provinces	1903. 26th October .	Opened.
Mustaj (Chitral)	North-West Frontier	10th " .	Ditto.
Meean Meer Rest Camp	Punjab	7th " .	Ditto.
Tangu (Sikkim)	Sikkim	6th September .	Ditto.
Tirupapuleyur	Madras	2nd October .	Ditto.
<i>Railway Telegraph Offices.</i>			
Maitha	East Indian Railway	13th October .	Opened.
Zibugon	Burma Railway	20th " .	Ditto.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Director, Traffic Branch.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 5th November 1903.

No. 28.—No. 1028, first class Senior Hospital Assistant ranking as Subedar, M. Vencatachellum Naidu, of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Madras, attached to the Body-Guard of His Excellency the Governor of Madras, is granted leave on medical certificate for one year, with effect from the 14th October 1903, under Article 39, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II.

B. FRANKLIN, Surgeon-General,
Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 9th November 1903.

No. 16.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India :—

Mr. L. E. A. Mansfield, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, Bengal Command (medical certificate) for 2 months.

W. R. L. ANDERSON, Colonel,
Accountant General, Military Department.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 10th November 1903.

No. 15.—In continuation of this office notification No. 11, dated 22nd October 1902, Mr. J. H. Murray, District Traffic Superintendent, has been granted an extension of furlough on medical certificate for six months with effect from the 19th November 1903.

J. C. MILLS,
for Manager.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 that on or about the 27th of April 1902 the marginally noted Gold ornament called "Chitang" weighing 46 and one anna approximate value Rs 35. Treasure was found in the house of one Hari Anandrao Chandanapurkar of Sangamner, Taluka Sangamner, District Ahmednagar.

2. All persons claiming the said Treasure or any part thereof are required to appear either in person or by agent before the Mamledar of Sangamner on 7th March 1904 and to assert their claim, if any, to the said Treasure, so that the matter may be enquired into and determined by the Mamledar in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

R. A. LAMB,
Collector.

AHMEDNAGAR :
The 3rd November 1903.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 4th November 1903.

No. 1579-S-4p.—Babu Chandra Kanta Dutt, Superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Babu Nani Gopal Banerjee, B.A., is appointed to act as Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Babu Chandra Kanta Dutt, or until further orders.

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Offg. Director-General of the Post Office of India.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 4th November 1903.

No. 236.—Major A. J. Macnab, F.R.C.S., I.M.S., assumed charge of the civil medical duties of the Mardan Sub-Division on the forenoon of the 28th of October 1903, relieving Captain A. B. Fry, I.M.S.

The 7th November 1903.

No. 241.—Lieutenant F. Norman White, I.M.S., assumed charge of the civil medical duties of Wana on the afternoon of the 25th of October 1903, relieving Captain F. H. Watling, I.M.S.

By order,

H. N. BOLTON,
Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. F. Province.

RESUMPTION OF CHARGE.

The 6th November 1903.

No. 237.—On return from the leave granted to him in Government of India, Foreign Department, Notification No. 2533-F., dated the 16th September 1902, Captain C. H. B. Lees, I.A., resumed charge of the duties of Left Wing Commander of the Kurram Militia on the afternoon of the 22nd October 1903.

No. 238.—On return from the leave granted to him in Notification No. 66, dated 17th April 1903, Major G. O. Roos-Keppel, C.I.E., I.A., resumed charge of the duties of Political Agent, Khyber, and Commandant, Khyber Rifles, on the forenoon of the 28th October 1903.

The 7th November 1903.

No. 239.—On return from the leave granted to him in Notification No. 161, dated 23rd July 1903, Mr. P. J. G. Pipon, Assistant Commissioner, resumed charge of the Mardan Sub-Division of the Peshawar District on the forenoon of the 3rd November 1903.

No. 240.—On return from the leave granted to him in Notification No. 170, dated 5th August 1903, Lieutenant C. E. Bruce, I.A., resumed charge of the duties of Assistant Commissioner and Commandant, Border Military Police, Bannu, on the forenoon of the 7th October 1903.

By Order,

A. H. GRANT,
Secretary to Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. F. Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—BOARDS AND COMMITTEES DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

COMMITTEES.

Peshawar, the 31st October 1903.

No. 1153-A.—With reference to his Notification No. 882-A., dated the 14th of August 1903, and under the provisions of section 195 (2) of Act X of 1891 (The Punjab Municipal Act), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to include within the Municipality of Baffa in the Hazara district so much of the area comprised within the following boundaries as is not already included within the municipal area as defined in Punjab Government Notification No. 61 of 27th January 1886 :—

North—Places called Khargara and Kurt-Kanra.

East—Sukki Kassi.

South—Siran stream.

West—Tarnawala ravine.

M. F. O'DWYER,
Revenue and Financial Secretary
to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. F. Province.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE, IRRIGATION BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 9th November 1903.

No. 1961-I.F.—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, for a boundary road along the left bank of Kabul River Canal from Reduced Distance 68,517 to 69,217 feet, it is hereby declared that the under-mentioned land is required for the said purpose :—

Specification of land.

This declaration is made under the provision of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under

section 7 of the said Act; the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar District is hereby directed to take orders for the acquisition of the said land.

1	2	3	4	5	6
DISTRICT.	Tahsil.	Mauzah.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Places where the plans may be inspected.
Peshawar	Peshawar	Taikal Bala	0.21	A strip of land 700 feet long, varying in width from 10 feet to 17 feet, running generally in a direction from North-West to South-East.	Office of the Executive Engineer, Swat River Canal Division, Mardan, and of the Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar District.

J. BENTON,

Secretary for Irrigation, North-West Frontier Province.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER—NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

EXAMINATION.

Peshawar, the 3rd November 1903.

No. 1812-G.—The following persons are hereby declared to have passed the Naib Tahsildars Examination held at Lahore on the 3rd and 4th August 1903 :—

No.	District or Agency.	Name.	Father's name.	Designation.	REMARKS.
1	Peshawar	Sadulla Khan	Abdulla Khan	Naib Tahsildar and Extra Assistant Commissioner, candidate.	Passed in all subjects.
2	Ditto	Fazal-i-Razab	Anwanuddin	Extra Assistant Commissioner, candidate.	Ditto.
3	Kohat	Muhammad Ali Khan.	Saidal Khan	Naib Tahsildar, candidate.	Passed in papers 1 and 3, subject to re-examination in 2, 4 and 5.
4	Ditto	Abdulsamad Khan.	Sher Muhammad Khan.	Ditto	Passed, subject to re-examination in papers 1, 4 and 5.
5	Bannu	Sewa Ram	Sobha Ram	Revenue Accountant.	Passed in all subjects.
6	Dera Ismail Khan.	Ahmad Khan	Sardar Khan	Naib Tahsildar, candidate.	Ditto.
7	Tochi	F. Williams	J. Williams	Ditto	Passed, subject to re-examination in paper 5.
8	Wana	Kulli Khan	Ghulam Qadir	Officiating Political Naib Tahsildar, Sarwakai.	Completed examination
9	Dera Ismail Khan.	Girdhari Lal	Mani Ram	Sadar Kanungo	Passed, subject to re-examination in papers 1, 2 and 3.

COMMITTEES.

The 7th November 1903.

No. 1195-A.—In accordance with the provisions of section 18, Act XX of 1891 (the Punjab Municipal Act), it is hereby notified that Hafiz Umar Daraz Khan, Gandapur, is appointed, under section 12, sub-section (2) of the said Act, a Member of the Municipal Committee of Kulachi in the Dera Ismail Khan District, *vice* Jehangir Khan, Gandapur, resigned.

RAHIM BAKHSH, P.A.,

for Revenue Commissioner, N.-W. Frontier Province.

REVENUE AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER—NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Peshawar, the 10th November 1903.

No. 1852-G.—In connection with the reorganisation of the Department for the control of horse-breeding and the remounting of the Army in India as sanctioned in the Secretary of State's Despatch No. 17-Military, dated the 23rd of January 1903, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to grant the status of Special Assistant Commissioner to Captain A. C. Stewart, Superintendent, Army Remount Department, Rawalpindi circle, Abbottabad, when on duty in the Hazara District.

M. F. O'DWYER,

Revenue and Financial Secretary to Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. F. Province.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 6th November 1903.

No. 304.—Major R. T. Crichton, I.A., Officiating Superintendent, 2nd grade, and Superintendent, Provincial Surveys, Bengal, is granted privilege leave for two months and thirty days under Article 260, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 7th August 1903.

Lieutenant F. C. Hirst, I.A., Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, Provincial Surveys, Bengal, during Major Crichton's leave.

The 7th November 1903.

No. 305.—Captain C. L. Robertson, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, having on return from furlough assumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 8th September 1903, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, with effect from the 9th September 1903, and the following reversions are made also from that date:—

Captain A. Mears, I.A., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, to revert to his officiating appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Lieutenant M. O'C. Tandy, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his officiating appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

No. 306.—Captain H. L. Crothwait, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, having on return from furlough assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 21st October 1903, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, with effect from the same date, and the following reversions are made also from that date:—

Captain E. A. Tandy, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, to revert to his officiating appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Lieutenant A. A. McHarg, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

The 9th November 1903.

No. 307.—The following candidates are appointed Probationary Sub-Assistant Superintendents, 3rd grade, with effect from the 1st November 1903:—

Priya Nath Sur.

Oscar Newman Pushong.

Frederick Ottley Scott.

Cecil Henry Trésham.

Terence Purves Dewar.

The 12th November 1903.

No. 308.—Major S. G. Burrard, R.E., Superintendent, 2nd grade, having, on return from leave, assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 3rd November 1903, is

appointed to officiate as Superintendent, 1st grade, from the same date, and the following reversions are also made from that date:—

Mr. T. A. Pope, Officiating Superintendent, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Mr. E. F. Litchfield, Officiating Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade.

Captain H. L. Crosthwait, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, to revert to his officiating appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Lieutenant E. T. Rich, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

ST. G. GORE, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA—REVENUE BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 13th November 1903.

No. 7-B.—Privilege leave of absence for 13 days, under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, is granted to Mr. T. Shaw, Superintendent, Provincial Surveys, Assam, with effect from the 16th November 1903, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

J. R. HOBDAY, Colonel,
Deputy Surveyor General,
In charge Revenue Branch.

NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited for the supply of medical stores and surgical instruments etc., to the Medical Store Department, Bengal Command, Calcutta, from 1st April 1904 to 31st March 1905.

Schedule of stores in duplicate with tender forms can be obtained free of charge on application to the undersigned up to the 12th December 1903.

Tenders will be received up to 15th December 1903 and will be opened on the noon of the 15th December. Parties tendering are invited to attend. All tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for Medical Supplies."

Tenders must be accompanied by a treasury receipt or Government Promissory Notes for the earnest-money at rupees two per cent. on the total value of the tender. The Medical Store-Keeper does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. F. H. DOBSON, Lieutenant-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Medical Store-Keeper to Government, Bengal Command.
Medical Store Department, Bengal Command,
Calcutta, the 10th November 1903.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking six pounds and upwards at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for cash only at the following rates, *vis.*:—

	Government officers.	General public.	Postage extra
	R	R	Annas.
1-pound tin	10.	12	8
½ "	5	6	6
¼ "	2-8	3	4

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1903, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin, R16, or post-free, R16-8
½ " R8, " R8-5
¼ " R4, " R4-6

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

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Messrs. P. S. King & Son, 2 & 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster.

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Report on the Administration and Working of Indian Railways By Mr. T. Robertson, C. V. O. Foolscap. Board. R2-8a or 3s. 9d. (6a.)

History of Services of the Officers of the Engineer, Accounts and State Railway Revenue Establishments of the Government of India, corrected up to 31st December 1902. Vol. I. R2-8a. or 3s. 9d. (5a.) Vol. II R2-8a. or 3s. 9d. (5a.) Complete. R5 or 7s. 6d. (8a.)

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Roorkee Treatise on "Irrigation Work." By Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S.C. B.A., L.C.E., C.I.E. Price R9 per copy.

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Designs for Wooden Bridges, together with rules for calculating the area of waterway, etc., and Plates. By late Rai Bahadur Kunhya Lal. Price per set R4-2

Pamphlet on Examination for Acid Radicals: Tables giving Analysis of Acids. Price per copy 8a.

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LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. XVI, Part I. By Sir John Eliot. Quarto. Paper cover. R3.

Monthly Weather Review, May 1903. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 5 plates. Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1ST APRIL TO 30TH SEPTEMBER 1903.

Monthly Weather Review of India for the months of December 1902 to April 1903 By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. XV., Part I. By Sir John Eliot (illustrated by 12 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. XV, Part II. By W. L. Dallas. Price R1.

**A LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS FOR SALE AT THE
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ASIATIC SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

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" Part II, Nos. 1 to 3 of 1903 @ R2.
Proceedings, Nos. 1 to 5 of 1903 @ 8s.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Dana Kriya Kaumudi. Fasc. 2 @ 6s.
Catasahasrika-prajnaparamita. Vol. I, Fasc. 5 @ 6s.
Sraddha Kriya Kaumudi. Fasc. 1 to 3 @ 6s.
Catadusani. Fasc. 1 @ 6s.
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Tattvarthadhigama Sutram. Fasc. 1 @ 6s.
Vidhana Parijata. Fasc. 2 @ 6s.
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Mahabhashyaprodipodyata. Vol. II, Fasc. 8 @ 6s.
Gadadhara Paddhati Kalasara. Vol. I, Fasc. 6 @ 6s.

**LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL
SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 31ST OCTOBER
1903.**

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XXXV, Part 2. By R. D
Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. R1.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1903.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Destroyed by fire.

The Government Promissory Note No. 318745 of the 4 per cent. of 15th May 1865 for ₹2,000, originally standing in the name of Bhagirathibai Bhosekar, wife of Anant Abaji, and last endorsed to her only, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and an application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietress.

Name of the Advertiser,—GOVIND ANANT, BHOSEKAR,
the son and legal heir to Bhagirathibai Bhosekar,
Residence,—Wai Dharpuri, District Satara.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 053524 of the Four per cent. Loan of 1842-43 for ₹1,000, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Yeshwant Moroba, the proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

Name of advertiser—BANABAI WARADKAR, wife and constituted attorney of

YESHWANT MOROBA WARADKAR,
Residence—Bombay, Girgaum near the Portuguese Church,
Vishnu Ghanesham's Chawl.

NOTICE.

If any person in any way related to Anna Mookerjee, deceased, who was the wife of Koylash Chunder Mookerjee, and died as his widow on the 21st day of June 1862 at Chinsurah, will communicate with the undersigned, he or she will hear something to his or her advantage under the Will of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Preonath Mookerjee, deceased, who was the son of the said Koylash Chunder Mookerjee and Anna Mookerjee, his wife, and who died at Sagaing in Upper Burma on the 13th day of July 1898.

OPURBA COMAR GANGOOLY,

Attorney-at-Law and Attorney for the Plaintiffs in suit No. 423 of 1902
of the High Court, Calcutta (Juggut Chunder Mukerjee and
another *versus* The Administrator General of Bengal and another).

OLD POST OFFICE STREET :
Calcutta, 24th October 1903.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 46 } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1903.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

**Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday,
7th November 1903.**

Madras.—The rainfall was light in South Canara, heavy in parts of the Deccan, the Carnatic, and the Central Districts and fair to good elsewhere. Water for irrigation is generally sufficient. Ploughing, sowing, transplanting and weeding are going on. The standing crops are in good condition, but in parts of Godavari they have suffered from excessive rain, and in Kistna from floods. In Cuddapah heavy rains led to the breaching of several tanks which caused some loss of cattle. The early crops are being harvested with fair outturn. Pasture is sufficient. Fodder is generally procurable. The condition of cattle is good. Prices have fallen or are stationary.

Bombay.—The rainfall during the week was good in parts of Satara; moderate in parts of Bijapur; slight in parts of the Konkan and Belgaum; and very slight in parts of the Upper Sindh Frontier, Poona, Sholapur, and Dharwar. The rainfall generally was sufficient, but more rain is needed for spring crops in parts of Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona and Bijapur. The standing crops have been damaged by locusts in parts of Karachi, Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Thana, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona and Baroda; by insects in parts of Satara; by rats in parts of Karachi, and Poona; and by excessive moisture in parts of Thana, but are generally in good condition elsewhere. The harvesting of autumn crops is generally in progress. Threshing has commenced in parts of Sindh and Poona. Cotton has been slightly damaged by locusts in parts of Hyderabad and Broach, but is generally in good condition in parts of Ahmedabad, Khandesh, Sholapur, Satara, the Carnatic and Baroda. The picking of cotton has been commenced in parts of Hyderabad and Khandesh; and continues in parts of Thar and Parkar and Ahmednagar.

The preparation of lands for spring cultivation is progressing in parts of Thar and Parkar and Kaira. Sowing of spring crops has been completed in Nasik and is almost over in Ahmednagar and Sholapur, but continues elsewhere. The fodder supply is sufficient. Agricultural stock is generally sufficient and in good condition. The water-supply is generally adequate. Prices have fallen in one district, risen in four districts and are stationary elsewhere.

Bengal.—The rainfall during the week was generally light and scattered. The condition of winter rice is good. Spring crops and poppy are being sown. Prospects are fair. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in 8 districts, has fallen in 10, and is stationary in the remainder.

United Provinces.—No rain has fallen during the week. The harvesting and threshing of autumn crops and the sowing of spring crops continue. Cotton picking and the sowing of poppy are in progress. Germination is good and prospects are favorable. Markets are well stocked and prices are stationary.

Punjab.—The rainfall was slight. Rain has fallen in parts of Rawalpindi and Mooltan. The picking of cotton and the harvesting of other autumn crops continue. Pressing of sugarcane has commenced in Sialkot. Sowings of spring crops are in progress. The condition and prospects of the autumn crops are generally good, except in Delhi and parts of Ferozepore where they are reported to be below the average. A slight damage has been done to wheat and barley plants by grasshoppers in Sialkot. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient in all districts. The price of wheat is falling in Delhi. The prices of other food grains are fluctuating.

North-West Frontier Province.—Showers fell in Hazara, Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan. Sowings of spring crops are still in progress. Prospects of standing crops are generally average, but rain is badly wanted for spring dry sowings. Water is very low in rivers, but is sufficient in canals, except the Bara. Fodder and stocks of food grains are ample. Prices are almost stationary.

Burma.—The rainfall was heavy in Akyab, Bhamo, Myitkyina, Katha and the Southern Shan States and from light to moderate in most other places. Reaping of hill-side paddy continues and of early wet weather paddy is commenced in six more districts and is completed in Kyaukse and the Yamethin Sub division of Yamethin. Picking of cotton has begun in Meiktila and the gathering of ground nuts is finished in the Magwe township of Magwe. The cultivation of miscellaneous dry weather crops including wheat and gram is in progress in Sagaing and Lower Chindwin. Slight damage has been caused to crops by late rains in Hanthawaddy, Bhamo, Myitkyina and Kyaukse. Prospects generally continue more or less favourable. The price of paddy has fallen slightly in seven districts and risen slightly in one district and is stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been clear and cool. The harvesting of autumn crops and spring sowings continue. The early sown spring crops have germinated in places. The standing crops are in good condition but some damage has been caused by locusts in Mandla and Chhindwara and by insects in Raipur. Prices have fluctuated slightly. The numbers on relief were as follows:—Gratuitous relief—poor-houses—Raipur, children, 5. **BERAR.**—The weeding of autumn crops still continues in some districts. Picking of cotton is in progress.

Assam.—Rainfall nil. The weather is seasonable. The reaping of early transplanted rice, plucking and manufacture of tea, and ploughing for and sowing of mustard are in progress. Cutting of jute is finished. The outturn of early rice is generally good, and of jute good in Sylhet and Goalpara and fair elsewhere. Prospects of tea, late rice, pulse and sugarcane are fair to good. Prices:—common rice Silchar, 15; Gauhati, 14; Sylhet, Tezpur and Nowgong, 13; Sibsagar, 12; Dhubri, 11; and Dibrugarh, 10 seers per rupee.

Mysore.—Ninety-one cents. of rain fell in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. The rainfall was good throughout the province. General prospects are good. Cattle are healthy except in parts of Shimoga and Kadur. Water and fodder are sufficient. Prices are fluctuating.

Coorg.—Rainfall 96 cents. The picking of cardamom continues. Water and fodder are ample. Prices of food grains are stationary.

Hyderabad.—The rainfall during the week was 15 cents. The autumn harvest is nearly completed. Early rice is in good condition and the harvest continues. Spring sowings are in progress and are approaching completion in parts. The preparation of land for late rice is in progress. Prices:—wheat, 10; rice, 9½; and juar, 34½ seers per halli rupee.

Rajputana.—The harvesting of autumn crops and the sowing of spring crops are in progress. Harvest prospects are generally good. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder is ample. Prices are generally favourable.

Central India.—Rainfall *nil*. Agricultural operations are in progress everywhere. Crops are in good condition in Gwalior, Bhopal, and Baghelkhand; fair in Indore, Malwa, and Bhopawar; and average in Bundelkhand, but have been slightly damaged by vermin in parts of Gwalior, Indore, Bundelkhand, Malwar and Bhopawar. Agricultural stock and pasturage are generally good. Sowing of opium has commenced in Gwalior and Bhopawar. Prices are steady in Gwalior, Bundelkhand, Malwa and Bhopawar, and normal in Indore, Bhopal, and Baghelkhand.

Kashmir.—The weather is bright. The autumn crops are being harvested. Prices are almost stationary. **JAMMU.**—There was slight rain during the week. The condition of the standing crops is fair. Fodder is sufficient. Land is being prepared for spring crops. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat is selling from 14 to 20, and maize from 14 to 30 seers per upce.

Nepal.—Rainfall *nil*. The weather is bright and cold. The harvesting of low land rice continues. The price of rice is 6 $\frac{1}{8}$ seers for the rupee.

J. O. MILLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.
PLAGUE.

Calcutta, the 15th November, 1903.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 7th November 1903 is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Northern.	Bombay City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	53	56
		Dholera Port . . . . .	.. .. .	..	..
		Ahmedabad City	B., B. & C. I.	4*	6*
		Ahmedabad District . . . . .	.. .. . & B. G. J. P.	12	5
		Broach Port	B. B. & C. I.	38	37
		Broach District . . . . .	.. .. .	35	28
		Panch Mahals District . . . . .	.. .. .	116	104
		Mahikantlia State . . . . .	.. .. .	2*	..
		Kaira District	B., B. & C. I.	170	99
		Palanpur State . . . . .	.. .. .	5	2
		Rewakantha State	B., B. & C. I.	43	29
		Bulsar Port . . . . .	.. .. .	..	..
		Surat District . . . . .	.. .. .	97	86
		Bandra Port . . . . .	.. .. .	..	..
		Utan " . . . . .	.. .. .	..	..
		Vesava Port . . . . .	.. .. .	..	..
		Kelva " . . . . .	.. .. .	..	..
		Trombay " . . . . .	.. .. .	..	..
		Tarapur " . . . . .	.. .. .	..	..
		Manori " . . . . .	.. .. .	..	..
		Mahim "	B., B. & C. I. . . . .	..	..
		Dhanu " . . . . .	.. .. .	..	..
		Bhiwadi " . . . . .	.. .. .	..	..
		Agashi "	B., B. & C. I. . . . .	..	..
		Shirgaon " . . . . .	.. .. .	..	..
		Bassein " . . . . .	.. .. .	..	..
		Kalyan "	G. I. P. " . . . .	..	..
		Thana " . . . . .	.. .. .	1	..
		Umbergaon Port . . . . .	.. .. .	..	..
		Kon " . . . . .	.. .. .	..	..
		Thana District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	1	1
	Central.	Ahmednagar District	Dhond and Manmad (G. I. P.)	1,085	791
		Khandesh "	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	594	407
		Navik "	G. I. P. & N. G.	349	253
		Poona City "	S. M. & G. I. P.	108	96
		Poona District . . . . .	.. .. .	183	151
		Satara "	S. M. "	831	599
		Sholapur Town	G. I. P.	2	1
		Sholapur District . . . . .	.. .. . S. M. & Barsi	754	627
		Alibag Port . . . . .	.. .. .	..	..
		Panvel " . . . . .	.. .. .	3	2
	Southern.	Eshoi " . . . . .	.. .. .	..	..
		Roha " . . . . .	.. .. .	..	..
		Revdanda " . . . . .	.. .. .	11	3
		Kolaba District	G. I. P.	3	6
		Ratnagiri Port . . . . .	.. .. .	..	..
		Vizedrug " . . . . .	.. .. .	..	..
		Rajapur " . . . . .	.. .. .	12	7
		Vengurla " . . . . .	.. .. .	..	..
		Dabhal " . . . . .	.. .. .	..	..
		Joigad " . . . . .	.. .. .	..	..
		Deogad " . . . . .	.. .. .	..	..
		Ratnagiri District . . . . .	.. .. .	1	..
		Belgaum "	S. M.	1,322	1,057
		Hubli Town " . . . . .	.. .. .	123	118
		Dharwar District . . . . .	.. .. .	2,160	1,604
		Karwar Port . . . . .	.. .. .	..	..
		Akola Port . . . . .	.. .. .	..	..
		Kumta Port . . . . .	.. .. .	..	..
		Kanara District	S. M.	11	9
		Savantvadi State . . . . .		.. .. .	..	..
		Bijapur District . . . . .		S. M. & G. I. P.	718	601
	Sind.	Karachi Town and Port	N. W.	7	6
		Karachi District . . . . .	.. .. .	..	..
		Hyderabad Town	N. W. & J. B.	20	17
		Thar and Parkar District	J. B. . . . .	..	..
		Larkhana "	N. W. . . . .	..	..
		Sukkar District . . . . .	.. .. .	..	..
Political charges.		Khairpur State . . . . .	.. .. .	..	..
		Akalkot State . . . . .	.. .. .	11	5
		Aundh " . . . . .	.. .. .	26	29
		Tuna Port " . . . . .	.. .. .	..	..
		Mandvi " . . . . .	.. .. .	13	12

* Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind— <i>contd.</i>	Political charges.	Cutch State		51	36
		Savenur "		16	6
		Bher "		...	...
		Porbandar Port	B. G. J. P.	37	20
		Bhavnagar Town and Port	B. G. J. P.	513	446
		Mongrol Port		...	...
		Jodia "		...	...
		Jafraabad "		...	...
		Vawania "		...	...
		Kathiawar State	B., B. & C. I., Murvi & B. G. J. P.	325	229
		Kolhapur Town	S. M.	18	16
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country		2,977	2,195
		Sachin State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Dharampur State		...	...
		Srivardhan Port		...	...
		Murud "		...	...
		Barimandla "		...	...
		Nandgaon "		...	...
		Janjira "		...	...
		Janjira State		...	...
		Velan Port	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Kodinar "		9	8
		Billimora "	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Baroda City	" "	...	...
		Baroda State	" "	376	304
		Jath "	" "	...	...
		Rijapur "		64	55
		Surat "		...	...
		Aden .		...	...
				Total	13,315	10,169
Madras Presidency.	...	Salem Town.	Madras	...	...
		Salem District		14(a)	8(a)
		Bellary Cantonment.	S. M.	...	...
		Bellary District	" & Madras	98(b)	86(b)
		Coimbatore Town	Madras	...	...
		Coimbatore District	Madras, S. I. & Nilgiri	22(c)	21(c)
		Nilgiris .	Madras	41(f)	25(f)
		North Arcot "	S. I. & Madras	8(d)	7(d)
		South Arcot District	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Cuddalore Port		...	...
		Tinnevely District	S. I.	2(g)	1(g)
		Malabar "	Madras	...	...
		Cuddapah "	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Mangalore Port		2	2
		Ermala "		...	...
		South Canara District		...	...
		Madras City	Madras & S. I.	...	...
		Chingleput District	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Kurnool "		3	1
		Godaveri "	Murvi & Madras	...	...
		Tanjore "	S. I.	...	...
		Anantapur "	Madras, S. I. & S. M.	21(a)	16
		Madura "		1(g)	1(g)
				Total	212	168
Bengal .	Burdwan	Calcutta	E. I., E. B. S. & B. N.	18	19
		Howrah District		...	...
		Champaran District		...	...
	Patna	Chapra Town	B. & N. W.	...	...
		Saran District	E. I. "	53	52
		Gaya District	B. & N. W.	9	5
		Darbhanga Town	"	...	...
		Darbhanga District	"	5	3
		Shahabad "	"	75	57
		Patna City.	E. I. "	...	...
		Patna District	"	142	123
		Chota Nagpur.	Palamau District	"	...
		Total	302	261	

(a) Including one imported seizure.

(b) Including four imported seizures and three imported deaths.

(c) " three " " " five " " death.

(d) " two " " " one " " death.

(e) Including seven imported seizures and five imported deaths.

(f) " three " " " two " " "

(g) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
United Provinces.	Allahabad	Allahabad City	E. I.	2	6
		Allahabad District	"	39	34
		Cawnpore City	E. I., O. & R., B. & C. I. & G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	574	540
		Cawnpore District	"	20	16
		Fatehpur	E. I.	...	...
		Banda	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
		Jhansi City	G. I. P.	...	...
	Benares	Jhansi District	"	...	...
		Hamirpur	"	...	...
		Benares Cantonment	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	...	...
		Benares City	"	...	...
		Benares District	B. & N. W. & E. I.	...	...
		Ballia	B. & N. W.	21	21
		Jaunpur City	O. & R.	...	...
	Fyzabad	Jaunpur District	"	19	17
		Ghazipur	E. I. & B. & N. W.	...	...
		Mirzapur City	E. I.	2	2
		Mirzapur District	"	...	...
		Bahraich District	"	1	...
		Gonda	B. & N. W.	40	34
		Partabgarh	O. & R.	10	10
	Gorakhpur	Sultanpur	"	...	...
		Ajodhia	O. & R. & B. & N. W.	...	...
		Fyzabad City	O. & R.	...	...
		Fyzabad District	"	...	...
		Bara Banki Town	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	...	...
		Bara Banki District	"	59	57
		Azamgarh City	"	...	...
	Meerut	Azamgarh District	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	100	70
		Gorakhpur City	B. & N. W.	2	2
		Gorakhpur District	"	6	2
		Basti	"	9	5
		Meerut City	N. W.	3	3
		Meerut Cantonment	"	...	...
		Meerut District	" O. & R. & E. I.	...	...
	Lucknow	Muzaffarnagar City	"	...	...
		Muzaffarnagar District	"	16	16
		Aligarh	E. I.	...	...
		Saharanpur	O. & R. & N. W.	...	...
		Hardwar Union	O. & R.	...	...
		Roorkee Town	"	...	...
		Bulandshahr District	"	2	2
	Agra	Unao District	O. & R.	3	1
		Lucknow City	O. & R., B. & N. W. & R. K.	8	6
		Lucknow District	"	2	2
		Hardoi	O. & R.	...	...
		Rae Bareilly	"	...	...
		Sitapur	R. K.	72	61
		Etawah City	E. I.	...	...
	Rohilkhand	Etawah District	"	7	7
		Fatehgarh	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Farrukhabad Town	"	14	6
		Farrukhabad District	"	6	6
		Mainpuri	"	...	...
		Agra City	B., B. & C. I. G. I. P. & E. I.	...	...
		Agra District	"	...	...
	Kumaun	Bareilly City	R. & K.	...	...
		Bareilly District	R. & K.	...	...
		Shahjahanpur	" & O. & R.	...	...
Punjab	Jullundur	Bijnor	"	...	...
		Naini Tal	R. & K.	...	...
	Lahore	Amritsar City	N. W.	...	...
		Amritsar District	"	5	3
		Gurdaspur	"	5	5
		Lahore	"	13	1
	Lahore				
	Lahore				
Total				1,037	936
Jullundur	Jullundur District	N. W.	103	49	
	Hoshiarpur	"	34	23	
	Ferozepur	N. W. & B., B. & C. I.	17	8	
	Kangra	"	...	...
Lahore	Amritsar City	N. W.	...	...
	Amritsar District	"	5	3	
	Gurdaspur	"	5	5	
	Lahore	"	13	1	

Residency of Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Punjab	Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi District	N. W.	107	83
		Guyrat "	"	30	25
		Gujranwala "	"	91	69
		Sialkot "	"	187	112
		Shahpur "	"	14	1
		Jhelum "	"	9	3
	Multan	Jhang "	"	2	3
		Multan "	"	...	...
		Montgomery "	"	...	...
		Mianwali "	"	...	...
	Delhi	Gurgaon "	B., B. & C. I.	...	1
		Delhi "	E. I., O. & R., B., B. & C. I. & N. W.	...	...
		Hissar "	B., B. & C. I.	193	156
		Karnal "	E. I.	20	17
		Ludhiana "	N. W.	368	220
		Umballa "	N. W. & E. I.	88	65
		Rohtak "	S. P.	...	...
		Patiala City	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.)	...	...
		Patiala State	N. W., E. I., B., B. & C. I. & J. R.	87	52
		Kapurthala State	N. W.	4	2
Total				1,377	891
Central Provinces (including Berar).	Nerbudda	Nimar District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	3 (d)	3 (c)
		Hoshangabad "	G. I. P.	834 (f)	779 (f)
		Narsingpur Town	"	22	9
		Narsingpur District	"	174 (e)	104
		Chhindwara "	"	...	...
		Khandwa Town	"	11	9 (g)
	Nagpur	Betu District	"	...	...
		Nagpur City	B. N. & G. I. P.	218	178
		Nagpur District	"	974 (a)	650 (a)
		Wardha "	G. I. P.	7 (a)	9 (a)
		Chanda "	"	9	9
		Bhandara "	B. N.	49 (b)	33 (b)
	Jubbulpur	Balaghat "	"	...	1 (c)
		Jubbulpore Town	"	1 (c)	1 (c)
		Jubbulpore District	E. I. & G. I. P.	149 (d)	106 (d)
		Damoh "	"	...	...
		Saugor Cantonment	"	...	...
		Saugor Town	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
	Chhattisgarh.	Saugor District	"	...	...
		Senoni "	"	...	...
		Mandla "	"	...	...
		Bilaspur "	B. N.	3 (c)	3 (c)
		Raipur "	"	...	1 (d)
		Sambalpur "	"	1 (c)	1 (c)
		Akola "	G. I. P.	119	107
		Buldana "	"	12	8
		Wun "	"	1 (c)	1 (c)
		Basim "	"	47 (a)	38 (a)
		Amraoti "	G. I. P.	228 (a)	192 (a)
		Ellichpur "	"	109	73
		Yeotmal "	"	...	...
Total				2,971	2,315
Assam	Assam Valley	Dibrugarh Town (Lakhimpur District)	D. S.	...	...
Total				...	...
Org				...	H
Total				...	...
Mysore State.	...	Bangalore City	S. M. & Madras	60	42
		Bangalore Civil and Military Station	"	126	95
		Bangalore District	"	195	164
		Mysore City	"	221	167
		Mysore District	"	68	53
		Kolar	Madras & S. M.	38	26
		Kolar Gold Fields	"	21	17
		Tumkur District	S. M.	57	41
		Shimoga "	"	68	42
		Chitaldrug "	"	39	29
		Kadur "	"	21	9
		Hassan "	"	13	12
		Total				927	697

(a) Including two imported seizures and two imported deaths.

(b) " five " " " four " "

(d) " six " " " six " "

(e) " three imported seizures.

(f) " seventeen imported seizures and sixteen imported deaths.

(g) " two imported deaths.

(c) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Hyderabad State.	...	Aurangabad District	N. G. S.	84	87
		Bir	G. I. P. & Barsi	314	258
		Hyderabad	N. G. S. . . . .	...	...
		Indur . . . . .	...	...	...
		Usmanabad	G. I. P. & Barsi	36	34
		Lingsapur	S. M.	106 (a)	106
		Parbhani	G. I. P.	8	3
		Raichur . . . . .	...	9	64
		Gulburga . . . . .	...	1	...
		Nander . . . . .	...	1	...
Total				619	548
Central India.	...	Indore City	B., B. & C. I.	261	260
		Indore State	"	396	357
		Ujjain City	"	21 (b)	23 (b)
		Gwalior State	"	80	80
		Bhopal City	"	63	63
		Bhopal State	"	13 (c)	12 (c)
		Mhow Cantonment	B. B. & C. I. (Rajputana Malwa)	57 (b)	55 (b)
		Nimach	"	2 (c)	1 (c)
		Indore Residency . . . . .	" . . . . .	...	...
		Rutlam City	B. B. & C. I.	33 (b)	25 (b)
		Rutlam State	"	18 (c)	14 (c)
		Dewas Town	"	5 (c)	5 (c)
		Dewas State	"	101	91
		Sehore	"	17 (b)	17 (b)
		Sailana	"	2	5
		Ihabua . . . . .	" . . . . .	...	...
		Jaora	"	21 (b)	14 (b)
		Jaora Town	"	23 (c)	23 (c)
		Agar Military Station . . . . .	" . . . . .	...	...
		Total				1,113	1,045
Rajputana	...	Ajmer District	B. B. & C. I. . . . .	...	...
		Mewar State . . . . .	" . . . . .	...	...
		Chitor (Udaipur State) . . . . .	" . . . . .	...	...
		Tonk State . . . . .	" . . . . .	...	...
		Marwar	B. B. & C. I. . . . .	...	...
		Jaipur . . . . .	" . . . . .	...	...
		Kishengarh Town . . . . .	" . . . . .	...	...
		Banswara State . . . . .	" . . . . .	...	...
Total				...	...
Kashmir.	...	Hamirpur-Sidhan (Akhnur Tahsil) . . . . .	...	...	...
		Jammu City . . . . .	...	11	6
		Jammu Province . . . . .	...	...	...
Total				11	6
N.-W. F. Province.	...	Abbottabad Town . . . . .	...	...	...
		Hazara District . . . . .	...	...	...
Total				...	...
Baluchistan.	...	Sonmiani	N. W. . . . .	...	...
		Hirok . . . . .	...	...	...
Total				...	...
GRAND TOTAL				21,884	17,036

(a) Figures from 27th October to 2nd November 1903.

(b) Figures for week ending 31st October 1903.

(c) Figures for week ending 7th November 1903.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE FIRST HALF OF
OCTOBER 1903 OF:

RICE
WHEAT AND FLOUR
BARLEY
JAWAR AND BAJRA
RAGI
KANGNI

MAIZE
GRAM AND PULSE
GHI
SUGAR
SALT
TOBACCO

TURMERIC
GRASS AND STRAW
JAWAR STALKS
BHUSA
SHEEP, GOATS, AND BULLOCKS

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF OCTOBER

DISTRICTS	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR	
	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902
Burma*—												
<i>Tenasserim—</i>												
Mergui . . . . .	...	...	...	29'91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy . . . . .	...	...	81'58	27'59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst . . . . .	...	...	85'56	28'32	55'65	55'65	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i>												
Yangon . . . . .	...	...	23'19	21'62	28'68	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thongwa . . . . .	...	...	31'68	28'36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein . . . . .	...	...	38'82	27'95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>												
Henzada . . . . .	...	...	41'56	25'1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo . . . . .	...	...	84'97	24'81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Upper Burma—</i>												
Mandalay . . . . .	...	...	35'16	29'77	32'65	31'84	...	...	...	...	...	12'96
Bamo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakokku . . . . .	...	...	40'78	27'47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Arakan—</i>												
Kyaukpada . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab . . . . .	...	...	40	36'86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
<i>Brahmaputra—</i>												
Goalpara	18'75	17'5	28'75	36'25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati . . . . .	...	38'12	30	37'5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal*—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Chittagong . . . . .	...	...	30	31'25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca . . . . .	...	...	27'5	38'75	21'25	32'5	...	...	21'25	27'5	...	...
<i>Deltaic—</i>												
Midnapur . . . . .	...	...	25	38'12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta . . . . .	...	...	42'5	37'5	30	35	...	...	23'75	23'75	23'75	26'25
<i>Central—</i>												
Bardwan . . . . .	...	...	39'37	32'5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna . . . . .	...	...	24'22	32'5	26'56	25'31	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Northern—</i>												
Rangpur . . . . .	...	...	28'75	40	35	32'5	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Orissa—</i>												
Cuttack . . . . .	...	...	23'75	25'68	27'5	32'81	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Bihar, south—</i>												
Patna . . . . .	...	...	28'12	30	23'12	28'12	...	...	15	19'37	...	24'37
<i>Bihar, north—</i>												
Bhagalpur . . . . .	...	...	28'75	36'56	28'59	28'75	...	...	21'87	20'31	...	...
Muzaffarpur . . . . .	...	...	27'5	33'28	25	28'59	...	...	18'12	20'78	...	...
United Provinces:												
(a) AGRA—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Benares	18'83	19'37	32'6	33'33	25'47	26'51	28'65	31'33	17'92	19'48	19'07	...
<i>Central—</i>												
Cawnpore	19'06	20	34'79	33'33	23'54	25	27'6	29'63	16'8	18'18	...	...
Jhansi	20	22'19	37'97	38'12	27'6	27'58	...	...	15'99	20	11'77	20
<i>Western—</i>												
Meerut . . . . .	...	...	36'46	36'35	22'86	22'97	26'59	27'97	18'18	22'97	18'59	...
Agra	19'06	19'06	47'03	50	25	25	29'58	30'73	16'93	20	14'53	17'86
<i>Submontane, west—</i>												
Shahjahanpur	16'67	14'27	...	31'38	23'54	23'54	...	...	14'27	15'99	...	20
(b) OUDH—												
<i>Leathern—</i>												
Lucknow	15'99	16'65	30'73	31'98	25'73	25	30'73	30'73	16'67	16'67	18'18	20
<i>Northern—</i>												
Fyzabad	18'28	19'06	40	40	25'68	26'37	...	...	17'61	18'12	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

BAJRA		RAGI		MAIZE		GRAM		ARHAR DÁL		GRI		DISTRICTS
1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	
...	Burma—
...	Tenasserim—
...	Mergui
...	40.76	40.76	50	50	...	...	Tavoy
...	Moulmein and Amherst
...	24.62	25.6	27.35	30.77	...	...	Pegu (deltaic)—
...	33.79	28.19	...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	Thongwa
...	Bassein
...	48.12	49.23	...	...	Pegu (inland)—
...	38.1	33.1	...	...	...	...	Henzada
...	Toungoo
...	21.84	14.85	28.82	24.24	45.89	47.76	...	...	Upper Burma—
...	Mandalay
...	25	20	41.29	42.95	...	...	Bamo
...	Pakokku
...	Arakan—
...	40	40	50	57.14	...	...	Kyaukpadaung
...	Akyab
...	Assam—
...	Brahmaputra—
...	Goalpara
...	Gauhati
...	Bengal—
...	31.25	33.75	43.75	42.5	350	320	Eastern—
...	25	35	25	35	400	400	Chittagong
...	Dacca
...	25.25 to 31.25	25	40	40	340	330	Deltaic—
26.25	27.5	...	...	23.75	20	27.5	27.5	42.5	42.5	370	370	Midnapur
...	Calcutta
...	23.75	25.62	33.12	31.87	300	300	Central—
...	25.12	26.58	42.07	43.12	320	330	Hardwan
...	Palna
...	22.5	23.75	25	40	40	380	380	Northern—
...	Rangpur
...	18.75	22.5	25.62	23.44	337.5	337.5	Orissa—
...	Cuttack
...	...	19.37	19.37	15	15.47	18.12 and 20	19.37	17.5	23.12	300 to 310	300	Bihar, south—
...	16.25	19.06	20.62	22.5	31.87	31.25	310	320	Patna
...	...	15.28	15.94	14.83	15.81	18.12	20	27.5	27.5	304.69	275.12	Bihar, north—
...	Bhagalpur
...	Muzaffarpur
...	United Provinces:
...	(a) Agra—
...	17.92	19.17	17.71	33.18	37.13	345.21	286.2	Eastern—
...	Benares
15.99	20	...	...	10	15.36	18.59	19.06	...	...	304.74	266.67	Central—
...	18.07	19.06	...	...	274.84	228.91	Cawnpore
...	Itanagar
19.22	17.03	...	18.18	20	26.67	25	320	255.99	Western—
16.98	17.86	...	...	16.3	17.86	20	20	38.07	31.98	290.88	237.03	Meerut
...	25	...	...	17.4	15.99	19.33	19.06	...	20	310	280	Agra
...	Submontane, west—
...	Shahjahanpur
...	(b) Oude—
19.75	20	...	...	13.44	14.27	20	18.65	...	...	320	320	Southern—
...	Lucknow
...	17.5	18.57	...	...	320	300	Northern—
...	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF OCTOBER -continued

DISTRICTS	SUGAR, RAW (Gir)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF		TURMERIC		GRASS		STRAW	
	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui . . . . .	..	...	...	16'45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy . . . . .	...	...	22'54	22'54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst . . . . .	...	...	18'77	18'77	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon . . . . .	...	...	19'05	19'05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thongwa . . . . .	...	...	22'46	20'19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein . . . . .	...	...	22'61	22'61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada . . . . .	...	...	21'92	24'71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo . . . . .	...	...	24'81	24'81	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay . . . . .	...	...	22'54	23'1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakokku . . . . .	...	...	24'71	24'71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyu . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab . . . . .	...	...	30'77	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	52'5	50	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	55	60	26'75	33'75	115	67'5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	70	80	35	37'5	75	75	...	...	1'87	2'5	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	{ 55 to 57'5 }	{ 37'5 to 42'5 }	29'37	34'37	{ 75 and 107'5 }	{ 57'5 and 75 }	...	...	...	...	12'5	2'66
Calcutta	42'5	42'5	26'25	33'75	90	70	...	...	10	10	7'5	7'5
Central—												
Bardwan	50	40	26'87	33'5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6'87
Fabna	47'5	38'75	33'28	36'87	110	75	...	...	...	...	10	10
Northern—												
Rangpur	67'5	40	35	37'5	132'5	100	...	...	1'87	1'56	7'5	4'37
Orissa—												
Outlack	42'5	45	25	30	42'5	42'5	...	...	4'37	4'37	4'69	4'69
Bihar, south—												
Patna	50	35	30'62	36'87	40	40	...	...	3'12	2'5	...	...
Bihar, north—												
Bhagalpur	53'75	40'62	31'25	36'25	60	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	40	26'56	31'87	40	80	80	...	..	...	...	...	...
United Provinces:												
(a) AGRA—												
Eastern—												
Benares	43'12	35'47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	44'43	36'35	...	...	57'5	67'5	52'5	65	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	53'33	44'43	...	...	...	...	50	30	...	..	...	...
Western—												
Meerut . . . . .	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	38'07	36'07	...	...	123'07	128'07	48'75	114'37	3'75	2'5	4'01	4'01
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur . . . . .	...	44'46	...	...	...	...	{ 50 and 55 }	{ 55 and 60 }	...	...	...	...
(b) OUDH—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	40	30	...	...	70	70	...	...	2'5	3'33	...	...
Northern												
Fyzabad	40	30'33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

[illegible]

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF OCTOBER—continued

Districts	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR	
	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	12.5	12.5	...	...	30.78	29.69	...	...	21.04	22.19	15.99	27.84
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	15.36	16.72	44.37	44.37	22.19	23.59	27.5	28.59	15.31	17.34	15.81	19.08
Central—												
Lahore	19.11	19.06	44.43	40	21.72	22.55	24.74	24.06	15.1	16.56	16.41	15.99
South-eastern—												
Delhi . . . . .	...	20.94	40	38.07	24.27	25	30.78	32.03	15.68	19.01	15.47	18.12
Submontane—												
Amritsar	18.18	18.56	37.19	35.57	21.04	21.61	23.49	23.91	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Bawalpindi	20	22.19	42.03	54.32	25	26.56	28.59	27.6	19.06	20	20	14.37
Western—												
Multan	16.67	17.4	30.73	30.78	26.67	27.6	33.33	34.74	17.4	20.52	15.36	15.99
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi . . . . .	...	...	41.87	35	30.62	30	...	...	...	25.62	18.75	17.81
Shikarpur . . . . .	...	...	36.87	...	25.94	25.94	...	...	...	21.41	...	18.75
Quetta . . . . .	...	...	...	...	28.75 to 32.5	33.75 to 35.02	57.5	57.5	22.5 to 23.75	80	21.25	20 to 22.5
Bombay—												
Deccan and Karnatak—												
Dharwar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.21	19.48
Sholapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.81
Poona . . . . .	...	...	...	...	40.57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandla and N.-E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar . . . . .	...	...	36.98	...	...	33.33	...	...	...	...	...	19.67
Dhulia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—(a)												
Western—												
Nagpur . . . . .	...	...	31	38	26	29	36.37	40	...	...	19.5	21
Central—												
Jubbulpore . . . . .	...	...	38.25	34.75	25.75	26.62	30.75	32	...	...	16	...
Eastern—												
Raipur . . . . .	...	...	36	32	23	27	28.5	34	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Basim . . . . .	...	...	...	...	37.5	42.86	...	...	...	...	18.26	14.9
Akola . . . . .	...	...	66.67	75	40.62	47.92	50	50	...	...	17.5	18.75
Ellichpur . . . . .	...	...	61.54	66.67	36.36	50	44.44	57.14	...	...	21.62	22.22
Amratoli . . . . .	...	...	45	47.5	33.75	40	40	45	...	...	17.5	16.25
Madras—												
South-central—												
Coimbatore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.7	18.3
Salem . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bellary . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.1	19.2
Uddapah	20.5	23.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.9	21.1
Karaul . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	21.5	22.7	34.8	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	21.7	22.4	37.2	37.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tiruchinopoly . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.7	17.6
Mysore—												
Mysore	22.69	22.8	40.22	39.37	39.19	53.62	49.93	52	...	...	14.62	15.25
Bangalore	19.69	20.44	42.08	42.09	35.02	41.19	56.95	56.95	...	...	...	24.29

(a) The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of cleaned rice or channul

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

BAJRA		RASI		MAHLE		GRAM		ANBAR DÁL		GRI		Districts
1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	
21-04	27-34	...	...	15-90	27-34	24-06	25	...	...	320	248-09	Rajputana— Eastern— Ajmer
19-06	21-09	...	...	14-22	15-94	14-84	18-12	40	40	315	295	Panjab— Southern— Ferozpur
16-87	19-48	...	...	17-76	16-98	16-41	18-75	36-35	37-5	329-44	298-03	Central— Lahore
16-67	20	...	...	15-47	15-99	17-4	22-19	30-78	32-08	345	290-34	South-eastern— Delhi
...	...	...	...	...	...	15-99	18-8	...	...	...	297-66	Submontane— Amritsar
22-5	17-34	...	...	19-06	16-56	18-28	22-19	38-12	36-8	260-67	260-26	Northern— Rawalpindi
22-86	23-49	...	...	22-86	19-01	20-47	23-18	...	...	320	290-88	Western— Multan
...	17-81	...	...	...	...	...	23-75	...	40	340	287-5	Sind and Baluchistan— Karachi
...	...	...	...	...	...	20-78	...	...	...	300	281-25	Shikarpur
...	...	...	...	21-25	25	...	...	40	37-5	320 to 347-5	320 to 350	Quetta
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bombay— Deccan and Kanndiah— Dharwar
10-42	22-71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur
...	...	...	...	...	...	25-51	...	...	...	...	...	Poona
...	...	...	...	...	...	29-7	...	...	...	...	...	Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan— Ahmadnagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gujarat— Surat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Central Provinces— Western— Nagpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	24	27	44	38	888-25	300	Central— Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	18	22-25	30-75	33-25	275	240	Eastern— Raipur
...	...	...	...	...	...	22-5	25	33	36	290	270	Berar— Basim
17-5	22-17	...	...	...	...	25	31-25	43-75	35-42	342-85	128-57	Akola
26-38	30-77	...	...	...	...	25-61	34-78	44-44	47	290-91	290-91	Ellichpur
20	22-5	...	...	...	...	25	27-5	38-75	35	320	260	Amravati
13-6	14-4	...	...	...	...	35-3	40-3	...	...	326	326	Madras— South, central— Coimbatore
...	...	14-6	16-1	...	...	...	...	...	...	299-6	325-3	Salem
...	...	...	...	...	...	28-4	38-6	...	22-9	317-4	349-2	Central— Bellary
12-1	15-7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	279-6	296-1	Ouddappah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
...	...	15-6	17-1	...	...	...	...	28-9	28-8	...	...	East Coast, central— Nellore
...	...	...	...	...	...	31-6	30-4	...	...	329-2	362-1	East Coast, south— Madras
...	...	15	17-1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
22	22-7	...	...	...	...	...	...	33-1	29-9	...	...	Southern— Madura
...	...	13-05	17-44	...	...	13-38	14-23	76-8	61-06	309-75	313-47	Mysore— Mysore
...	...	14-19	16-7	...	...	18-71	16-58	59-78	48-4	351-48	377-14	Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF OCTOBER—continued

DISTRICTS	SUGAR, RAW (Gds)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF		TURNIPSEED		GRASS		STRAW	
	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3.33	3.33	3.33
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Farrapur	40	40	...	...	20	80	57.19	100	2.5	3.28	4.06	5
Central—												
Lahore	45.78	48.28	...	...	57.13	58.33	66.56	76.25	8.02	10	6.67	6.46
South-eastern—												
Delhi . . . . .	..	37.5	...	...	61.56	80	66.67	90	6.67	6.67	5	6.67
Submontane—												
Amritsar . . . . .	...	36.35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.31	6.15
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	44.43	40	...	...	...	40	68.75	76.2	4.48	4.01	7.71	6.67
Western—												
Multan	43.28	47.08	...	...	80	80	66.67	80	4.01	4.48	5	6.25
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikarpur . . . . .	...	42.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan and Karnatak—												
Dharwar	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	59.68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh and N.E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar . . . . .	...	46.67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Jubbulpore . . . . .	...	...	33.25	39	66.62	72.75	57	57	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Raipur . . . . .	...	...	30	36	140	135	52.5	65	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Basim . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akola	66.67	114.28	...	...	133.33	120	47.61	76.19	...	...	...	...
Ellichpur	61.74	68.69	...	...	133.33	200	61.54	100	1.82	2.08	...	...
Amratoli	50	55	...	...	190	116	50	76	6.17	8.28	...	...
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	38.4	44.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.2	1.9
Salem . . . . .	...	...	...	...	115.6	137	29.1	37.7	...	...	6.9	6.9
Central—												
Bellary	31.8	39.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.7	3.8
Ouddapah . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.3	24.6	...	...	...	...
Karnul . . . . .	...	...	...	...	49.4	49.4	32.9	25.1	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.9	4.6
East Coast, south—												
Madras	57.6	41.1	...	...	123.4	123.4	29.6	33.3	...	...	...	...
Tanjore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly . . . . .	...	...	...	...	68.3	115.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madam . . . . .	...	...	...	...	106.3	106.3	...	...	...	...	4.2	4.2
Mysore—												
Mysore	48	48.89	...	...	274.28	274.28	68.5	68.57	5	4.5	4	4
Channarayana	51.48	38.57	...	...	308.57	308.57	40.9	51.43	7.61	9.1	6.36	7.31

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

JAWAR STALKS		BRUSA		SEMP, PER SCORE		GOATS, PER SCORE		PLOWH BULLOCKS, PER PAIR		DISTRICTS
1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	
25	333	...	...	140	140	...	...	80	80	Rajputana— Eastern— Ajmer
25	25	...	...	50	50	...	...	75	75	Panjab— Southern— Ferozpur
...	...	...	...	100	100	...	...	112.5	112.5	Central— Lahore
5.73	6.67	...	...	80	70	...	...	120	100	South-eastern— Delhi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Submontane— Amritsar
3.85	3.33	...	...	70	70	...	...	80	80	Northern— Rawalpindi
6.67	10	...	...	50	50	...	...	70	70	Western— Multan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sind and Baluchistan— Karachi Shikarpur
...	...	6.51	15.62	40 to 140	40 to 140	...	...	...	...	Quetta
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bombay— Deccan and Karnatak— Dharwar Sholapur Poona
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Khandesh and N.E. Deccan— Ahmadnagar Dhulia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gujarat— Surat Ahmadabad
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	100	100	Central Provinces— Western— Nagpur
...	...	...	...	55	55	...	...	42.5	45	Central— Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Eastern— Raipur
5.5	5.5	...	...	65	60	...	...	80	90	Berar— Basim Akola
...	...	...	...	50	40	...	...	150	150	Ellichpur
...	...	...	...	65	70	...	...	80	70	Amraoti
...	...	...	...	75	75	75	75	50	50	Madras— South, central— Coimbatore Salem
...	...	...	...	80	80	80	80	100	100	Central— Bellary Chidambaram Karnal
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	East Coast, central— Nellore
...	...	...	...	60	60	60	60	...	...	East Coast, south— Madras Tanjore Trichinopoly
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	Southern— Madura
5	3.5	...	...	100	100	...	...	70	70	Mysore— Mysore
...	4.19	...	...	140	140	...	...	120 to 150	120 to 150	Bangalore

J. A. ROBERTSON
Off. Director-General of Statistics

E. N. BAKER
Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF OCTOBER 1903 (*The figures*

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OHOLUM (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR GUMBU (Pennisetum typhoides)	
	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month
					Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month				
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui . . . . .	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 8	12 6	12 2	...	...	...	...
Tavoy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu . . . . .	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	13 6	13 4	...	...	14 4	14 4	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...
Thongwa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 9	11 9	...	...	...	...
Bassein . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 6	8 4	10 6	8 12	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Honsada . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	9 1	9 1	...	...	...	...
Prome . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 9	8 14	11 8	10 9	...	...	...	...
Toungoo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 —	9 5	10 10	9 14	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	12 —	12 4	...	...	10 6	9 13	11 2	10 15	...	...	...	...
Bamo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...
Pakokku . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	...
Mektila . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 4	7 8	9 2	8 12	18 13	18 13	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway . . . . .	...	...	...	...	14 —	13 8	16 12	17 8	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpada . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 5	7 8	9 5	8 8	...	...	...	...
Akyab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...
Cachar	9 —	8 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	15 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts —												
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Garo Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	12 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	27 8	27 —	33 —	32 8	...	...	...	...
Naga Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	16 —	16 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	11 —	11 8	...	...	...	...
Kamrup	8 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	9 —	9 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	14 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong . . . . .	...	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 —	12 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	9 4	9 4	...	...	6 8	6 8	16 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Backerganj . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ 12 — and 14 8 }	{ 12 — and 14 8 }	...	...	...	...
Noakhali . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Chittagong . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Tippura . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 10	...	...	...	...
Dacca	18 —	18 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...
24 Parganas . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 8	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	10 8	11 —	...	...	...	...	16 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Howrah . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	12 4	11 13	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 6	9 —	16 —	16 —	14 —	16 —
Hooghly	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagar)	13 4	13 5	19 8	18 13	...	...	10 —	10 5	...	...	...	...
Jessore	10 8	10 8	11 —	11 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	17 —	16 —	21 —	24 —	...	...	12 —	13 —	...	...	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR RASI (<i>Eleurine</i> <i>coracana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Sotaria</i> <i>italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, OHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer</i> <i>aristinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAN OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus</i> <i>indicus</i>)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	18 14	18 14	Burma—
...	15 15	15 15	Tenasserim—
...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 9	7 9	16 4	16 4	Mergui
...	Tavoy
...	Moulmein and Amherst
...	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	17 —	17 —	Pegu (deltaic)—
...	15 8	15 8	...	...	14 —	14 —	15 12	15 10	Pegu
...	12 8	12 8	Rangoon
...	9 18	10 10	...	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	Thongwa
...	Bassein
...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Pegu (inland)—
...	7 2	7 2	16 3	16 3	Tharawadi
...	10 5	14 —	...	...	8 2	8 2	16 2	16 2	Honzada
...	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	Promo
...	12 12	16 —	23 3	28 3	9 8	9 8	14 8	14 8	Tonngoo
...	Thayotinyo
...	18 12	13 12	17 10	18 5	8 11	8 10	14 8	14 8	Upper Burma—
...	6 8	6 3	...	...	7 1	7 1	10 10	10 10	Mandalay
...	15 —	16 —	...	...	7 9	7 9	14 8	14 8	Banno
...	13 —	13 —	22 —	22 —	7 4	7 4	14 —	14 —	Pakokku
...	Meiktila
...	18 10	21 —	Arakan—
...	18 —	18 —	Sandoway
...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	Kyaukpada
...	Akyab
...	12 6	12 4	...	...	9 6	9 6	11 12	12 4	Assam—
...	11 —	11 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	Burma—
...	Sylhet
...	Cachar
...	8 8	8 8	13 —	13 —	7 —	7 —	8 2	8 —	Hill tracts—
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	Khasi and Jaintia Hills
...	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 4	Jaro Hills
...	6 —	7 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	Manipur
...	Naga Hills
...	18 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	Brahmaputra—
...	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Goalpara
...	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Kamrup
...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 10	10 10	Darrang
...	10 8	11 —	...	...	10 —	9 8	11 —	10 8	Nowgong
...	11 —	11 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 —	10 —	Sibsagar
...	Lakhimpur
...	18 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	Bengal—
...	Eastern—
...	11 —	11 6	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 —	Backerganj
...	13 —	13 —	...	...	9 8	9 10	13 —	12 8	Noakhali
...	10 10	10 10	Chittagong
...	Tippera
...	16 —	14 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	11 —	11 —	Dacca
...	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 —	11 —	Maimensingh
...	11 —	11 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	13 5	11 —	Deltaic—
...	15 2	15 —	...	...	11 8	11 —	12 5	12 5	Khulna
...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 Parganas
...	to	to	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 8	11 8	Midnapur
...	14 —	14 —	...	...	11 6	11 8	12 8	13 14	Howrah
...	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	Calcutta
...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	9 —	8 6	11 —	11 —	Hooghly
...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	Nadia (Krishnagar)
...	17 8	20 —	...	...	10 8	10 10	13 —	13 —	Jessore
...	16 —	16 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	13 —	13 —	Faridpur
...	10 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	14 —	12 8	12 —	

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF OCTOBER 1903—continued (The figures

Districts	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OHOLUM (<i>Andropogon sorghum</i>)		BAJRA OR OHOLU (<i>Pennisetum typhoidum</i>)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month
Bengal—continued												
Central—												
Bankura	13 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	12 8 and 14 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	12 —	16 —	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 —	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	18 —	18 4	20 —	18 —	...	...	11 —	10 8	...	...	...	...
Ranthal Parganas	12 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	12 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Pabna	15 —	15 —	26 —	26 —	...	...	16 8	15 12	...	...	...	...
Bogra	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	15 —	15 —	22 8	22 8	...	...	18 8 and 16 8	18 8 and 15 12	...	...	...	...
Malda	14 2	15 —	...	...	...	...	13 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Bangpur . . . . .	...	12 —	...	...	...	...	13 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	14 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	11 2	12 7	...	...	...	...	18 6	17 11	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	13 2	12 7	...	...	...	...	15 12	14 7	...	...	...	...
Balasore	11 6	11 — to 14 —	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 4	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singbhum	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	13 4	12 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Ránochí	9 4 to 12 —	8 4 to 11 8	11 —	12 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Palámau	14 1	14 1	13 8	15 12	...	...	15 12	13 8	...	...	...	...
Hádríabágh	12 —	12 —	15 8	15 —	...	...	14 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Monghyr	16 —	15 4	20 —	22 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Gaya	14 8	14 4	20 —	20 —	...	...	12 —	11 8	...	2 8	...	...
Patna	17 —	17 —	26 —	25 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	15 —	15 —	21 —	21 —	...	...	13 8	13 —	...	...	...	...
Bihár, north—												
Furnee	13 —	13 4	...	...	...	...	12 —	10 — to 13 —	...	...	...	...
Bhágelpur	13 14	14 —	18 —	17 12	...	...	12 10	14 —	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	16 8	17 2	25 4	22 —	...	...	16 8	13 4	...	...	...	...
Musáfarpur	15 —	15 —	21 —	22 —	...	...	14 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Sáran	16 —	15 8	23 8	23 —	...	...	14 —	13 8	23 —	...	...	...
Champáran	16 8	15 — to 17 —	27 8	27 —	...	...	18 —	17 —	...	...	...	...
United Provinces :												
(a) AGRA—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	14 8	16 —	21 —	21 8	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	23 —	23 —	23 —	23 —
Benares	15 8	15 8	21 11	21 11	7 5	7 5	11 6	11 6	21 11	21 11	...	...
Ghásipur	14 12	14 12	21 10	21 12	7 —	7 —	11 7	11 15	...	...	23 12	20 12
Jaunpur	17 —	16 8	24 8	24 —	6 —	6 —	11 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	14 8	15 —	22 —	22 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	24 —	24 —	24 —	25 —
Central—												
Bánda	15 —	14 12	16 —	15 8	5 4	5 4	10 8	11 —	24 —	23 —	20 —	20 —
Fatehpur	16 —	17 4	21 —	21 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	10 8	...	...	...	...
Hamirpur	15 4	15 —	17 4	17 4	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	23 —	23 —	21 —	22 —
Jalaun	15 —	14 —	20 —	20 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	25 —	25 —	22 —	22 —
Cawnpore	16 8	16 8	24 —	24 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	24 8	24 —	24 8	23 —
Jháusi	15 8	14 8	19 —	22 4	8 —	7 12	10 8	9 4	34 4	32 2	25 —	23 10
Etáwáh	16 —	17 8	21 —	21 8	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	24 8	24 8	23 8	23 8
Farukhabad	16 —	17 1	24 8	23 8	5 7	5 2	10 15	10 3	...	...	20 7	...
Mainpuri	15 8	17 12	23 8	25 8	...	...	10 —	10 8	22 8	22 8	21 8	20 8
Etah	16 8	18 —	21 —	24 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	21 —	...
Western—												
Meerut	16 8	16 4	21 —	21 —	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	20 8	16 —	20 —	18 —
Agra	15 —	15 8	23 —	24 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	27 —	26 —	23 —	24 —
Muttra	17 —	17 —	24 8	24 —	7 8	5 —	10 4	10 8	27 8	22 —	23 8	15 —
Aligarh	16 8	16 8	21 —	21 —	4 8	4 8	...	...	22 8	21 8	24 8	18 8
Bulandshahr	17 12	18 —	24 —	25 —	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8	22 —	18 —	20 —	16 —
Submontane, east—												
Ballia	14 8	14 8	21 8	22 —	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 4	21 8	23 —	21 —	20 —
Azamgarh	15 12	15 4	23 4	23 10	...	8 8	9 15	10 8	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	16 3	16 8	23 8	21 9	8 8	8 8	12 2	13 8	23 6	23 6	...	15 14
Basti	16 4	16 4	25 8	25 —	8 8	8 4	13 4	12 8	24 —	24 —	...	...

state the number of sars (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MAHUA OR BAGI (<i>Flourensia</i> <i>coraciaca</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria</i> <i>italica</i>)		GRAM, ORHENA, ORHOLA, KADALAT, OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer</i> <i>aristinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ANJHAN OR THUJA, CADJAN PRA (<i>Cajanus</i> <i>indicus</i>)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	15 —	14 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	Bengal—continued
...	18 12	15 —	...	...	11 13	14 —	13 4	13 —	Central—
...	16 —	15 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	12 —	12 —	Bankura
...	18 —	17 8	...	...	11 —	10 12	13 —	13 —	Bardwan
...	15 8	15 —	39 —	27 —	19 —	20 —	11 —	10 8	Birbhum
...	14 4	14 4	...	...	9 4	9 4	12 —	12 —	Murshidabad
...	13 8	16 8	...	...	15 —	15 —	12 —	12 —	Saonthal Parganas
...	18 —	18 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 —	12 —	Pabna
...	17 —	17 —	32 —	...	12 8	12 —	11 —	10 —	Bogra
...	13 —	12 8	...	18 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	11 —	} Malda
...	15 —	15 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	
...	14 —	14 —	...	...	9 4	9 4	12 —	12 —	Northern—
...	12 8	18 —	17 —	21 —	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	Rangpur
13 —	13 —	...	...	18 6	17 1	...	...	9 13	10 8	16 —	16 —	Dinajpur
...	19 11*	19 11*	...	...	14 7	14 7	15 —	14 —	Jalpaiguri
...	14 —	15 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 12	13 —	Hills—
...	13 —	12 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 —	11 —	Darjeeling
...	14 —	14 —	24 —	...	12 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	Orissa—
...	15 8	15 8	28 —	25 —	7 4	7 4	8 —	10 8	Puri
35 —	36 —	...	...	19 2	19 2	27 —	23 10	8 —	8 —	12 6	12 6	Outback
27 —	23 10	...	...	16 —	15 8	30 —	30 —	9 8	10 —	9 8	9 8	Balasore
30 —	25 8	...	...	20 —	21 —	25 —	24 —	18 —	18 12	12 —	13 —	} Orcha Nagpur—
...	20 —	18 8	23 8	22 —	18 —	13 —	12 12	12 12	Singbhum
...	19 —	17 —	16 —	20 —	18 8	23 8	22 —	18 —	13 —	12 12	12 12	Manbhum
20 —	21 —	22 —	22 —	20 —	20 —	23 —	...	13 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	Banchi
...	20 —	20 —	23 —	...	13 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	Palaman
...	15 —	14 —	...	...	10 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Hasaribagh
...	19 —	19 —	24 8	19 —	12 10	12 8	12 10	12 8	Bihar, south—
81 —	30 12	...	...	19 12	19 12	31 —	28 8	14 4	13 4	12 9	13 4	Monghyr
29 —	25 —	...	...	21 —	21 —	27 —	24 —	14 —	14 8	12 8	12 8	Gaya
22 —	20 8	20 8	27 —	24 —	16 —	16 —	13 —	13 —	Patna
84 —	33 —	...	...	25 8	25 8	28 —	23 8	23 8	23 —	12 8	12 8	Shahabad
...	21 —	21 —	25 —	25 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	} Bihar, north—
...	20 1	20 1	25 8	25 —	11 —	11 8†	11 4	11 4	Purnea
...	19 8	19 4	25 8	25 —	12 12†	13 4†	9 14	9 14	Bhagalpur
...	21 —	24 —	...	...	12 —	14 —	12 11	12 11	Darbhanga
...	22 —	23 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 —	12 —	Muzaffarpur
...	21 —	21 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	12 —	11 8	Saran
...	20 —	20 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	Champaran
...	22 —	23 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	} United Provinces:
...	23 —	24 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	(a) AGRA—
...	24 —	25 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	Eastern—
...	25 —	26 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	14 —	14 —	Mirzapur
...	26 —	27 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	15 —	15 —	Benares
...	27 —	28 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	16 —	16 —	Ghazipur
...	28 —	29 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	17 —	17 —	Jannpur
...	29 —	30 —	...	...	17 —	17 —	18 —	18 —	Allahabad
...	30 —	31 —	...	...	18 —	18 —	19 —	19 —	} Central—
...	31 —	32 —	...	...	19 —	19 —	20 —	20 —	Banda
...	32 —	33 —	...	...	20 —	20 —	21 —	21 —	Fatehpur
...	33 —	34 —	...	...	21 —	21 —	22 —	22 —	Hamirpur
...	34 —	35 —	...	...	22 —	22 —	23 —	23 —	Jalaun
...	35 —	36 —	...	...	23 —	23 —	24 —	24 —	Cawnpore
...	36 —	37 —	...	...	24 —	24 —	25 —	25 —	Jhansi
...	37 —	38 —	...	...	25 —	25 —	26 —	26 —	Etawah
...	38 —	39 —	...	...	26 —	26 —	27 —	27 —	Farukhabad
...	39 —	40 —	...	...	27 —	27 —	28 —	28 —	Mainpuri
...	40 —	41 —	...	...	28 —	28 —	29 —	29 —	Etah
...	41 —	42 —	...	...	29 —	29 —	30 —	30 —	} Western—
...	42 —	43 —	...	...	30 —	30 —	31 —	31 —	Meerut
...	43 —	44 —	...	...	31 —	31 —	32 —	32 —	Agra
...	44 —	45 —	...	...	32 —	32 —	33 —	33 —	Muttra
...	45 —	46 —	...	...	33 —	33 —	34 —	34 —	Aligarh
...	46 —	47 —	...	...	34 —	34 —	35 —	35 —	Bulandshahr
...	47 —	48 —	...	...	35 —	35 —	36 —	36 —	} Submontane, east—
...	48 —	49 —	...	...	36 —	36 —	37 —	37 —	Ballia
...	49 —	50 —	...	...	37 —	37 —	38 —	38 —	Azamgarh
...	50 —	51 —	...	...	38 —	38 —	39 —	39 —	Gorakhpur
...	51 —	52 —	...	...	39 —	39 —	40 —	40 —	Basti

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF OCTOBER 1903—continued (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OHOLUK (<i>Andropogon sorghum</i>)		BAJRA OR CHHRO (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>)	
	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Best sort		Common		Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month
					Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month				
United Provinces—continued												
(a) AGRA—continued												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	16 12	17 4	27 12	27 —	8 —	7 8	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —
Budaun	16 8	16 12	22 —	22 8	5 —	5 —	11 8	11 8	20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —
Pilibit	16 14	16 —	26 —	26 —	5 4	5 4	11 12	11 12	25 —	25 —	21 4	21 14
Baroli	16 9	16 9	24 6	24 6	5 10	5 10	10 10	11 4	25 —	25 —	20 4	20 4
Moradabad	17 4	17 3	25 —	25 —	5 —	5 —	10 2	10 2	25 2	25 2	18 —	18 —
Hijor	15 12	14 10	24 12	23 8	4 8	4 —	11 3	10 7	20 3	18 —	18 —	18 —
Muzaffarnagar	16 12 1/2	16 12 1/2	23 6	23 2	9 14	9 14 1/2	10 7	10 7	19 5	21 8	18 4	17 8
Saharapur	17 8	16 6	23 1	24 2	4 5	4 5	10 3	9 11	24 —	22 —	20 —	18 —
Dehra-Dun	15 —	15 —	20 —	20 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	24 —	22 —	20 —	18 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	12 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	—	—	18 —	—
Almora	18 8	18 8	18 —	18 —	4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —	—	—	—	—
Garhwal	9 —	9 —	13 —	18 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	—	—	—	—
(b) OUDH—												
Southern—												
Partabgarh	16 —	17 8	22 —	23 —	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	24 —	24 —	21 —	21 —
Etanpur	17 8	17 12	23 —	25 12	8 —	8 —	12 —	15 —	24 —	24 —	21 —	21 —
Bao-Karoli	17 8	17 —	23 —	24 —	5 8	5 8	14 8	18 —	24 —	24 —	16 —	16 —
Unao	15 4	16 8	21 —	21 8	—	6 —	10 —	10 —	19 —	19 —	16 —	16 —
Lucknow	16 8	16 4	24 —	25 —	4 8	4 8	10 —	11 —	21 —	22 —	20 8	22 —
Hardoi	16 —	17 8	25 8	25 —	—	—	—	10 —	20 —	20 —	22 —	22 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	15 12	16 4	23 8	23 8	—	—	9 8	9 —	24 —	24 —	—	—
Barabanki	15 8	16 —	20 —	21 —	6 —	6 —	9 8	10 —	—	—	—	—
Gonda	17 —	17 8	22 8	25 —	—	—	12 4	11 —	24 —	24 8	20 —	20 —
Bahraich	18 —	18 —	32 —	31 —	7 —	7 —	14 —	18 —	33 —	33 —	26 —	26 —
Sitapur	16 8	17 8	27 —	26 8	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	23 —	23 —	23 —	23 —
Kheri	17 4	17 —	29 —	29 —	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	32 —	32 —	24 —	24 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partabgarh	—	11 14	—	21 —	—	4 8	—	7 —	—	55 —	—	—
Banswara	16 8	14 8	24 —	24 —	6 —	5 —	11 —	10 —	—	—	—	—
Mewar (Udaipur)	—	12 12	—	27 3	—	6 12	—	7 10	—	39 1	—	19 8
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	17 8	16 —	20 —	27 4	4 4	4 6	7 —	6 13	—	—	—	—
Sirohi	13 —	13 —	18 —	17 —	5 4	5 4	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	18 —	14 4
Eripura	15 2	14 12	20 —	18 12	6 —	6 —	7 12	7 8	21 8	20 4	19 —	17 4
Ajmer	13 10 1/2	14 —	20 —	20 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	29 10 1/2	24 10 1/2	20 —	20 —
Abu	{ 13 11 and 14 — }	13 11	17 12	17 12	5 4	5 4	8 2	8 3	17 12	17 15	17 —	16 12
Kishangarh	14 8	14 —	22 —	23 —	6 —	5 —	10 —	9 —	28 —	32 —	23 —	20 —
Bundi	14 4	14 4	36 —	33 11	6 —	6 4	8 5	8 —	53 8	51 —	23 12	20 —
Kotah	14 4	14 —	26 8	26 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	43 12	43 12	16 —	16 —
Jhalawar	11 8	11 6	22 —	22 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	30 —	28 4	16 —	16 —
Tonk	12 1	11 12	24 7	22 12	5 —	5 —	6 4	6 4	36 7	35 —	36 12	35 1
Jaipur	15 —	15 —	23 9	22 10	5 15	5 15	6 13	6 13	28 4	27 2	24 13	23 —
Karauli	14 6	15 15	13 12	26 4	10 5	10 4	11 9	12 13	24 12	26 14	23 12	25 10
Dholpur	19 14	16 7 1/2	13 15	22 —	7 8	7 8	9 4	9 8	30 5 1/2	28 13 1/2	29 6 1/2	27 4 1/2
Bharatpur	17 3	16 10	16 —	26 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	29 4	29 4	29 4	29 4
Alwar	15 7	15 4	21 9	22 10	8 —	8 —	8 7	8 7	24 8	24 8	23 —	21 7
Deoli	13 2	13 —	26 4	25 8	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	32 8	31 12	23 —	23 —
Nasirabad	14 4	14 4	—	—	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	28 —	28 —	21 —	19 —
Balmer	12 6	12 3	—	—	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	—	—	18 8	17 4
Anadra	{ 15 — and 15 8 }	14 10	—	—	5 9	—	8 8	—	—	—	17 —	—
Shahpura	11 14	11 8	23 —	21 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	36 —	33 —	17 —	17 —
Western—												
Jodhpur	12 1	12 5	17 8	18 8	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	22 8	18 4	17 7	17 1
Jaisalmer	10 13	11 4	—	—	6 13	7 —	9 6	9 7	18 5	18 12	16 14	17 12
Bikaner	13 —	13 8	19 —	19 8	8 8	3 4	7 —	6 8	—	—	15 —	15 8
Central India—												
Indore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nimach	12 —	12 8	—	—	7 8	8 —	8 —	8 8	29 —	28 —	—	16 —
Gwalior	18 3	18 5	24 2	22 14	6 12	6 7 1/2	7 14	7 10	30 3	30 8	28 10	28 5
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	16 —	16 —	27 —	28 —	—	—	10 —	10 —	22 —	21 —	24 —	20 —
Ferozpur	17 —	17 —	35 —	25 —	—	—	8 —	8 —	25 —	25 —	20 —	20 —
Central—												
Lahore	17 —	17 —	25 8	25 8	—	—	8 4	8 0	23 8	23 8	22 12	19 4
Gujranwala	19 —	18 8	26 —	26 —	—	—	10 8	10 —	22 —	20 —	17 —	17 —
Gujrat	19 —	19 —	24 —	24 —	—	—	10 —	10 —	30 —	30 —	19 —	16 —
Jhelam	17 8	17 —	21 —	22 —	—	—	9 —	9 —	18 —	19 —	18 —	19 —

State the number of sars (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MAHUA OR BAGI (<i>Elaeagnus</i> <i>coriacea</i>)		KANSUI OR KAKUM, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria</i> <i>italica</i>)		GRAM, OHENNA, OHOLA, KADALAT, OR SUNAGA (<i>Ocra</i> <i>aristinum</i>)		MAISE (<i>Sea Mays</i>)		ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PRA (<i>Cajanus</i> <i>indicus</i>)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	20 —	19 8	22 8	...	12 —	12 8	12 —	12 —	United Provinces—continued
...	...	18 —	18 —	18 —	18 —	26 —	26 —	11 8	11 8	12 —	12 —	(a) AGRA—continued
...	...	16 —	...	19 4	19 2	...	...	11 12	11 12	12 4	12 —	Submontane, west—
...	...	21 4	22 8	19 6	19 6	30 —	27 8	12 8	12 8	13 2	18 2	Shahjahanpur
...	...	15 3	15 2	19 8	19 14	24 8	22 12	10 8	10 8	12 8	12 8	Rudaul
...	...	24 12	...	19 2	17 10	...	...	11 3	11 —	12 6	12 8	Pilibhit
...	20 10	20 6	...	...	8 13	8 13	12 15	12 10	Baroli
23 10	22 10	24 11	23 10	20 15	20 15	25 14	23 40	10 8	10 12	13 7	13 7	Moradabad
21 —	20 —	...	...	19 —	19 —	23 —	21 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	Bijnor
...	18 8	14 —	16 —	...	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	Mossfarnagar
16 —	16 —	...	...	12 8	12 12	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 12	9 12	Saharanpur
15 —	15 —	15 —	15 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	Delra-Dan
...	Hills—
27 —	27 —	14 —	...	22 —	22 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	Naini Tal
...	22 —	25 —	...	...	12 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	Almora
28 —	28 —	16 —	20 —	21 —	23 —	20 —	20 —	11 —	12 —	13 —	12 —	Garhwāl
...	...	18 —	13 —	18 —	19 —	21 —	21 —	12 —	12 12	...	...	(b) OUDH—
...	...	25 —	26 —	19 8	21 —	28 —	30 —	13 8	13 8	12 12	12 12	Southern—
28 —	28 —	22 —	22 —	...	22 —	25 —	25 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	Partabgarh
...	...	17 —	16 —	23 —	23 4	25 —	29 —	12 —	11 12	12 —	12 —	Sultanpur
...	20 —	20 —	28 —	30 —	13 8	13 3	10 —	10 —	Rae-Baroli
21 —	23 —	18 8	17 —	23 8	25 —	30 —	20 —	12 12	13 —	12 —	12 —	Unao
...	...	16 —	16 —	25 —	25 —	30 —	26 —	13 —	13 —	12 —	12 —	Lucknow
22 —	22 —	21 —	20 —	22 —	22 —	25 —	24 —	12 8	13 —	11 8	11 8	Hardoi
22 —	22 —	10 —	10 —	24 —	24 —	32 —	32 —	14 —	14 —	12 12	12 8	Northern—
...	Fyzabad
...	Barabanki
...	Gonda
...	Bahraich
...	Sitapur
...	Khori
...	Rajputana—
...	Eastern—
...	Partabgarh
...	Banswara
...	Mewar (Udaipur)
...	Hilly Tracts of Mewar
...	(Dungarpur)
...	Sirohi
...	Erinpura
...	Ajmer
...	Abu
...	Kishangarh
...	Bundi
...	Kotah
...	Jhalawar
...	Tonk
...	Jaipur
...	Karnali
...	Dholpur
...	Bharatpur
...	Alwar
...	Deoli
...	Nasirabad
...	Balmer
...	Anadra
...	Shahpura
...	Western—
...	Jodhpur
...	Jaisalmer
...	ikaner
...	Central India—
...	Indore
...	Nimach
...	Gwalior
...	Panjab—
...	Southern—
...	Hissar
...	Ferozpur
...	Central—
...	Lahore
...	Gujranwala
...	Gujrat
...	Jhelam

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF OCTOBER 1903—continued (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetum typhoides)	
	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month
					Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month				
Panjab—continued												
South-eastern—												
Gurgaon	15 12	15 12	23 8	23 —	..	...	8 —	8 —	25 8	24 8	24 8	23 8
Delhi	16 4	16 4	24 8	23 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	24 —	20 8	23 —	22 —
Rohtak	16 8	16 8	24 —	24 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	23 —	22 —	20 —	22 —
Karnal	18 —	18 —	25 —	25 —	...	...	9 —	10 —	22 —	20 —	16 —	16 —
Submontane—												
Ambala	18 14	18 5	20 8	20 4	...	...	11 8	9 12	25 —	23 12	15 12	15 12
Ludhiana	18 12	18 8	24 —	24 —	...	...	10 8	10 —	23 8	24 —	17 —	17 8
Jalandhar	19 8	19 —	22 —	22 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	22 —	20 —	18 8	18 —
Hoshiarpur	20 —	20 —	24 —	24 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	22 —	21 —	16 —	16 —
Gurdaspur	19 —	18 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	22 —	20 —	...	...
Amritsar	18 —	18 —	23 —	23 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	25 —	24 —	17 —	17 —
Sialkot	17 4	17 —	24 —	23 8	...	...	12 —	11 8	...	25 8	...	19 8
Hills—												
Simla	12 14	12 10	18 12	18 12	...	...	8 —	8 7	14 —	14 —	13 12	13 —
Kangra	19 —	19 —	26 —	26 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	15 12	15 12	20 8	21 —	...	...	8 12	8 12	19 8	20 8	17 8	17 8
Western—												
Shahpur	19 8	19 8	27 —	27 —	...	...	9 —	8 8	23 —	23 —	21 —	21 —
Jhang	17 —	17 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	12 —	10 —	24 —	24 —	19 —	18 —
Multan	14 12	14 12	22 8	19 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	25 —	18 —	17 8	16 8
Montgomery	16 4	16 6	...	...	...	...	9 —	8 5	...	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh	16 —	16 —	21 —	21 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	15 —	15 15	25 —	23 2	...	...	11 4	11 4	30 —	28 2	25 —	25 —
N.W. Frontier Province—												
Hasara	14 6	13 14	20 10	20 8	5 —	4 8	8 12	8 —	11 14	11 14	17 —	16 —
Peshawar	16 —	15 —	24 —	24 —	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	27 —	22 —	17 —	17 —
Kohat	15 7	14 13	22 12	21 3	5 2	5 2	11 8	11 8	...	...	19 12	17 14
Bannu	22 —	21 12	29 11	28 2	10 10	10 —	11 4	11 4	25 —	21 4	25 —	25 —
Dera Ismail Khan	17 10	18 1	23 7	22 4	5 —	5 —	7 12	7 9	33 —	30 7	25 —	24 4
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	12 8	12 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —
Hyderabad	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	10 —	20 —	18 —	20 —	19 —
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	13 —	13 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	15 8	15 8
Shikarpur	15 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	21 —	19 —	24 —	23 —
Upper Sind Frontier	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	21 8	21 8	23 —	27 —
Quetta	13 4 to 14 4	13 4 to 14 4	16 8	15 8	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	17 —	18 —
Bombay—												
Konkan—												
Karwar	8 5	8 5	...	...	10 2	10 2	11 2	11 2	14 4	14 4	12 10	12 10
Ratnagiri	9 7	8 2	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	18 9	15 14
Alibag	7 6	7 6	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 14	9 14	...	...	12 15	12 15
Bombay	8 7	8 7	...	...	6 6	6 6	7 13	7 13	13 8	13 8	14 9	14 9
Tanna	10 1	10 1	...	...	9 4	9 4	10 3	10 3	20 6	20 6	18 14	18 14
Deccan and Karnatak—												
Dharwar	15 1	13 6	...	...	11 8	11 8	13 8	13 8	29 —	27 3	15 15	19 8
Belgaum	12 10	12 10	...	...	11 8	12 1	13 10	13 10	28 —	24 14	23 6	23 6
Satara	10 5	10 2	...	...	7 11	7 12	9 1	9 1	26 13	24 —	25 11	23 3
Sholapur	12 2	12 2	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 12	10 12	33 1	32 3	26 13	25 —
Bijapur	13 8	14 4	...	...	10 7	10 7	11 4	11 4	40 2	48 6	45 —	50 4
Poona	9 3	9 3	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 3	9 3	25 5	25 5	21 2	21 2
Khandesh and N.E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	12 5	12 5	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 13	9 13	35 13	33 —	29 4	29 4
Nasik	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 1	8 1	9 12	9 12	...	...	25 3	25 3
Dhulia	11 15	11 15	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	28 —	31 8	25 6	25 6
Gujarat—												
Surat	12-15	13 3	...	...	7 14	7 14	9 4	9 4	23 2	20 6	20 6	19 11
Broach	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 3	10 —	10 —	22 8	22 8	20 —	20 —
Kaira	16 8	17 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	25 —	28 —	20 —	22 8
Baroda	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	19 —	18 —
Ahmadabad	17 —	17 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	27 —	26 —	24 8	24 —
Godhra	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 —	8 8	9 8	9 —	...	...	25 —	24 —
Disa	18 —	16 14	...	...	7 4	7 8	8 12	8 12	26 —	23 14	20 —	20 —
Rajputana—												
Rajkot	18 —	18 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	35 —	31 —	21 8	22 —
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nimar	13 1	13 1	...	...	5 13	5 13	9 2	9 2	33 —	33 —	...	...
Khandwa	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 8	8 8	26 —	26 —	21 —	21 —
Hoshangabad	14 11	14 11	...	...	5 9	5 9	9 6	9 6	26 14	26 14	...	...
Betul	18 4	18 4	...	...	...	...	12 13	9 10	33 —	35 2	...	...
Ohhindwara	16 14	16 14	...	...	6 10	6 10	8 —	8 —	28 —	28 —	...	...
Nagpur	15 —	13 12	...	...	8 12	8 12	12 8	11 4	19 9	18 6	...	...
Wardha	11 6	12 8	...	...	5 —	5 13	8 1	9 6	22 13	22 13	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Holcus sorghum</i>)		KANGNI OR RAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Scleria italica</i>)		GRAM, GHENNA, OHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer ariselinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR OR TURU, CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	
...	...	12 —	12 —	21 8	20 8	24 —	24 —	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	Panjab—continued
...	...	10 —	10 —	22 8	21 8	25 —	25 8	12 —	12 —	13 8	13 8	South-eastern—
...	...	16 —	15 —	23 —	23 —	24 —	24 —	11 —	11 —	12 8	12 8	Gurgaon
22 —	20 —	...	...	20 —	20 —	23 —	20 —	18 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	Delhi
...	21 8	20 12	31 —	27 12	11 12	11 12	15 8	15 12	Rohtak
...	...	17 —	17 —	24 —	23 8	28 8	28 8	9 —	9 —	15 8	16 —	Karnal
...	...	18 —	18 —	20 —	25 —	30 —	29 —	...	...	15 8	16 —	Submontane—
...	...	12 —	12 —	24 —	23 —	27 —	27 —	6 —	6 —	14 8	15 8	Ambala
...	28 —	22 —	24 —	24 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	Ludhiana
...	...	21 —	19 —	24 —	24 —	28 —	23 —	9 12	9 12	16 —	16 —	Jalandhar
...	23 8	23 8	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	Hoshiarpur
14 —	14 —	10 —	10 —	16 —	14 8	19 12	18 12	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	Gurdaspur
...	18 —	18 —	24 —	24 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	Amritsar
...	...	13 —	12 8	21 8	21 12	20 8	20 8	10 8	12 8	14 8	16 8	Sialkot
24 —	24 —	17 —	17 —	25 —	25 —	20 —	20 —	8 —	6 —	15 —	15 —	Hills—
35 —	34 —	35 —	36 —	20 —	19 —	23 —	23 —	13 —	13 —	14 —	14 —	Simla
...	...	20 —	20 —	19 4	18 12	17 —	15 —	...	...	14 12	14 12	Kangra
...	21 8	21 8	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Northern—
...	18 8	18 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	Rawalpindi
...	18 12	18 12	...	...	9 6	8 12	14 11	14 11	Western—
...	...	12 —	12 —	17 12	18 4	17 4	18 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	13 —	Shahpur
...	...	16 —	18 —	20 —	20 —	17 —	18 —	13 —	13 —	17 —	17 —	Jhang
...	...	6 6	6 4	22 5	21 3	19 2	17 14	...	...	19 12	19 12	Multan
...	23 8 1/2	...	...	23 15 1/2	...	23 3	22 8	12 8	12 8	21 4	20 —	Montgomery
...	17 6	15 10	11 11	11 8	14 8	14 8	MusaBagar
...	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 —	8 8	16 —	16 —	Dera Ghazi Khan
...	16 —	14 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	15 —	15 —	N.-W. Frontier Province—
...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Hanwa
...	18 —	18 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	Poshawar
...	17 —	17 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	Kohat
...	14 12 1/2	14 —	16 —	16 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	11 6	Banna
...	Dera Ismail Khan
16 8	16 8	...	...	11 9	11 9	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 10	10 10	Sind and Baluchistan—
16 7	14 2	...	...	13 12	12 6	...	...	9 7	8 2	...	11 1	Karachi
...	11 4	11 4	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 14	11 14	Hyderabad
7 14	7 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 5	8 5	8 6	8 6	Thar and Parkar (Umarskot)
...	13 5	13 5	...	...	8 3	8 3	12 4	12 4	Shikarpur
...	Upper Sind Frontier
27 —	27 —	...	...	12 14	13 12	...	...	7 3	7 3	11 14	11 14	Quetta
28 —	25 8	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	6 4	6 —	10 12	10 12	Bombay—
...	13 1	13 1	...	...	10 8	10 5	10 6	10 6	Konkan—
...	14 6	14 6	...	...	8 12	8 14	11 8	11 8	Karwar
...	13 8	14 6	...	...	9 1	10 11	11 7	11 7	Ratnagiri
...	13 15	13 15	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 10	10 10	Alibag
...	Bombay
...	15 4	14 9	...	...	9 7	9 13	9 10	9 15	Tanna
...	17 4	17 4	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 15	11 15	Deccan and Karnatak—
...	14 6	14 5	...	...	9 9	9 9	10 4	10 4	Dharwar
...	14 2	14 2	...	...	8 18	8 5	14 13	14 13	Belgaum
...	12 —	12 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	Satara
23 8	24 8	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	12 —	13 —	16 —	16 —	Sholapur
20 —	20 —	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	14 —	14 —	Bijapur
...	16 —	16 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	16 8	16 8	Poona
27 —	27 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	15 8	15 8	Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—
...	15 8	15 4	...	...	9 —	9 4	16 —	16 —	Ahmadnagar
...	15 —	15 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	100 —	100 —	Nasik
...	Dhulia
...	16 7	17 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 9	10 9	Gujarat—
...	15 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Surat
...	20 7	20 8	...	...	14 6	14 6	10 10	10 10	Broach
...	24 15	24 15	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 1	9 1	Kaira
...	21 11	21 11	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 14	9 14	Kalra
...	16 4	17 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 —	10 —	Baroda
...	14 1	14 1	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 12	10 12	Ahmadabad
...	Godhra
...	Dise
...	Kathiawar—
...	Rajkot
...	Central Provinces—
...	Western—
...	Nimar
...	Khandwa
...	Hoshangabad
...	Betul
...	Chhindwara
...	Nagpur
...	Wardha

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF OCTOBER 1903—concluded (The figures

Districts	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetum typhoides)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
					Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month				
Central Provinces—continued												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	14 12	14 12	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 10	9 10	31 —	29 9	...	...
Saugor	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	30 —	29 —	...	...
Damoh	16 11	16 —	...	...	9 2	8 —	9 5	8 8	29 9	29 9	...	...
Jubbulpore	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	8 —	11 8	10 8	24 —	24 —	...	...
Mandla	20 —	21 —	...	...	10 —	11 —	13 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	18 —	18 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Balaghat	15 —	15 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Bhandara	12 4	12 4	...	...	8 —	7 4	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...
Chanda	10 5	10 5	...	...	9 5	9 5	12 —	12 —	27 3	27 3	...	...
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 10	9 2	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Raipur	17 —	17 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	14 8	15 —	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	15 —	14 —	...	...	10 8	11 —	16 8	15 —	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldana	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	36 —	36 —	13 —	18 —
Basim	10 11	11 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 5	9 5	21 2	23 10	...	...
Akola	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	21 8	21 8	18 —	18 —
Filleshpur	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	17 —	17 —	14 —	14 —
Amravati	12 12	12 12	...	...	6 6	6 6	11 11	11 11	26 —	22 —	18 —	18 —
Wan	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 8	29 —	25 —	18 —	18 —
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	8 5	8 6	12 8	12 2	5 14	5 15	11 5	11 2	22 3	22 —	26 15	26 9
Bolaram	7 9	7 11	...	...	5 15	6 —	10 8	10 11	21 8	21 12	...	...
Chadarghat	7 10	7 9	...	...	5 7	5 6	8 12	8 10	21 14	21 9	23 4	24 13
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 5	...	...	...	...
S. Canara . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	23 2	23 2	20 14	20 4
Nilgiris . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 6	9 3	...	...	...	...
Salem . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	23 14	23 5	18 13	18 13
Central—												
Bellary . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	29 10	23 —	...	...
Anantapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	13 —	32 10	30 10	...	...
Cuddapah . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	26 11	26 11	24 5	29 13
Karnul . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	33 11	33 11	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 —	...	...	...	...
Visagapatam . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	...	31 10	31 10
Godavari . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 —	29 2	29 10	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	18 11	19 11	...	...
Nellore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 14	14 13	26 —	24 —	21 14	19 —
East Coast, south—												
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 10	...	...	...	...
Chingleput . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	...	23 3	20 5
Tanjore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 3	12 —	...	...	28 6	26 —
Trichinopoly . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	34 2	29 —	24 11	23 5
Southern—												
Tinnevely . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	23 —	21 10	15 3	15 3
Madura . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 11	12 5	25 —	25 —	17 6	16 11
Mysore—												
Mysore	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 8	10 8	29 2	23 2	...	...
Bangalore	11 2	11 2	10 9	10 9	8 —	8 1	9 9	9 8	...	...	...	...
Kolar	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	9 —	11 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Tumkur	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	...	...
Hassan	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Kadur	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	30 —	30 —	...	...
Shimoga	10 8	10 8	12 10	12 10	8 6	8 6	14 11	15 13	...	...	...	...
Chitaldrug	12 —	10 —	14 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	36 —	30 —	16 —	16 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 —	6 8	6 8	6 8	8 6	8 8	11 8	12 —	...	...	...	...
Aden												
Aden	5 —	8 —	...	...	6 9	6 9	7 7	7 7	12 7	12 7	11 3	11 3

state the number of sars (of 50 tolas) and chittaks sold for one rupee)

MAHUA OR RAGI (<i>Eriosema coriaria</i>)		KANGHI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Scleria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Oryza aristata</i>)		MAISE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ANBAR OR THUR, GADJAN PNA (<i>Oryza indica</i>)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	...	...	...	21 5	21 5	...	...	11 5	11 5	10 10	10 10	Central Provinces—continued
...	...	...	...	24 —	23 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	12 8	12 8	Central—
...	...	...	...	24 —	23 10	...	...	9 2	9 1	10 10	10 10	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	21 8	21 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 8	11 8	Saugor
...	...	...	...	23 —	24 —	...	...	11 —	10 8	10 —	10 —	Damoh
...	...	...	...	19 —	19 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 12	10 12	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	8 12	8 —	9 8	9 8	Mandla
...	...	...	...	15 —	16 4	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 4	9 4	Sooni
...	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	...	...	8 14	8 14	8 —	8 —	Balaghat
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	Bhandara
...	...	...	...	17 —	17 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Chanda
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 8	11 8	Eastern—
...	...	...	...	17 —	17 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Bilaspur
...	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	...	...	9 10	9 —	9 4	10 —	Raipur
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	Sambalpur
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	18 —	18 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Berar—
...	...	...	...	15 —	14 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	Buldana
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	11 —	12 —	10 8	9 —	Basim
26 15	24 4	...	...	12 15	12 15	...	...	18 2	16 11	8 15	8 14	Atola
...	...	...	...	11 14	12 —	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	Ellichpur
...	...	...	...	13 2	12 15	...	...	8 12	8 10	12 8	8 10	Amroha
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Wun
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 14	Nizam's Territories—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	Secunderabad
24 5	24 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Bolaram
26 10	26 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 5	Chadarghat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	12 8	Madras—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Malabar
24 5	24 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	S. Canara
26 10	26 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	South, central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	12 8	Nilgiris
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Salon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	Central—
31 —	31 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	Bollary
34 —	34 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Anantapur
35 —	35 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	Chidambaram
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karaul
29 14	29 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 11	14 11	East Coast, north—
26 5	26 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 10	15 10	Ganjam
27 3	27 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 6	15 6	Vizagapatnam
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Godavari
22 5	24 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 10	15 10	East Coast, central—
24 11	24 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 3	16 3	Kistna
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nellore
21 5	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 10	15 10	East Coast, south—
21 5	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 10	15 10	Madras
27 14	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 2	14 2	Chingleput
22 —	22 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	N. Arcot
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 6	16 6	S. Arcot
28 14	25 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	Tanjore
29 10	26 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Trichinopoly
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Southern—
21 14	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 3	16 3	Tinnevely
27 14	26 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 10	16 10	Madura
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore—
26 4	26 4	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	10 11	10 11	Mysore
28 —	28 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 8	11 8	Bangalore
35 —	35 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Kolar
40 —	40 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Tumkur
34 —	34 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 8	9 —	9 —	Hassan
37 —	37 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Kadur
42 —	42 —	...	...	8 6	10 —	...	...	7 6	7 6	9 7	11 9	Shimoga
36 —	36 —	20 —	20 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Chitaldrug
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg—
28 8	27 8	...	...	25 —	25 —	...	...	6 —	6 8	9 —	9 8	Coorg
...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	...	...	9 5	9 5	32 —	32 —	Aden

J. A. ROBERTSON

Off. Director-General of Statistics

E. N. BAKER

Secretary to the Government of India



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 46.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th November, 1903.

No. 26.—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Mr. George Clifford Whitworth, of the Indian Civil Service, of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

No. 27.—Whereas the non-official Additional Members of the Council of the Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George have, in accordance with the Regulations published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Legislative Department, No. 19, dated the 23rd June, 1893, as amended by the like Notification No. 22, dated the 12th September, 1901, recommended the Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur for nomination as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations;

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 67), and section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892 (55 and 56 Vict., c. 14), the Governor General is pleased to nominate the said Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur to be an Additional Member of the said Council of the Governor General.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.**PUBLIC.**

Simla, the 9th November, 1903.

No. 3504.—Under the provisions of Section 9 of the Statute 24 and 35 Vict., Cap. 67, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that His Excellency's Council shall assemble at Calcutta in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

MEDICAL.

The 7th November, 1903.

No. 1290.—Colonel C. H. Joubert, M.B., F.R.C.S., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, United Provinces, is granted leave out of India under Article 724, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, combined with privilege leave for one month and twenty-six days, for eight months, with effect from the 14th November 1903.

JUDICIAL.

The 9th November, 1903.

No. 1944.—The services of Captain C. B. Thornhill, Cantonment Magistrate, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate, with effect from the date of the expiry of his leave.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th November, 1903.

No. 1801-G.—The services of Mr. G. E. Lillie, an Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Public Works Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties as Manager of the Udaipur-Chitor Railway.

No. 1804-G.—Captain H. F. Jacob, First Assistant to the Resident at Baroda, is granted privilege leave for twenty-nine days, with effect from the 28th September, 1903, and is also granted furlough, on medical certificate, for five months and one day under articles 233 and 311 of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave.

No. 1805-G.—Mr. C. N. Seddon, of the Indian Civil Service, Bombay Establishment, is appointed to officiate as First Assistant to the Resident at Baroda, with effect from the 28th September, 1903, and during the absence on combined leave of Captain H. F. Jacob, or until further orders.

The 13th November, 1903.

No. 1819-G.—Major J. R. C. Colvin, Superintendent of the Cooch Behar State, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 22nd November, 1903, and is also granted furlough for nine months, under articles 233 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave.

No. 1821-G.—Errata.—In the Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, Nos. 1678-G., and 1684-G., dated the 23rd October, 1903, for "Captain A. D'A. G. Bannerman" read "Major A. D'A. G. Bannerman".

No. 1823-G.—Major P. T. A. Spence, a Political Agent of the 4th class, is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class, and is posted as Political Agent in Bikaner.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 12th November, 1903.

No. 6880-P.—The services of Mr. R. E. Enthoven, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the 30th of October 1903.

The 13th November, 1903.

No. 6891-P.—Mr. N. Vijayaraghavan, Assistant Comptroller, India Treasuries, is granted privilege leave for one month and twelve days, with effect from the 29th of October 1903.

No. 6892-P.—Mr. J. C. Mitra is posted as Assistant Comptroller, India Treasuries, with effect from the 29th of October 1903.

No. 6894-P.—Mr. R. M. Dane, C.I.E., Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, is placed on special duty, with effect from the 2nd of November 1903.

Mr. A. F. Ashton, Deputy Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, is appointed to officiate as Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, with effect from the 2nd of November 1903, during the absence on special duty of Mr. R. M. Dane, C.I.E., or until further orders.

E. N. BAKER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 13th November, 1903.

ACCOUNTS.

CANTONMENTS.

No. 1087.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 20, sub-section (1), of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt syces and grass-cutters of Silladar Cavalry Regiments, and their families, from the payment of latrine fees in cantonments.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 1088.—Colonel D. Haig, C.B., C.V.O., A.D.C., British Service, to be Inspector-General of Cavalry in India, with the local rank of Major-General while so employed, *vice* Major-General Sir E. L. Elliot, K.C.B., D.S.O. Dated 30th October 1903.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 1089.—Mr. J. C. Burnham is appointed as Chemist and Manager to the Cordite Factory, Wellington, with effect from the 11th August 1898.

No. 1090.—Dr. Norman Lindsay Sheldon has been appointed by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India as Chemist to the Cordite Factory, Wellington, with effect from the 16th August 1903.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 1091.—The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff, with effect from the date specified:

To be Aide-de-Camp.

Major F. L. Adam, 3rd Battalion, Scots Guards, *vice* Captain the Hon'ble R. H. Lindsay, resigned, dated 1st November 1903.

COMMANDS.

No. 1092—Lieutenant-General Sir A. Hunter, K.C.B., D.S.O., British Service, to command the Forces, Bombay, *vice* General Sir R. C. Low, G.C.B., vacated. Dated 29th October 1903.

JUDICIAL.

No. 1093.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7, sub-sections (1) and (2) of the Indian Tolls (Army) Act, 1901 (II of 1901), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules, namely:

Rules.

1. Save as hereinafter otherwise provided in rule 2, where exemption from the payment of tolls is claimed under the Indian Tolls (Army) Act, 1901 (II of 1901), in respect of any person or body of persons or any property, a pass, in the form annexed, shall be presented on the demand of the person authorised to demand the tolls.

2. (1) No passes shall be required in the case of—

(a) officers and soldiers of—

- (i) His Majesty's Regular Forces,
- (ii) any local corps, or
- (iii) Imperial Service Troops,

in uniform when on duty or on the march ;

(b) members of a corps of Volunteers in uniform when on duty or when proceeding to or returning from duty ;

(c) officers and soldiers of the Indian Reserve Forces in uniform when proceeding from their place of residence on being called out for training or service or when proceeding back to their place of residence after such training or service ;

(d) grass-cutters and other authorized followers of—

- (i) His Majesty's Regular Forces,
- (ii) any local corps,
- (iii) Imperial Service Troops, or
- (iv) any corps of Volunteers,

when they accompany any body of such Forces, Troops or Volunteers or any members of such corps on the march ;

(e) members of the families of officers, soldiers, or authorized followers of—

- (i) His Majesty's Regular Forces, or
- (ii) any local corps,

when accompanying any body of troops, on duty or on the march ;

(f) prisoners under military escort in uniform ;

(g) the horses and baggage, and the persons (if any) employed in carrying the baggage, of any persons specified in any of the foregoing clauses, when such horses, baggage or persons accompany the persons so specified under the circumstances mentioned in those clauses, respectively ;

(h) carriages and horses belonging to His Majesty or employed in His Majesty's military service and all persons in charge of or accompanying the same, when conveying any such persons as hereinbefore in this rule mentioned, or when conveying baggage or stores ;

(i) animals accompanying any body of troops which are intended to be slaughtered for food or kept for any purpose connected with the provisioning of such troops ; or

(j) persons in charge of any carriage, horse or animal exempted under any of the foregoing clauses when accompanying the same under the circumstances mentioned in those clauses respectively.

(2) No passes shall be required in the case of officers of His Majesty's Regular Forces or of any local corps or of any Imperial Service Troops, when travelling on duty though not in uniform :

Provided that the officer so travelling shall furnish in writing to the person authorized to demand toll his name, rank and the nature of the duty on which he is engaged.

3. (1) Save as hereinafter provided in sub-rule (2) every pass shall be signed by the Commanding Officer of the regiment, corps, or detachment concerned, or by a station staff officer.

(2) In the case of members of a corps of volunteers, or of officers and soldiers of the Indian Reserve Forces, every pass shall be signed, in a Presidency-town, by the Commissioner of Police, and, elsewhere, by the District Magistrate, or by such officer as the District Magistrate may authorize in this behalf.

FORM OF PASS.

[Issued under the Indian Tolls (Army) Act, 1901 (11 of 1901).]

This pass is issued subject to the rules on the reverse in respect of the persons and property specified in the annexed schedule, and exempt from the payment of tolls on the occasion of—

Embarking or being shipped at _____

Disembarking or being landed at _____

Proceeding from _____ to _____

It will remain in force from _____ up to the _____ 190 .

Schedule.

	Number.	Name of Corps.	Remarks.
PART I.			
<i>Persons.</i>			
Officers			
Soldiers			
Members of Volunteer Corps			
Grass-cutters employed in service of troops or volunteers			
Authorized followers of troops or volunteers ...			
Members of families of officers, soldiers or authorized followers,			
Persons in charge of horses, carriages, slaughter animals and baggage.			
Prisoners			
PART II.			
<i>Property.</i>			
Horses as defined in the Act*			
Carriages			
Slaughter animals			
Baggage			

* "Horse" includes a mule and any beast of whatever description which is used for burden or draught or for carrying persons. Section 2, clause (c).

(Sd.)

Place _____
Date _____

Commanding Officer of
Station Staff Officer at
District Magistrate at
Officer authorized by District Magistrate at
Commissioner of Police at

Endorsement.

[Here enter rules 1 to 3.]

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 1094.—The following extract is published for general information :

" London Gazette," dated the 20th October 1903, page 6371.

WAR OFFICE ;

Pall Mall, 20th October, 1903.

* * * * *

STAFF.

The undermentioned appointments are made at Head-Quarters.

* * * * *

The undermentioned officers are confirmed in their appointments :

Captain W. C. Black, Indian Army, Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General.
Dated 18th December 1902.

Captain H. C. Holman, Indian Army, Staff Captain. Dated 29th December 1902.

* * * * *

PENSIONS.

No. 1095.—Conductor W. Sinclair, Military Works Services, has, under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th November 1903.

No. 1096.—Conductor Frank William Robertson, Ordnance Department, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 1097.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

11th November 1903.

Robert George Iremonger, 93rd Burma Infantry.

Arthur Harry Clark-Kennedy, Supply and Transport Corps.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Northern Circle.

No. 1098.—Store-Sergeant John Joseph Harrington to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 29th September 1903, *vice* Sub Conductor J. Fisher, appointed Assistant Overseer, Examination Branch, Foundry and Shell Factory, Cossipore, and seconded.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

Madras.

No. 1099.—Sub-Conductor Samuel Pitchford to be Conductor and Sergeant Hugh Morrison to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 8th April 1903, *vice* Conductor Robert Harding, deceased.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Madras Command.

No. 1100.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant William John Montgomery (*seconded*) to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Captain (*seconded*),

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant Thomas Cuthbert Lawrence
to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Captain;

First Class Assistant Surgeons—

William Henry Cooper

Richard Cumming Debeaux Prince

Robert Collins

John Fisher

Thomas Kiddle

(seconded)

to be Senior Assistant Surgeons with the honorary rank of Lieutenant
(seconded);

First Class Assistant Surgeon Thomas McDonough to be Senior Assistant Surgeon
with the honorary rank of Lieutenant,—
with effect from the 8th June 1903, *vice* Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Captain
William Edward Hendricks, superannuated.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bombay Command.

No. 1101.—No. 240, third class Hospital Assistant Muhammed Saheb Baxoomia, having
completed five years' service in that class, and passed the required departmental examina-
tion, is promoted to the second class, with effect from the 30th September 1903.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1102.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments :

14th Murray's Jat Lancers.

Kot-Dafadar Bhola Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Kchar Singh, transferred to the 94th
Russell's Infantry, with effect from the 1st June 1903.

Kot-Dafadar Khazan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Dhulip Singh, transferred to the 27th
Light Cavalry, with effect from the 1st June 1903.

Dafadar Balwant Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Girwar Singh, transferred to the 27th
Light Cavalry, with effect from the 1st June 1903.

27th Light Cavalry.

Risaldar Ali Gauhar Khan to be Risaldar-Major, Jemadar Mahmud Khan to be Risal-
dar, Dafadar Shaikh Mainuddin to be Jemadar, *vice* Risaldar-Major Shaikh
Mustafa, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 11th
October 1903.

Jemadar Sikandar Beg to be Ressaidar, *vice* Sadasiva Rao, transferred to the pension
establishment, with effect from the 11th October 1903, and to be Woordie-
Major, *vice* Ghaus Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with
effect from the 13th October 1903.

55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Havildar Kishn Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Arjun Singh, transferred to the 82nd Pun-
jabis, with effect from the 1st July 1903.

69th Punjabis.

Havildar Fazl Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Mehdi Khan, transferred to the pension esta b-
lishment, with effect from the 8th September 1903.

76th Punjabis.

Subadar Atar Singh, from 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force), to be Subadar-Major;

Jemadars Sher Singh, from the 29th Punjabis, and Husain Shah and Ahmad Khan, from
the late Hong Kong Regiment, to be Subadars.

Havildar Hashmat Ali Khan, from the 24th Hazara Mountain Battery (Frontier Force),
Kot-Dafadar Jabbar, from the 16th Cavalry, Havildar Ghan Singh, from
the 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force), Havildar Basant Singh, from the 24th Pun-
jabis and Lance-Dafadar Neki Ram, from the 16th Cavalry, to be Jemadars, to
fill existing vacancies,—

with effect from the 16th May 1903.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 1103.—With reference to G. G. Os. Nos. 659 and 779 of 1903, it is hereby notified that the Kolar Gold Fields Rifle Volunteers will take precedence among other Volunteer Corps according to the date of the order notifying its formation, i.e., the 26th June 1903. The Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Volunteer Rifles will have the same precedence as the old Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifles.

APPOINTMENTS.

Assam Valley Light Horse.

No. 1104.—Major Charles Thorpe Jessop to be Commandant, *vice* Kirwan, transferred to the supernumerary list.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1105.—William Rowan Wilson, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Smithe, promoted.

East Coast Rifle Volunteers.

No. 1106.—Hugh Aglionby Shore, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st October 1903, *vice* Dains, resigned.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 59.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:

Engineer B. R. M. Brebner, Royal Indian Marine, (m. c.) for two months.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 60.—The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 19th October 1903:

Chief Engineer F. O. Gadsden, Royal Indian Marine.

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 10th November, 1903.

No. 408.—In supersession of Public Works Department Notification No. 111, dated the 20th March 1891, the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish the following rules under section 22 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, defining the cases in which, and in those cases the extent to which, the procedure prescribed in Sections 17 to 20 (both inclusive) of the Act may be dispensed with:

VI.—OPENING OF DEVIATION LINES, TEMPORARY DIVERSIONS, MINOR WORKS, ETC., ON EXISTING RAILWAYS.

1. Notice required—

For the following works, namely, deviation lines, stations, junctions and crossings on the level, and any alteration or reconstruction materially affecting the structural character

of any work, when the works named form part of, or are directly connected with, a railway used for the public carriage of passengers, and have been constructed after the inspection which preceded the first opening of the section of railway in which they are situated, only such notice will be required from the Railway Administration, in lieu of the notice prescribed in Chapter I, paragraph 1, as may be required by the Inspector concerned.

2. Powers of Inspectors—

(a) Power is conferred on the Inspector to dispense with the notice required under section 17 (1) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and without previous report under section 19, to sanction the opening for passenger traffic of the following works, when forming part of, or directly connected with, a railway used for the public carriage of passengers, if he is satisfied, either with or without inspection, that provisions (b), (c) and (f) of subsection (1) of section 19 of the Act have been duly fulfilled :

- i. Temporary diversions,* including temporary bridges and their approaches, when the waterway is considerable, or the approaches steep and tortuous.
- ii. New bridges or extensions of existing bridges on a line already opened.
- iii. Any interlocking apparatus to be used for working points over which passenger trains may run, or signals for the protection of passenger trains.
- iv. Any extensive alteration in the arrangements for signalling.
- v. Any station or junction of a line used for passengers with another, or any crossing on the level by means of a diamond crossing, of a line used for passengers by another.

Works so opened should be subsequently inspected at the earliest possible date.

(b) In all cases coming under the above rule, the Inspector will, on authorising the opening of the work, report the matter for the information of the Government of India. As a rule a very brief report, by telegram or otherwise, will suffice for this purpose; and any further details which the Senior Government Inspector may consider necessary should be given in the next Inspection Report.

(c) In the case of minor works other than those named in paragraph 2 (a), the Inspector will exercise his discretion as to carrying out a subsequent inspection.

(d) The authority for opening any works such as those referred to in rule (a), (b) and (c) shall be communicated *in writing* by the Inspector to the Railway Administration, and a list of the works so authorized during each half-year shall be appended to the usual Inspection Report of the railway for that half-year—*vide* Appendix H, with reference to the authorization, and with such further remarks as may be thought fit.

No. 409.—Mr. H. H. D. Butterfield, officiating Deputy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Bombay, is transferred to the Office of the Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Calcutta.

No. 410.—Mr. H. M. C. Trotter, Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from leave, posted to the Office of the Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Bombay.

The 11th November, 1903.

No. 411.—It is hereby notified for general information that His Excellency the Governor General in Council, having sanctioned a location survey of a line of railway on the metre gauge to Malda from some point on the Eastern Bengal State Railway between Raygunj and Katihar, is pleased to place the same under the control of the Director of Railway Construction.

2. This survey will be known as the Katihar-Malda Survey.

No. 412.—Mr. W. Nathan, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is, on return from leave, appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Katihar-Malda Branch Railway Survey, with the rank of Superintendent of Works.

The 12th November, 1903.

No. 414.—It is hereby notified for general information that His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the construction by the Southern Punjab Railway Company, as an integral part of their system of a line of railway on the 5' 6" gauge from McLeodganj road station on the Southern Punjab Railway *via* Fazilka and Ferozepore to Ludhiana station on the North Western Railway, a distance of about 162 miles.

No. 415.—Captain G. Lubbock, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, State Railways, is, on return from leave, appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, until further orders.

* *NOTE.*—Temporary diversions may, in cases of accident, be opened under section 21 on the responsibility of the Railway Administration; but the Inspector should, if the use of the temporary diversion be likely to be extended for more than three days, and if he considers it necessary, take the earliest possible opportunity of inspecting it.

No. 416.—Mr. J. E. Gabbett, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary rank, State Railways, and officiating Engineer-in-Chief, Murshidabad Branch, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is, on relief by Mr. W. R. Haughton returning from leave, posted to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

A. BRERETON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th November, 1903.

No. 407.—Mr. J. D. Stuart, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is permanently transferred to Burma.

The 12th November, 1903.

No. 413.—Messrs. Raj Narain and Kena Ram Chatterjee, qualified students of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, are appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department as Assistant Engineers, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 17th and 26th September 1903, respectively, and are posted to the United Provinces.

SIDNEY PRESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 12th November 1903, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.

The cyclonic storm which was approaching Madras on the 5th struck the Madras coast on the morning of the 6th. The storm never moved very much after this date, but gradually diminished in size and intensity finally disappearing on the morning of the 10th. The storm practically ushered in the north-east monsoon along the Madras coast, as up to the appearance of this storm the winds had been very unsteady and variable in this region. Heavy rain fell during the existence of the storm along the Madras coast and showers over Southern India. The principal falls reported were :—Madras 4·95", Nellore 3·79" and Cuddapah 3·34" on the 6th; Negapatam 2·73", Waltair (Vizagapatam) 2·51" and Cocanada 2·49" on the 7th; Cocanada 3·80" and Madras 2·80" on the 8th; Negapatam 3·57" and Cocanada 2·24" on the 9th; and Mysore 2·56", Masulipatam 2·40" and Wellington 2·01" on the 10th.

Although the storm broke up on the 10th the weather remained very unsettled and rainy over the whole of southern India on the 11th and 12th, the principal falls of rain reported having been 4·09" at Bangalore, 2·45" at Cuddapah and 5·88" at Nellore on the 11th and 1·30" at Wellington and 2·58" at Nellore on the 12th. Showers were received in Burma during these two days, and conditions at the close of the week under review were apparently becoming very disturbed over the Bay and the Peninsula and slightly disturbed over the east of the Arabian Sea.

Light to heavy showers were received over the North-West Himalayas between the 6th and the 8th, and the weather was again becoming feebly unsettled over Kashmir, etc., at the close of the week.

Except over the areas described above, the weather has been quiet, fine and rainless during the week under review, and the rainfall table shows that the week was actually or practically rainless over Burma (Wet), Bengal, Assam and north-western and central India. Elsewhere more or less rain was received, the average actual fall ranging from 8·08" in the East-Coast (South), 6·21" in the Waltair subdivision, 4·66" in the Mysore subdivision and 4·25" in the Bellary subdivision to 0·16" in the Cuttack, 0·17" in the Bombay and 0·10" in the Simla subdivisions. The week's rainfall was in large excess along the east coast and in Mysore and the Deccan and in slight excess in Malabar. Elsewhere the rainfall was generally normal or in defect.

The seasonal rainfall is in defect in the Lahore subdivision and in Baluchistan, in considerable to large excess over the east and centre of the Peninsula and normal elsewhere.

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall subdivision named after representative station.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 12TH NOVEMBER 1903.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 1ST MAY 1903 TO 12TH NOVEMBER 1903.			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE VARIATION.	
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
		Inches.	Inches.		Inches.	Inches.			
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon)	...	0'59	0'93	— 0'34	152'43	147'77	+ 4'66	+ 3	+ 3
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo)	...	0'02	0'41	— 0'39	60'08	59'89	+ 0'19	0	+ 1
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay)	...	0'38	0'29	+ 0'09	28'24	30'64	— 2'40	— 8	— 8
4. Delta of Bengal	{ Narayanganj.	0	0'28	— 0'28	83'47	78'64	+ 4'53	+ 6	+ 6
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagan)	{ Calcutta	0	0'25	— 0'25	51'79	54'61	— 6'82	— 12	— 11
	...	0	0'19	— 0'19	121'50	118'79	+ 2'71	+ 2	+ 2
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, East.	{ Dinajpur	0	0'05	— 0'05	81'86	90'65	— 8'79	— 10	— 10
	{ Darbhanga	0	0'04	— 0'04	54'70	49'30	+ 5'40	+ 11	+ 11
	{ Bahraich	0	0'08	— 0'08	51'87	45'21	+ 6'66	+ 15	+ 15
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East	{ Burdwan	0'01	0'17	— 0'16	52'84	52'33	+ 0'51	+ 1	+ 1
	{ Patna	0	0'12	— 0'12	36'23	43'29	— 7'06	— 16	— 16
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, West.	{ Simla	0'10	0'13	— 0'03	45'05	48'43	— 3'38	— 7	— 7
	{ Ludhiana	0	0'08	— 0'08	32'64	36'77	— 4'13	— 11	— 11
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	{ Cawnpore	0	0'06	— 0'06	34'01	32'38	+ 1'63	+ 5	+ 5
10. N. W. Dry Area (Bikaner)	{ Lahore	0	0'02	— 0'02	12'81	20'68	— 7'87	— 38	— 38
11. Baluchistan (Quetta)	...	0	0'01	— 0'01	9'43	8'08	+ 1'35	+ 17	+ 17
	...	0	0	0	0'92	1'43	— 0'51	— 36	— 36
12. East Coast, North	{ Waltair	6'21	1'83	+ 4'38	44'63	38'74	+ 5'89	+ 15	+ 4
	{ Cuttack	0'16	0'48	— 0'32	64'33	58'53	+ 5'80	+ 10	+ 11
13. East Satpuras	{ Ranchi	0	0'09	— 0'09	46'68	53'45	— 6'77	— 13	— 13
	{ Raipur	0'01	0'23	— 0'22	51'59	50'56	+ 1'03	+ 2	+ 2
	{ Jabulpore	0	0'20	— 0'20	62'83	58'30	+ 4'53	+ 8	+ 8
14. Central India Plateau	{ Jhansi	0	0'08	— 0'08	41'29	42'28	— 0'99	— 2	— 2
	{ Jaipur	0	0'01	— 0'01	21'59	21'40	+ 0'19	+ 1	+ 1
	{ Indore	0	0'02	— 0'02	42'62	40'75	+ 1'87	+ 5	+ 5
15. West Coast	{ Calicut	2'32	1'90	+ 0'42	101'80	92'64	+ 9'16	+ 10	+ 10
	{ Bombay	0'17	0'37	— 0'20	107'67	98'76	+ 8'91	+ 9	+ 9
16. Gujarat	{ Ahmedabad	0	0'04	— 0'04	33'29	38'25	— 4'96	— 13	— 13
	{ Rajkot	0	0'06	— 0'06	20'79	20'79	— 0'12	— 1	0
17. West Satpuras (Akola)	...	0	0'24	— 0'24	36'91	33'11	+ 3'80	+ 11	+ 12
18. Deccan	{ Bellary	4'25	0'62	+ 3'63	36'50	24'38	+ 12'12	+ 50	+ 36
	{ Bijapur	0'34	0'42	— 0'08	33'37	29'31	+ 4'06	+ 14	+ 14
	{ Hyderabad	2'09	0'32	+ 1'77	44'06	29'40	+ 14'66	+ 50	+ 44
19. South India	{ Mysore	4'66	1'10	+ 3'56	43'35	26'93	+ 16'42	+ 61	+ 50
	{ Madura	2'08	1'58	+ 0'50	28'78	24'67	+ 4'11	+ 17	+ 16
20. East Coast, South (Madras)	...	8'09	3'10	+ 4'99	37'78	30'68	+ 7'10	+ 23	+ 8

W. L. DALLAS,

for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India
and Director General of Indian Observatories.J. O. MILLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SINLA:

The 12th November, 1903.

**STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF
INDIAN RAILWAYS.**

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

A.5—Accounts the figures in column *Total en:rgs.* audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	AVERAGE EARNINGS PER MILE PER WEEK.				RESULTS OF WORKING DURING 2ND-HALF OF YEAR.								RESULTS OF WORKING FOR OFFICIAL YEAR.			
	During 2nd half of 1902.		During 1st half of 1902.		Total earnings for week ending.		Earnings per mile open for week.		Total earnings from 1st July to		Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.	Decrease.		
	1902.	1903.	1st November 1902.	1st October 1903.	1902.	1903.	1st November 1902.	1st October 1903.	1st November 1902.	1st October 1903.						
	Miles.	Miles.			R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		
State and Guaranteed Railways.																
East Indian	624	671	1,072	1,072	13,33,527	12,99,000	685	658	2,04,59,166	2,16,24,000	3,04,72,000	13,61,882	...	...
Bengal Central	154	183	139	139	26,652	41,330	192	297	4,95,174	6,21,000	9,27,000	1,22,320	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur (inclgd. Raipur-Dhamtari & 6")	153	169	1,805	1,805	1,95,746	2,69,000	124	149	39,84,717	43,00,000	83,09,000	6,51,166	...	...
Great Indian Peninsula system	418	534	1,569	1,569	4,02,753	7,13,000	314	454	85,27,970	1,00,13,000	2,34,65,000	30,94,825	...	...
Indian Midland (inclgd. Bhopal-Itarsi)	176	217	871	916	1,40,609	1,20,000	162	138	21,57,188	20,75,000	47,01,000	...	...	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	276	283	21	21	4,322	5,400	209	257	59,040	86,400	1,69,000	...	...	...
North Western (inclgd. Nowshera-Dargai & 6")	247	255	3,267	3,267	7,95,327	9,35,000	252	286	1,31,51,882	1,66,33,000	2,94,20,000	51,60,514	...	...
Orissa and Rohilkhand (inclgd. m. g.)	208	249	1,162	1,162	2,33,984	2,37,000	210	264	38,31,097	39,22,000	80,82,000	5,35,532	...	...
Eastern Bengal (inclgd. metre & 6")	495	386	859	859	4,04,330	5,24,000	455	583	65,43,256	68,62,000	1,02,95,000	1,09,642	...	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	566	657	461	461	2,64,701	2,57,000	574	557	40,29,753	40,41,000	92,06,000	6,32,266	...	...
Madras	248	259	838	838	1,77,877	2,45,000	200	272	37,75,718	41,28,000	79,10,000	6,43,464	...	...
North-East line	148	173	494	495	40,373	90,000	100	182	13,31,470	13,26,000	25,86,000	...	...	...
Hardwar-Dehra	144	152	32	32	6,433	4,970	201	153	84,760	73,100	1,52,000	...	...	...
Rajputana-Malwa (inclgd. Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda & 6")	266	268	1,784	1,784	3,47,556	3,41,000	195	191	67,49,519	59,43,000	1,22,10,000	...	...	...
Punjab-Deesa	31	36	17	17	601	400	39	24	8,825	8,100	17,100	...	...	...
South Indian	184	191	1,124	1,124	1,60,205	1,98,000	141	176	35,44,395	39,86,000	72,71,000	9,66,578	...	...
Tinnevely-Quilon (British section)	82	82	50	50	1,765	4,500	93	89	28,055	75,500	1,02,000	67,221	...	...
Tanjore District Board	103	103	71	71	5,886	6,300	83	89	1,03,044	1,20,000	240,000	53,616	...	...
Southern Mahratta (inclgd. Gl.-M. Pros. sec.)	104	115	1,165	1,165	1,11,265	1,30,000	96	112	20,91,441	21,33,000	40,000	83,012	...	...
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	107	107	290	290	27,007	29,600	91	100	5,05,763	4,55,000	8,65,000	...	...	...
Bengal and N.W. (inclgd. Tirhoot sec.)	130	158	1,261	1,261	1,72,466	1,75,000	137	132	25,95,721	30,79,000	66,87,000	8,91,449	...	...
Lucknow Barilly	127	144	200	200	18,843	19,600	94	88	3,85,516	3,99,000	7,96,000	1,47,131	...	...
Assam-Bengal	68	68	589	643	43,183	56,300	73	86	6,85,778	7,77,000	13,10,000	1,47,131	...	...
Burma	176	202	1,178	1,337	2,18,138	2,71,000	185	203	34,90,643	39,04,000	72,56,000	6,79,842	...	...
Brahmaputra-Suklaphar	94	79	59	59	4,513	6,800	76	115	97,655	1,06,000	1,52,000	7,299	...	...
Madras-Hyderabad (British sec.)	70	78	124	124	5,452	7,900	44	64	1,52,677	1,79,000	3,31,000	40,444	...	...
Nilgiri	311	337	17	17	3,384	3,600	199	229	1,10,054	78,900	2,12,620	...	...	...
Special gauge. } Jorhat	69	57	30	28	1,364	2,000	45	71	36,093	36,400	57,100	1,371	...	...
	261	286	21,127	21,883	52,51,832	59,98,900	249	274	8,91,22,391	3,63,57,400	17,36,33,805	1,84,98,395	...	...

District	Area	Population	Revenue	Land Revenue	Municipalities	Police	Judicial	Education	Public Works	Miscellaneous	Total	Grand Total
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	162	231	46,629	41,800	288	270	5,79,005	5,59,000	...	60	29,005	10,15,207
Tarapur	22	202	5,614	5,500	255	250	90,940	97,000	...	...	...	1,92,087
South Behar	79	123	8,058	8,000	102	101	1,01,976	1,38,000	...	...	3,976	2,89,686
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samastha)	485	85	30,751	35,200	72	83	5,97,510	6,28,000	1,30,490	...	...	9,84,704
Rajpura-Bhatinda	107	149	15,446	14,800	141	138	2,81,721	2,71,000	...	10,721	...	5,97,176
Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jahal	79	89	8,191	8,000	104	113	1,32,696	1,55,000	22,304	...	...	2,16,719
The Nizam's Guaranteed State	334	261	58,513	84,600	175	253	12,31,222	10,68,000	...	1,63,222	...	23,84,529
Tanti Valley	155	105	12,889	13,000	83	84	1,67,226	1,62,000	...	5,226	...	3,62,755
Pekid Cambar	33	71	1,614	2,100	50	64	34,931	36,000	1,669	...	...	78,366
Nagda-Ujjain	34	82	1,881	2,100	55	62	31,741	25,600	...	6,141	...	88,539
Bina-Goon-Batran	148	35	5,817	4,300	39	29	63,064	73,100	10,036	...	...	1,28,632
Bhopal-Ujjain	114	92	7,107	8,000	67	75	1,27,761	1,13,000	...	14,761	...	3,27,433
Kolar Gold-fields	10	404	3,381	3,500	338	350	84,373	70,300	...	12,973	...	1,38,065
Robikhand and Kamaon (Co.'s sec.)	66	143	16,700	20,000	253	303	1,84,510	1,88,000	3,490	...	...	3,48,811
Sageel-Raxal	18	45	626	600	35	33	8,552	7,200	...	1,352	...	18,506
Noakhali (Bengal)	30	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	14,600	14,600	...	...	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathanj	51	74	4,577	6,200	85	124	66,944	75,300	8,356	...	...	1,10,834
Bengal-Doonars	36	143	9,154	11,300	254	314	1,12,039	1,44,000	31,961	...	...	1,53,074
Bengal-Doonars extensions	78	208	8,843	6,600	113	56	91,425	1,18,000	26,575	...	...	1,51,945
Dibru-Sadiya	78	...	17,300	19,300	222	247	2,97,877	3,61,000	63,123	...	...	5,08,010
Shoranur-Cochin	65	76	4,288	7,000	66	108	79,583	1,19,000	39,417	...	...	2,17,000
Ahmedabad-Parantij	55	58	1,940	2,000	35	30	47,292	41,000	...	5,692	...	87,100
Ahmedabad-Dhoka	34	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	21,600	21,600	...	...	41,200
The Gakwar's railway	122	63	4,298	6,500	35	48	1,04,814	1,11,000	6,186	...	...	2,36,000
Kohapur	29	83	2,134	2,600	74	90	35,451	37,600	2,149	...	...	81,995
Yavatpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M. Nanjangud)	67	72	3,701	5,000	55	68	91,178	86,000	...	5,178	...	1,50,087
Bihar-Shimoga	38	32	828	1,500	22	39	18,578	19,200	622	...	...	37,438
Hydrabad-Gokirari Valley	392	108	26,944	34,900	69	89	5,42,018	4,81,000	...	61,018	...	13,25,851
Bhatnagar Gondal-Junagad-Forbandar	334	82	19,031	25,800	57	77	3,41,250	3,99,000	57,750	...	...	7,51,745
Jetalsar-Rajkot	46	60	1,204	3,300	26	72	39,540	50,300	10,360	...	...	84,918
Jamnagar	54	45	1,174	2,500	23	46	44,387	45,200	913	...	...	86,055
Dhanganadra	21	33	612	700	31	33	5,732	11,800	2,063	...	...	20,781
Jodhpur-Bikaner	699	59	25,557	27,200	37	39	5,38,304	5,66,000	27,030	...	...	10,81,960
Udaipur-Chitor	67	58	2,825	2,700	42	40	62,165	51,400	...	10,765	...	1,20,818
Darjeeling-Himalayan	51	326	21,166	23,000	415	451	2,84,971	2,78,000	...	6,971	...	5,26,679
Cooch Behar	24	69	2,341	3,500	69	101	41,400	39,600	...	1,800	...	60,508
The Gakwar's Dabhoi	73	52	2,310	2,900	29	33	53,059	60,600	7,541	...	...	1,23,156
Rajpura	37	21	474	500	13	14	10,749	10,800	51	...	...	24,222
Morvi	54	58	3,052	6,500	52	70	88,504	94,900	6,338	...	...	1,83,114
Barai	22	101	573	1,400	40	64	27,787	31,300	3,513	...	...	81,311
Total	4,136	106	3,88,170	4,61,200	90	103	67,20,793	68,71,700	1,50,907	...	...	1,31,61,718
GRAND TOTAL	25,463	256	56,40,000	64,60,100	221	245	9,58,43,184	10,32,29,100	73,85,916	...	...	18,67,95,523

(a) From 1st June to 1st November 1902. (b) From 15th May to 31st October 1903.

(c) From 2nd June to 1st November 1902.

Signed, the 12th November, 1903.

A. R. JACOBSON,
Offg. Under Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA at the GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, Simla.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 47.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 17th November, 1903.

No. 28.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 17 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 & 25 Vict., c. 17), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Friday, the 4th December, 1903, at 11 A.M. as the time, and the Council Chamber in the Government House, Calcutta, as the place, for a meeting of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 9th November 1903.

No. 3504.—Under the provisions of section 9 of the Statute 24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 67, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that His Excellency's Council shall assemble at Calcutta in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Calcutta, the 19th November 1903.

No. 3518.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following clause shall be substituted for the first paragraph, down to the proviso, of rule VI-6 of the Rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879, as amended by subsequent Notifications:—

6. Licenses to import or export arms, other than cannon or rifles not excepted as in the next foregoing rule, ammunition or military stores by sea, may be granted at the ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon, Calicut, Karachi, Aden, and for no other ports except that at the ports of Akyab and Moulmein licenses for the import of saltpetre and lead only may be granted, and at the port of Tuticorin licenses may be granted only for the import of sulphur proved to the satisfaction of the Local Government to be intended for *bona fide* agricultural purposes. They shall be granted by the Commissioners of Police in respect of the Presidency towns and of Rangoon, by the Magistrate of the district in respect of Calicut, Moulmein, Akyab, and Karachi, and by the Local Government in respect of Tuticorin. The fee payable in respect of each such license shall be ten rupees, except in respect of licenses for the import of sulphur at Tuticorin, which may be granted without payment of any fee as provided in rule 16 C, and the licenses shall be in the Forms III and IV appended to these rules. It shall be a condition of such licenses that the arms, ammunition, or military stores imported shall either be deposited in a warehouse appointed under section 15 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, or in a warehouse licensed under section 16 of the same Act, and sanctioned in this regard under section 7 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, or ~~that they shall be at once despatched~~ ^{and} ~~to their destination under a separate license~~ to transport.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 13th November 1903.

No. 625.—The services of Mr. A. T. Forbes, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras, with effect from the date of the expiration of his leave.

The 19th November 1903.

No. 645.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Anson, Commissioner, Fyzabad Division, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 30th November 1903.

MEDICAL.

The 13th November 1903.

No. 1304.—The services of Captain A. Miller, M.B., I.M.S. (Madras), are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

The 19th November 1903.

No. 1309.—The services of Major R. W. H. Jackson, M.D., R.A.M.C., are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

The 20th November 1903.

No. 1315.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. Lukis, M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S. (Bengal), is placed temporarily on special duty with His Excellency the Viceroy.

SANITARY PLAGUE.

The 20th November 1903.

No. 1693.—The following telegram is published for general information :—

Telegram dated Pera, the 17th November 1903.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Quarantine on arrivals from Alexandria reduced to forty-eight hours with rigorous disinfection and rat destruction. Quarantine on arrivals from coast between Alexandretta Latakia inclusive reduced to forty-eight hours.

PORT BLAIR.

The 13th November 1903.

No. 712.—Mr. H. M. S. Clarke, 8th Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, is appointed to officiate as 6th Assistant Superintendent, *vice* Mr. H. H. Duff, and as 7th Assistant Superintendent on Mr. W. H. Brookes' return from leave.

No. 714.—Mr. W. H. Brookes, 6th Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, is, on return from leave, appointed to officiate as 5th Assistant Superintendent, *vice* Mr. R. F. Lewis, officiating as 4th Assistant Superintendent.

No. 716.—Consequent on the grant of privilege leave combined with furlough to Muhammad Ashiq Ali Khan, Khan Bahadur, 4th Assistant Superintendent, and officiating as 3rd Assistant Superintendent, the following officiating appointments are made in the Port Blair Commission :—

- Mr. R. F. Lewis, 5th Assistant Superintendent, and officiating 4th Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 3rd Assistant Superintendent.
- Mr. W. H. Brookes, 6th Assistant Superintendent, and officiating 5th Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 4th Assistant Superintendent.
- Mr. C. W. B. Anderson, 7th Assistant Superintendent, and officiating 6th Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 5th Assistant Superintendent.
- Mr. H. M. S. Clarke, 8th Assistant Superintendent, and officiating 7th Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 6th Assistant Superintendent.
- Mr. A. Prideaux, Officiating 8th Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 7th Assistant Superintendent.

The 20th November 1903.

No. 724.—In continuation of the Notification by the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 716, dated the 13th November 1903, Mr. Henry Holroyd Tayler is appointed to officiate as 8th Assistant Superintendent in the Port Blair Commission, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

No. 726.—The services of Captain E. E. Waters, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), Officiating Senior Medical Officer, Port Blair, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 16th October 1903.

JUDICIAL.

The 20th November 1903.

No. 1967.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. M. Minchin, Cantonment Magistrate, Poona, has been granted an extension of leave for two days in continuation of the leave granted in the Home Department Notification No. 1137, dated the 25th July 1902, and the extension subsequently granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 18th November 1903.

No. 530.—The services of the Reverend A. M. Nelson, Probationary Chaplain of the Church of Scotland (Bengal establishment), are placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 533.—The services of the Reverend J. D. Gordon, Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bombay Ecclesiastical establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

No. 536.—The Reverend Allan Manson Nelson has been appointed a Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, on probation, on the Bengal Ecclesiastical establishment.

No. 538.—The services of the Reverend D. H. Gillan, Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bengal Ecclesiastical establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces.

No. 541.—The Reverend Andrew Macfarlane has been appointed a Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, on probation, on the Bombay Ecclesiastical establishment.

The 20th November 1903.

No. 544.—The Reverend O. D. Watkins, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal (Lucknow) Ecclesiastical establishment, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 13th December 1903.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

Calcutta, the 20th November 1903.

No. 2077—10-24.—Veterinary-Major W. R. Hagger, Indian Civil Veterinary Department, is appointed Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Rajputana, with effect from the date on which he is relieved by Veterinary-Major J. Brodie-Mills of the duties of Principal of the Bombay Veterinary College.

DITION, or

No. 2082—10-25.—Veterinary-Captain W. O. Dawson, Indian Civil Veterinary Department, is appointed Assistant to the Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department, with effect from the date on which he is relieved by Veterinary-Major W. R. Hagger of his duties as Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Rajputana.

PRACTICAL ARTS AND MUSEUMS.

The 12th November 1903.

No. 3824—2-12.—The services of Mr. E. P. Stebbing, Deputy Conservator of Forests, who was appointed to officiate as Superintendent of the Natural History Section, Indian Museum, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the date on which Major Alcock, I.M.S., resumes charge of his duties as Superintendent.

FORESTS.

The 19th November 1903.

No. 1348-F.—217-5.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the 13th October 1903, in consequence of the death of Mr. F. B. Dickinson, Conservator of Forests, 1st grade :—

- (i) Mr. E. E. Fernandez, Conservator, 2nd (officiating 1st) grade, Berar, is confirmed in the latter grade
- (ii) Mr. F. Beadon Bryant, Conservator, 2nd grade, Upper Burma, to officiate as Conservator, 1st grade.
- (iii) Mr. F. A. Hauxwell, Conservator, 3rd (officiating 2nd) grade, Upper Burma, is confirmed in the latter grade.
- (iv) Mr. H. Slade, Deputy Conservator, 1st grade, Burma, on privilege leave, is appointed to be Conservator, 3rd grade, and to officiate in the 2nd grade of that class.
- (v) Mr. T. J. Campbell, Deputy Conservator, 1st grade, United Provinces, to officiate as Conservator, 3rd grade, in charge of the Central Circle in those Provinces.

J. O. MILLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.
NOTIFICATIONS.*Simla, the 14th November 1903.*

No. 2706-E. C.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Ervin Edward Osgood, as Vice and Deputy Consul-General for the United States of America at Calcutta.

The 16th November 1903.

No. 2721-E. C.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Chevalier R. von Vesteneck as acting Consul at Bombay for the Astro-Hungarian Empire, during the absence of Herr Heinrich Fehltischka.

Fort William, the 19th November 1903.

No. 2-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 20, sub-section (2), of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), as applied to the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, the Cantonment of Secunderabad, the Hyderabad Contingent stations of Aurangabad and Bolarum, and the railway lands in the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad (other than the railway lands in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and those referred to in the Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 4564-I., dated the 18th November 1891, and No. 3244-I. B., dated the 26th August 1897, but including those which are or may hereafter be occupied by the Hyderabad Godavari Valley Railway), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prescribe that one hundred rupees of the currency of British India shall be convertible into one hundred and ten Hali Sikka rupees for the purpose of calculating stamp duty until further notice.

2. The Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2792-I. B., dated the 23rd July 1901, is hereby cancelled.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.
NOTIFICATIONS.**LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.***Calcutta, the 20th November 1903.*

No. 7055-P.—Mr. E. H. Burke, Deputy Comptroller, Post Office, is posted as Deputy Comptroller, Post Office, Punjab Circle Audit Office, with effect from the 23rd of October 1903.

No. 7065-P.—Mr. L. E. Pritchard, Deputy Comptroller General, is granted privilege leave for 30 days, with effect from the 14th of November 1903.

Mr. G. D. Pudumjee is appointed to officiate as Deputy Comptroller General, with effect from the 14th of November 1903, and until further orders.

E. N. BAKER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
*Calcutta, the 20th November 1903.***APPOINTMENTS.****INDIAN ARMY.**

No. 1107.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenants—

Louis George Beresford Harrison, 1st Battalion, Somersetshire Light Infantry, Double Company Officer, 125th Napier's Rifles. Dated 15th September 1903.

Second Lieutenants—

Alfred Frank Murray Slater, 1st Battalion, Derbyshire Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment, Double Company Officer, 10th Jats. Dated 5th September 1903.

Gerald Anderson Clarke, 1st Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment, Double Company Officer, 12th Pioneers. Dated 15th October 1903.

Second-Lieutenant Slater is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Army, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 5th September 1903.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 1108.—The following promotions and appointment are made, with effect from the 15th October 1903, in order to fill the additional appointment in the grade of Military Accountant, 4th class, sanctioned in Military Department Notification No. 1111 of 1903:

Names.	From	To
Captain H. G. W. Chandler, I.A.	Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.	Military Accountant, 4th class.
Captain R. H. E. Pennell, I.A., 80th Carnatic Infantry.	Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.	Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.
Captain E. G. D. de Labilliere, I.A., 22nd Punjabis.	Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, on probation.	Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, on probation.
Lieutenant H. N. F. MacDonnell, I.A., 7th Lancers.	.....	Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, on probation.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1109.—The following direct appointment is made, with effect from date of joining:—

78th Moplah Rifles.

Manjeri Attan Kutti Gurikkal to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 1110.—The following extract is published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 27th October 1903, page 6533.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 27th October 1903.

STAFF.

Colonel H. W. Duperier to be Director-General of Military Works in India, and is granted the temporary rank of Major-General whilst so employed. Dated 18th April 1903.

ORGANISATION.**ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.**

No. 1111.—With the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the grade of Military Accountant, 4th class, Military Accounts Department, is increased from five to six appointments, with effect from 15th October 1903, in order to provide for the appointment of Examiner of Marine Accounts, which in future will be held by an officer of the Military Accounts Department.

PROMOTIONS.**INDIAN ARMY.**

No. 1112.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant to be Captain.

17th November 1903.

George Montague Lennox, 117th Mahrattas.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

Madras.

No. 1113.—The promotion of Conductor Henry Gould, Chief Warder, Military Prison, Fort William, to the grade of Deputy Assistant Commissary with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, notified in G. G. O. No. 746 of 1902, is antedated to the 28th November 1901.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1114.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments:—

6th Jat Light Infantry.

Havildar Dil-Sukh to be Jemadar, *vice* Kalu, transferred to the 87th Punjabis, with effect from the 1st October 1903.

Havildar Kanha to be Jemadar, *vice* Mukk Ram, deceased, with effect from the 7th October 1903.

38th Dogras.

Havildar Mahajan to be Jemadar, *vice* probationary Jemadar Rup Chand, resigned, with effect from the 16th July 1903.

59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).

Havildar Sadama to be Jemadar, *vice* Khazan Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th October 1903.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, AND RESIGNATIONS.

Rangoon Naval Volunteers.

No. 1115.—George Herbert Moore Medd, Gentleman, to be Sub-Lieutenant, *vice* Polson, promoted.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

No. 1116.—Captain Ernest Edward Sharpe to be Major, with effect from the 1st September 1903, to complete the establishment.

Madras Volunteer Guards.

No. 1117.—Second-Lieutenant Joseph Lucius Smither resigns his commission, with effect from the 21st October 1903.

Second-Lieutenant Frederick Ottly Scott resigns his commission, with effect from the 23rd October 1903.

Rangoon Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1118.—Captain (Honorary Major) William Joseph Henry Redmond, V.D., to be Major, to complete the establishment.

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1119.—Roy Forbes Guillum Scott, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st October 1903, *vice* Eustace, transferred to the Supernumerary list.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 1120.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer:—

Lieutenant Alfred George Peyton, Oudh Light Horse.

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 20th November 1903.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department between the 24th October and 20th November 1903:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
4th Battalion, The Middlesex Regiment.	2nd-Lieutenant George Woodfull.	4th November 1903.	Bareilly	...	Was attached to 1st Battalion, The Norfolk Regiment.
Indian Subordinate Medical Department.	1st class Assistant Surgeon Frederick William Adolphus L'Estrange.	2nd November 1903.	Rangoon	...	Was Assistant to Port Health Officer, Rangoon.
20th Deccan Horse	Captain Edward Ernest Charles Dalghiesh.	17th November 1903.	Hyderabad District.	...	...

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 19th November 1903.

No. 418.—Mr. G. Deuchars, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, whose services were lent to the Burma Railways Company, is, on return from leave, posted to the Establishment under the Director of Railway Construction, for employment on the North Western Railway.

The 20th November 1903.

No. 420.—The services of Mr. W. D. McD. Cruickshank, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the British Colonial Office, for employment in the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria.

A. BRERETON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
IRRIGATION, ROADS, AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 19th November 1903.

No. 417.—The services of Mr. F. A. A. Cowley, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Bengal, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, for employment in the Indore State.

No. 419.—Mr. M. Nethersole, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, United Provinces, is promoted to Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, permanent, with effect from the 9th November 1903, the date on which he assumed charge of the 4th Circle of Superintendence in the Irrigation Branch, United Provinces.

SIDNEY PRESTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1903.

62* Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 26th October 1903.

From the 21st November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 14th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901 :—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.			

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

W. ROSS,

Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

II A

ENGLAND.				INDIA.			
WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL 1 st SEPTEMBER.		WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL 1 st SEPTEMBER.	
Preliminary Accounts, 1903-1904.	Budget, 1903-1904.	1903-1903.	1903-1904.	Preliminary Accounts, 1903-1904.	Budget, 1903-1904.	1903-1903.	1903-1904.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
DISBURSEMENTS.							
				Expenditure.			
				Direct Demands on the Revenues			
				Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railways and			
				Irrigation Works)			
				Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint			
				Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments			
				Miscellaneous Civil Charges			
				Famine Relief and Insurance			
				Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India interest on Capital Expenditure)			
				Irrigation ditto			
				Other Public Works			
				Army Services			
				Special Defence Works			
				TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL			
				Add—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Gov-			
				ernments not spent by them in the year			
				Deduct—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure de-			
				frayed from Provincial balances			
				TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE			
				Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.			
				Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works			
				Capital Charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities			
				Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)			
				TOTAL			
				Debt, Deposits, and Advances.			
				Permanent Debt (net discharged)			
				Temporary do. (do.)			
				Unsettled do. (do.)			
				Deposits and Advances (net)			
				Loans and Advances by Imperial Government			
				Do do by Provincial Governments			
				Capital Account of Local Boards (net payments)			
				Remittances (net)			
				Secretary of State's Bills paid			
				Do. do. exchange			
				TOTAL			
				TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS			
				Closing Balance			
				GRAND TOTAL			
				Increase.			
				Decrease.			

O. T. BARROW,
Offg. Comptroller General

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 19th November 1903.

N O T I F I C A T I O N S.

No. 3727 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 14th November 1903 :—

No. 470 of 1903.—Rosie Washington Welch, of 2134, West Baltimore street, in the city of Baltimore, state of Maryland, United States of America. *Improvements in machines for hulling rice and similar grains.*

No. 471 of 1903.—John Frederick Cooke Farquhar, engineer, of 24, Long Acre, in the county of London, England. *Improvements in or pertaining to oil lamps.*

No. 472 of 1903.—Edmund Eaton, consulting engineer, of 99, Cannon street, London E. C., England. *An improved apparatus for use in the manufacture of bricks, blocks, and the like.*

No. 473 of 1903.—Paul Du Buit, engineer, of 15, Rue des Halles, Paris, France. *Improvements in the manufacture of explosive charges.*

No. 474 of 1903.—John Edwin Palmer, gentleman, of 5, Commercial Chambers, Manse street, Dunedin, New Zealand. *An improved compound for branding cattle, horses, and the like animals.*

No. 475 of 1903.—Gustave Louis Monchal, engineer, of 38, Victoria street, Westminster, London, England. *Improvements in and relating to caissons, foundation or building cylinders, columns, piles, bridge abutments, wharves, piers, sea walls, quay walls, dock walls, and like structures.*

No. 3728 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying :—

No. 112 of 1902.—Frank Henry Sleeper, mechanical engineer, of 4825, St. Catharine street, in the town of Westmount, in the county of Jacques Cartier, in the province of Quebec, Canada, and Edward Albert Mahon, merchant, of 301, St. James street, in the city and district of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, Canada. *Improvements in engines.* (Specification filed 5 November 1903.)

No. 23 of 1903.—Henry Collins, draper, of 1, Irwell Place, the Crescent, Salford, England, and Charles William Collins, engineer, of 287, Liverpool road, Patricroft, Manchester, England. *Improvements in apparatus for operating the points of overhead electric tram wires.* (Specification filed 5 November 1903.)

No. 84 of 1903.—Claire Azema Coryton, wife of Richard Coryton, managing proprietor of the firm of R. Coryton and Company, engineers and contractors, of Bankipore, Herbert Hume-Spry, indigo planter, of Dhokraha factory, Chumparun, and part proprietor of the Behar Iron Works, Mozufferpore, and George Richardson, indigo planter, of Bhicanpore factory, Tirhoot, and part proprietor of the Behar Iron Works, Muzufferpore, all in British India. *Improvements in mechanical stokers for brick kilns and the like.* (Specification filed 5 November 1903.)

- No. 111 of 1903.—John Cowan, managing director of the Stirling Boiler Company, Limited, of 2, St. Andrew's square, Edinburgh, Scotland. *A boiler furnace for burning jute and other organic refuse.* (Specification filed 7 November 1903.)
- No. 112 of 1903.—The General Electrolytic Patent Company, Limited, alkali manufacturers, of Nantwich road, Middlewich, in the county of Chester, England. *Improvements in electrodes for use in electrolysis.* (Specification filed 7 November 1903.)
- No. 115 of 1903.—The Cooper-Hewitt Electric Company, manufacturers, of 120, Broadway, in the city, county and state of New York, United States of America. *Improvements in electric gas or vapour lamps.* (Specification filed 5 November 1903.)
- No. 116 of 1903.—Hugo Bremer, manufacturer, of Neheim-on-the-Ruhr, in the empire of Germany. *Improvements in or relating to electric arc lamps.* (Specification filed 5 November 1903.)
- No. 126 of 1903.—Charles Walke, inspector of steam boilers, the Town Custom House, Fort, Bombay, and Hormusjee Dorabjee Pudumjee, coach builder, 18, Bank street, Fort, Bombay. *Ball-bearing rings.* (Specification filed 13 November 1903.)
- No. 132 of 1903.—Otto Hoffmann, engineer, of West View, 18, Wellington road, Withington, near Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England. *Improvements in and relating to automatic fire extinguishers.* (Specification filed 7 November 1903.)
- No. 156 of 1903.—Alfred Henry Martin, assistant of Messrs. Steuart and Company, coach builders, Calcutta. *An improved shirt and suspender combined, to be known as the "suspensory shirt."* (Specification filed 7 November 1903.)
- No. 379 of 1903.—Kenneth Sutherland Murray, consulting engineer, of 19, Horseferry road, in the city of Westminster, England, and Harry Vaughan Rudston Read, civil engineer, of 55, Broad street avenue, London, England. *Improvements in apparatus for aerating liquids, or causing liquids to absorb gas.* (Specification filed 9 November 1903.)
- No. 394 of 1903.—Thomas George Stevens, engineer, of 5, The Terrace, Greenhithe, Kent. *Improvements in compensating levers for vehicle springs of every description.* (Specification filed 11 November 1903.)
- No. 395 of 1903.—Norman Pain Pearse, gentleman, of Burleigh House, Belsize lane, Hampstead, in the county of Middlesex, England. *Improvements in and relating to rollers for roller gins and burring apparatus.* (Specification filed 11 November 1903.)

No. 3729 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

- No. 180 of 1894.—Willans and Robinson, Limited. *Improvements in metallic joints for boilers and other apparatus.* (From 11 January 1904 to 11 January 1905.)
- No. 173 of 1897.—Theophil Pfister and Emil Barthels. *Improvements in elysonne work.* (From 17 November 1903 to 17 November 1904.)
- No. 193 of 1898.—William James Hadden. *Crushing and whitening common bay salt, and converting it thereby into salt to all appearance like Cheshire or Liverpool salt* (From 2 December 1903 to 2 December 1904.)
- No. 333 of 1898.—John Pettigrew. *Improvements in hinges or like mechanism for controlling the action of fall down doors.* (From 26 November 1903 to 26 November 1904.)
- No. 143 of 1899.—Reginald Belfield. *Improvement in regulation of rotary transformer direct current electromotive force* (From 15 December 1903 to 15 December 1904.)
- No. 215 of 1899.—Dadabhoy Adurji Doornasia. *A thorough improved distilling and condensing apparatus.* (From 1 December 1903 to 1 December 1904.)
- No. 323 of 1899.—Henry Valentine Simpson. *Improvements in and relating to the treatment of wood with solutions for rendering it non-flammable and for other purposes.* (From 24 November 1903 to 24 November 1904.)

No. 3730 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees herein after respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 386 of 1898.—Alexander Atkinson. *A camp bed to be called "Atkinson's patent camp bed"* (Specification filed 8 August 1899.)

No. 198 of 1899.—Charles William Curtis and Leyshon Davies. *An improved explosive.* (Specification filed 11 August 1899.)

No. 206 of 1899.—Simeon Oakes Holmes. *Improvements in the manufacture of block fuel.* (Specification filed 7 August 1899.)

No. 228 of 1899.—Alfred Jacob Sterne. *Igniting device for gas burners.* (Specification filed 7 August 1899.)

No. 236 of 1899.—John David Jones. *An improved lubricant.* (Specification filed 8 August 1899.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of ₹50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 280 of 1890.—Charles Robert Clarke Tichborne, Alfred Edward Darley, Marquise Francis Purcell and Samuel Geoghegan. *Method of and appliances for the collection and utilisation of the carbolic acid and other products given off during the process of all fermentations.* (Specification filed 9 August 1892.)

No. 126 of 1892.—Henry James Stuart Brown. *Improvements in and relating to metallic and composite boxes, tanks and the like, and in securing lids or covers thereto.* (Specification filed 11 August 1892.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege —

4 (h) After the expiration of the tenth year and before the expiration of the eleventh year from the date of filing of the specification.

The sum of ₹100 for each of the above inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable at Calcutta to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

C. R. WILSON,

Secretary under the Inventions and
Designs Act, 1888.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICE.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India, Price Rs. 6. Forwarded V. P. P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 17th November 1903.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the
15th November 1903.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.				
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900.	Silver held as security for notes under Act VIII of 1900.	TOTAL.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Calcutta . . .	1,36,80,000	13,45,31,965	14,82,11,965	2,57,70,666	8,99,48,508	...	...	11,57,19,264
Allahabad . . .	...	1,80,47,405	1,80,47,405	69,20,530	25,53,405	...	...	94,73,935
Lahore . . .	...	2,71,44,730	2,71,44,730	56,60,786	7,57,320	...	...	64,18,106
Bombay . . .	66,98,930	10,40,09,005	11,07,08,835	2,27,73,142	4,91,99,507*	...	1,15,19,500	8,34,92,149
Karachi . . .	...	1,05,34,330	1,05,34,330	22,50,905	12,05,010	...	...	35,15,915
Madras . . .	22,92,890	4,00,74,540	4,23,67,430	65,55,925	1,25,93,790	...	...	1,91,49,715
Calicut . . .	...	20,45,150	20,45,150	8,07,225	1,48,305	...	...	9,55,530
Rangoon . . .	...	1,42,97,880	1,42,97,880	3,36,82,320	2,23,110	...	...	3,39,05,430
	2,26,71,820	35,06,85,005	37,33,57,725					
Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			7,27,525					
TOTAL ₹ . . .			37,26,30,090	10,44,21,509	15,66,80,045	...	1,15,19,500	27,26,30,144
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another								Nil.
NET TOTAL ₹ . . .								27,26,30,144
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of ₹10,20,51,500 held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882								9,09,09,046
GRAND TOTAL ₹ . . .								37,26,30,090

* Includes ₹75,00,000 in transit to England.

O. T. BARROW,

Offg. Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enforced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th November 1903.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS			4 PER CENT. LOANS				4½ PER CENT. LOANS			GRAND TOTAL.
	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	of 1894-95.	of 1894-95.	of 1895.	of 1899-04.	of 1900-01.	TOTAL.	of 1898-99.	of 1899-00.	of 1900-01.	
Balance of 31st October 1903.	1,10,41,900	1,68,82,800	10,75,25,000	2,47,02,200	1,24,79,000	100	21,47,500	16,57,96,700	5,934	5,000	61,434
Amount of transferred to London.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enforced at Madras up to	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enforced at Bombay up to 7th November 1903.	...	...	6,000	...	...	...	6,000	...	...	...	...
Amount enforced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th November 1903.	5,000	5,800	73,000	30,000	3,000	...	1,13,600	...	...	...	6,000
Balance on 15th November 1903.	1,10,40,900	1,68,88,600	10,75,04,000	2,47,33,200	1,24,82,000	100	21,47,500	16,58,56,300	6,934	5,000	61,434
Amount written off in the London Registers.	5,50,000	6,100	10,30,000	61,900	...	...	...	10,98,400	...	...	...
Balance on 15th November 1903.	1,05,14,600	1,68,82,500	10,65,74,000	2,46,70,300	1,24,82,000	100	21,47,500	16,57,57,900	6,934	5,000	59,734

NOTE.—From 9th June 1897 to 15th Sept. 1903, enforced from India 11,216 lakhs, re-transferred from London 10,780 lakhs.

15th Sept. 1903	11,216	ditto	10,780
1st Oct. "	11,216	ditto	10,780
15th Oct. "	11,216	ditto	10,780
1st Nov. "	11,216	ditto	10,780
15th Nov. "	11,216	ditto	10,780
Total	56,080	56,080	56,080

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,

BANK OF BENGAL;

Calcutta, the 17th November 1903.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 17th November 1903.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	R.	a. p.		R.	a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0 0	Government Securities	1,37,57,682	8 0
Reserve Fund	1,21,50,000	0 0	Other authorised Investments	76,41,207	0 0
Public Deposits at Head Office 71,78,216 0 9	1,37,03,168	5 2	Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	3,06,03,829	11 7
Public Deposits at Branches 65,24,952 4 5			Accounts of Credit on Govern- ment and other authorised Securities	1,53,94,547	15 2
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	9,78,18,596	12 7	Bills discounted and purchased	2,05,39,601	12 5
Bank Post Bills, etc.	4,80,123	0 6	Balances with other Banks	31,83,059	0 5
Sundries	19,82,302	3 3	Bullion	...	...
			Dead Stock	17,92,193	0 3
			Stamps	10,224	0 1
			Sundries	9,21,439	11 0
				9,38,43,784	10 11
			Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	2,67,73,934	3 2
			Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	2,55,16,471	7 5
				5,22,90,405	10 7
RUPES	14,61,34,190	5 6	RUPES	14,61,34,190	5 6

* Includes Sovs. and † Sovs., value Rs. 9,05,880 0 0
Do. do. do. " 1,18,402 0 0

Rs. 10,24,282 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 19th November 1903.H. F. FRESHWATER,
Offg. Chief Accountant.
Rate for Demand Loans 3 per cent.
Percentage 45·87.W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.**INDIAN MUSEUM.
NATURAL HISTORY SECTION.****NOTIFICATIONS.**

Calcutta, the 14th November 1903.

No. 420-T.—Mr. Frank Finn, B.A., F.Z.S., Deputy Superintendent of the Indian Museum, is permitted to resign his appointment, with effect from the 2nd December 1903.

By order,

E. P. STEBBING,
Secretary to the Trustees.

The 11th November 1903.

No. 439-T.—Major A. W. Alcock, I.M.S., C.I.E., returned from furlough granted him by Trustees' order No. 341-P., dated the 11th March 1902, and resumed charge of the office of Superintendent of the Indian Museum from Mr. E. P. Stebbing, I.F.S., on the forenoon of the 19th November 1903.

By order,

A. ALCOKK,
Secretary to the Trustees.

11 B

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
Miss Sophie Borges, late a Nursing Sister of the Up-country Nursing Association.	Naini Tal.	9th October 1903	The Commissioner and District Judge Kumaon Division, Naini Tal, dated 24th October 1903.	Will left. Mrs. Mary Murphy, Executrix, applied for Probate.
Mr. G. D. M. Moore Lane, late a District Superintendent of Police, Pakokku	Pakokku.	19th September 1903	The District Judge, Pakokku, dated 2nd October 1903.	No Will left. No application.
Miss Ruth Waller, late a Governess under the service of Mr. Morris, Superin- tendent of Police, Hoshangabad.	Panchmarhi.	28th September 1903	The Deputy Commis- sioner, Hoshangabad, 10th October 1903.	Ditto. Ditto.

3, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, the 18th November 1903.

ALEXANDER KINNEY,
Deputy Administrator General of Bengal

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Engineers. | 5. Press workers. |
| 2. Overseers. | 6. Photo-Mechanical workers. |
| 3. Sub-Overseers. | 7. Mechanical apprentices. |
| 4. Draftsmen. | 8. Metal and wood carvers. |

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 14th November 1903.

No. 27.—Mr. W. D. McD. Cruickshank, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, passed the examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, chapter II, paragraphs 169 to 171, on the 28th October 1903.

S. FINNEY,
Manager, North Western Railway.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that, on or about the 30th October 1902, treasure consisting of the articles noted below, valued at Rs 25 (Twenty-five), was found in the wall of the dilapidated house of Jonnalagadda Akasam in Gudur village, Bandar Taluk, Kistna District, by the same Jonnalagadda Akasam, the owner of the house:—

Description of article.	Number of articles.	Value.
One pot containing 30 Nizam's Hali Sicca Rupees	30	R s. p. 25 0 0

2. All persons claiming the above treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Kistna at Masulipatam on the 1st May 1904, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

J. W. BHON,
for Collector.

KISTNA COLLECTORATE,
Masulipatam, the 19th November 1903.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 17th November 1903.

No. 1134-*Ap.*—Babu Suryya Kumar Mukarji, Superintendent of Post offices, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and six days, with effect from the 2nd December 1903, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Shaikh Umar is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Post offices, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Babu Suryya Kumar Mukarji, or until further orders.

No. 1144-*Ap.*—Mr. J. E. Lauder is appointed 4th Assistant Postmaster, Calcutta General Post Office, with effect from the date on which he joins the appointment.

Mr. H. Pereira is appointed sub. *pro tem.* 4th Assistant Postmaster, Calcutta General Post Office, with effect from the 5th September 1903, until the date of his relief by Mr. J. E. Lauder, or until further orders.

The 18th November 1903.

No. 1150-*Ap.*—In consequence of the retirement of Mr. Ratanji Jamshedji Lalkaka, Superintendent of Post offices, 1st grade, from the 14th December 1903, the following appointments are made, with effect from that date:—

- Mr. Dinsha Kharshedji Sukhia, Superintendent of Post offices, 2nd grade, to be Superintendent of Post offices, 1st grade.
- Mr. Framji Dinsha Kamdin, Superintendent of Post offices, 3rd grade, to be Superintendent of Post offices, 2nd grade.
- Mr. R. W. Hanson, Superintendent of Post offices, officiating in the 3rd grade, to be confirmed in that grade.
- Mr. Rastamji Dorabji Romer, temporary Superintendent of Post offices, 4th grade, to be Superintendent of Post offices, 4th grade.
- Mr. Dinsha Manekji Kalapesi, sub. *pro tem.* Superintendent of Post offices, 4th grade, to be temporary Superintendent of Post offices, 4th grade.
- Mr. Dadabhai Ardeshir Parakh, Acting Superintendent of Post offices, 4th grade, to be sub. *pro tem.* Superintendent of Post offices, 4th grade.

C. STEWART-WILSON,

Offg. Director-General of the Post Office of India.

NOTICE.

Sealed tenders are invited for the supply of medical stores and surgical instruments, etc., to the Medical Store Department, Bengal Command, Calcutta, from 1st April 1904 to 31st March 1905.

Schedule of stores in duplicate with tender forms can be obtained free of charge on application to the undersigned up to the 12th December 1903.

Tenders will be received up to 15th December 1903 and will be opened on the noon of the 15th December. Parties tendering are invited to attend. All tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for Medical Supplies."

Tenders must be accompanied by a treasury receipt or Government Promissory Notes for the earnest-money at rupees two per cent. on the total value of the tender. The Medical Store-Keeper does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. F. H. DOBSON, Lieutenant-Colonel, I.M.S.,

Medical Store-Keeper to Government, Bengal Command.

Medical Store Department, Bengal Command,
Calcutta, the 10th November 1903.

**THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND
CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.**

NOTIFICATIONS.**POWERS.**

Peshawar, the 9th November 1903.

No. 241-A.—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Lieutenant C. E. Bruce, I.A., Assistant Commissioner, is appointed a Magistrate of the 1st class in the Bannu District.

No. 241-B.—Under the provisions of section 58 (1) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, No. VII of 1901, Lieutenant C. E. Bruce, I.A., Assistant Commissioner, is invested with the powers of a Munsif of the 1st class with respect to cases generally within the limits of the Civil District of Bannu.

2. The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Lieutenant Bruce shall be deemed, for the purposes of the said Regulation, to be a Munsif.

The 14th November 1903.

No. 243.—Under the provisions of section 27 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, is pleased to confer all the powers of an Assistant Collector of the 2nd grade, under Chapter IV of the said Act, on M. Sadulla Khan, Officiating Settlement Naib Tahsildar, within the limits of the districts to which he may be from time to time appointed. Such powers shall be exercised, subject to the control of the Settlement Officer under whom he may from time to time be serving.

RESUMPTION OF CHARGE.

The 13th November 1903.

No. 242.—On return from the leave granted to him in Notification No. 185, dated 1st September 1903, Lieutenant W. C. T. G. G. Plant, I.A., resumed charge of the duties of Adjutant and Quarter Master, Southern Waziristan Militia, on the forenoon of the 5th October 1903.

By order,

A H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. Frontier Province.

EXAMINATION.

The 14th November 1903.

No. 244.—The undermentioned candidate is declared to have passed the examination in Pushtu held at Peshawar on the 29th October 1903, under Rule XI of the Rules for Examination in the Pushtu and Biluchi languages published with Punjab Government Gazette Notification No. 432, dated 9th May 1899 :—

Hira Nand, Sub-Overseer, attached to the Swat River Canal Division.

By order,

H. BOLTON,

Asst. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS
DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 7th November 1903.

No. 72.—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, extension to the Nowshera Cantonment General Hospital :

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose :—

Specification of Land.

DISTRICT.	Pargana.	Mauzah.	Houses No.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected.
Peshawar	Nowshera	Sudder Bazar	426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 823, 824, 825, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842.	...	<p><i>North.</i> Chakla and houses belonging to Elahi Bux, Boota, etc.</p> <p><i>South.</i> Sudder Bazar road leading from Regimental Bazar.</p> <p><i>East.</i> Sudder Bazar main road.</p> <p><i>West.</i> Cavalry road.</p>	Nowshera Sudder Bazar.

This declaration is made under the provision of section 6, Act I of 1894; and under section 7 of the said Act the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the houses specified above.

G. K. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,

Secy. to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and
Chief Commissioner, N.-W. Frontier Province,
P. W. Department.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER—NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 17th November 1903.

No. 1889-G.—ERRATA.—In Notification No. 1812-G., dated the 3rd November 1903, for "Fazal-i-Kazab" read "Fazal-i-Razak," for "F. Williams" read "T. Williams," and for "Passed in papers 1 and 3 subject to re examination in 2, 4, and 5" against the name of Mohammad Ali Khan read "Passed subject to re-examination in papers 1 and 3."

M. F. O'DWYER,

Revenue Commissioner, N.-W. F. Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 31st October 1903.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.		CAUSE OF DEATH.										INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Number.	
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
1	Hazara	Abbottabad	3,395	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2		Nawashahr	4,114	...	2	2	5	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	2	25	63	2
3		Butta	7,029	2	6	8	11	5	6	...	...	...	8	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	3	59	82	3
4	Peshawar	Haripur	5,578	1	2	3	4	3	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	28	37	4
5		Peshawar	73,143	24	15	39	32	15	17	1	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	3	7	28	23	5
6		Kohat	18,092	9	2	11	9	5	4	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	2	32	26	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	5	9	14	10	6	4	...	...	...	5	1	...	1	3	2	1	3	72	52	7	
8		Lakki	5,218	5	3	8	3	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	30	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	27	19	46	55	30	25	...	...	...	34	4	2	...	...	15	12	6	18	85	101	9
10		Kulachi	9,125	3	2	5	6	5	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	29	34	10
		Total	164,251	76	60	136	135	73	62	1	1	...	89	6	6	1	31	24	12	36	43	43		

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 31st October 1903.

Births and deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 10 Municipal Towns, 136 births were registered (76 males and 60 females), giving a birth-rate of 43 per mille of population; 135 deaths were registered (73 males and 62 females), giving a death-rate of 43 per mille of population.

There was 1 death registered from cholera in the Peshawar Municipal town.

W. A. SYKES, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshawar, the 13th November 1903.

**THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND
CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.****NOTIFICATIONS.**

Quetta, the 12th October 1903.

No. 5072.—Consequent on the addition of two appointments of Extra Assistant Commissioners of the 6th grade to the sanctioned strength of Extra Assistant Commissioners in Baluchistan the following appointments and changes are made, with effect from the 17th October 1903, or the subsequent dates on which those men concerned assume charge of their respective appointments :—

- (i) K. S. Kazi Muzaffar Khan, Provisional Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th grade, is confirmed in the same grade.
- (ii) R. S. Jamiat Rai, Native Assistant to the Superintendent, Imperial Gazetteer, Baluchistan, to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th grade but to remain seconded while employed with the Superintendent, Imperial Gazetteer, subject to the sanction of the Government of India.
- (iii) L. Bhag Mal, sub. *pro tem.* Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 6th grade, and Extra Assistant Commissioner at Duki, is provisionally confirmed as an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the same grade, *vice* K. S. Kazi Muzaffar Khan, posted as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lower Zhob.
- (iv) Consequent on the confirmation of L. Bhag Mal as a Provisional Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 6th grade and the deputation of K. B. Mir Shamas Shah with the Seistan Arbitration Commission, Mr. S. D. Turner, Superintendent of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General's office in Baluchistan, is appointed as a sub. *pro tem.* Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 4th grade and is posted as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Duki and Sinjawi, subject to the approval of the Government of India.
- (v) Consequent on the deputation of R. S. Jamiat Rai with the Superintendent, Imperial Gazetteer, Baluchistan, L. Udho Dass, Native Assistant to the Political Agent, Kalat, for the Sarawan country, is appointed to be a sub. *pro tem.* Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 6th grade, and is posted as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Barkhan and Musakhle.
- (vi) R. S. Diwan Uttam Chand, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 4th grade, is posted as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Nasirabad.
- (vii) L. Ratan Chand, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lower Zhob, to officiate temporarily as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Upper Zhob.

By order,

H. GOUGH, Captain,
First Assistant Secretary.

The 14th November 1903.

No. 6106.—In connection with the reorganisation of the Department for the control of horse-breeding and the re-counting of the army in India as sanctioned in the Secretary of State's Despatch No. 17 Military, dated the 23rd January 1903, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner is pleased to grant the status of Special Assistant to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner to the Superintendent, Army Remount Department, Baluchistan Circle, when on duty in his Circle.

By order,

DENYS DE S. BRAY, I.C.S.,
Second Assistant.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* and upwards at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for *cash only* at the following rates, *vis.* :—

	Government officers.	General public.	Postage extra.
	R	R	Annas.
1-pound tin	10	12	8
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	5	6	6
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	2-8	3	4

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1903, the price of this Quinine will be as follows: —

1-pound tin,	R16,	or post-free,	R16-8
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	R8,	"	R8-6
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	R4,	"	R4-6

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

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Administration Report on Railways in India for the calendar year 1902, by A. Brereton, Esq. Foolsap. Limp cover. R2 or 2s. 8d. (9a.)

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Roorkee Treatise on "Railways," 4th Edition, revised by F. Wolley Dod, F.C.H. Price R3 per copy.

Roorkee Treatise on "Irrigation Work." By Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S.C., B.A., L.C.E., C.I.E. Price R9 per copy.

Roorkee Treatise on "Sanitary Engineering." Compiled by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S.C., B.A., L.C.E. Price R4-8 per copy.

Roorkee Manual of "Applied Mechanics," Volume II. The stability of structures mostly by graphic methods, by Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. C. Harrison, R.E. Price R8-2 per copy.

Roorkee Manual of Hydraulics. Price per copy R1-4. (No. XIX Elementary Treatise.) By E. F. Tipple, Esq., B.A.

Designs for Wooden Bridges, together with rules for calculating the area of waterway, etc., and Plates. By late Rai Bahadur Kunhya Lal. Price per set R4-2.

Pamphlet on Examination for Acid Radicals: Tables giving Analysis of Acids. Price per copy 8a.

Pamphlet on Examination for Acid Bases: Tables giving Analysis of Metallic Bases. Price 8a. per copy.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

- Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. XVI, Part I. By Sir John Eliot. Quarto. Paper cover. R3.
 Monthly Weather Review, May 1903. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 5 plates. Quarto. Paper cover. R1.
 Monthly Weather Review, June 1903. By W. F. Dallas (illustrated by 6 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.
 Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1902. By Sir John Elliot (illustrated by 6 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R3.
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LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT FROM 1ST APRIL TO 30TH SEPTEMBER 1903.

- Monthly Weather Review of India for the months of December 1902 to April 1903. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.
 Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. XV, Part I. By Sir John Eliot (illustrated by 12 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.
 Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. XV, Part II. By W. L. Dallas. Price R1.
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A LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS FOR SALE AT THE LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL, 57, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.

ASIATIC SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

- Journal, Part I, Extra No. 2 of 1902, and No. 1 of 1903 @ R2
 „ Part II, Nos. 1 to 3 of 1903 @ R2.
 Proceedings, Nos. 1 to 5 of 1903 @ 8a.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

- Dana Kriya Kaumudi. Fasc. 2 @ 6a.
 Catasahasrika-prajnaparamita. Vol. I, Fasc. 5 @ 6a.
 Sraddha Kriya Kaumudi. Fasc. 1 to 3 @ 6a.
 Catadusani. Fasc. 1 @ 6a.
 Bhatta Dipika. Fasc. 4 @ 6a.
 Tattvarthadhigama Sutram. Fasc. 1 @ 6a.
 Vidhana Parijata. Fasc. 2 @ 6a.
 Nityacaraprodipha. Fasc. 1 @ 6a.
 Mahabhashyaprodipodyata. Vol. II, Fasc. 8 @ 6a.
 Gadadhara Paddhati Kalasara. Vol. I, Fasc. 6 @ 6a.
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LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING 31ST OCTOBER 1903.

- Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XXXV, Part 2. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. R1.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 053524 of the Four per cent. Loan of 1842-43 for Rs. 1,000, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Yeshwant Moroba, the proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

Name of advertiser—BANABAI WARADKAR, wife and constituted attorney of

YESHWANT MOROBA WARADKAR,

Residence - Bombay, Girgaum near the Portuguese Church,
Vishnu Ghanesham's Chawl.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 118652, 118653, 118654 and 118655 of the 3½ per cent. of 1865, for Rs. 500 each, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to Rakal Mani Dassee, the proprietress by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietress. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—SATIS CHANDRA KUMAR,

Residence—181 5 Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 022512 and 022658 of the 3 per cent. loan of 1896-97, for Rs. 500 each, originally standing in the name of Maheshari Debi, administratrix of Mutty Lall Banerjee, to receive interest only the proprietress by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the certificate holder after two years from the date of last advertisement.

PANCHANAND BANERJI,

Care of

DR. M. N. GANGULI,

Cawnpore, U. P. of A. and O.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 47.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1903.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 19th November 1903, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.

There has been a marked change in the weather over the Peninsula during the week under review. The showery, disturbed weather which prevailed over Southern India at the close of last week continued during the 13th and 14th November, but from the 15th onward the showers diminished both in amount and extent, so that, on the 18th the only rainfall reported from this area was a shower at Trivandrum and on the 19th a few drops at Madura and Kodaikanal. This change of weather has been accompanied with dry north-north-west winds, under the influence of which the humidity has decreased and the clouds disappeared. Consequently the north-east monsoon rainfall has ceased for the present.

Scattered showers were received in Burma on the 13th, 14th and 15th, and moderately general and heavy on the 16th due to a cyclonic storm which passed from the Bay across the Arakan Hills into Central Burma. The rainfall became scattered again on the 17th and ceased altogether on the 18th and 19th.

The rainfall table shows that appreciable rain was received during the week in all the Burma divisions, in the Narayanganj, Calicut, Mysore and Madura sub-divisions, and in the East Coast (South) division. In all these areas, except the Calicut sub-division and the East Coast (South) division, the week's rainfall was heavier than usual. Over the whole of the remainder of India the weather throughout the week was actually or practically rainless, but as the anticipated rainfall at this season over these areas is extremely small, the absence of rain has had no effect on the seasonal figures. The seasonal rainfall remains in slight to large excess over the south, centre and east of the Peninsula, in considerable defect in the Lahore sub-division and normal elsewhere.

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 19TH NOVEMBER 1903.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 1ST MAY 1903 TO 19TH NOVEMBER 1903.			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE VARIATION.	
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.			
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon) . . .	...	1'10	0'61	+0'49	153'53	148'38	+ 5'15	+ 3	+ 3
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo) . . .	...	2'09	0'35	+1'74	62'17	60'24	+ 1'93	+ 3	0
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay) . . .	...	0'96	0'14	+0'82	29'20	30'78	- 1'58	- 5	- 8
4. Delta of Bengal . . .	{ Narayanganj .	0'30	0'16	+0'14	83'77	79'10	+ 4'67	+ 6	+ 6
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar) .	{ Calcutta .	0'01	0'23	-0'22	51'80	58'84	- 7'04	- 12	- 12
	...	0	0'11	-0'11	121'50	118'90	+ 2'60	+ 2	+ 2
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, East.	{ Dinajpur .	0	0'04	-0'04	81'86	90'69	- 8'83	- 10	- 10
	{ Darbhanga .	0	0'03	-0'03	54'70	49'33	+ 5'37	+ 11	+ 11
	{ Bahraich .	0	0'02	-0'02	51'87	45'23	+ 6'64	+ 15	+ 15
7. Indo Gangetic Plain, East . . .	{ Burdwan .	0	0'25	-0'25	52'84	52'58	+ 0'26	0	+ 1
	{ Patna .	0	0'19	-0'19	36'28	43'48	- 7'20	- 17	- 16
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, West.	{ Simla .	0	0'11	-0'11	45'05	48'54	- 3'49	- 7	- 7
	{ Ludhiana .	0	0'04	-0'04	32'64	30'81	- 1'83	- 11	- 11
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West . . .	{ Cawnpore .	0	0'02	-0'02	34'01	32'40	+ 1'61	+ 5	+ 5
	{ Lahore .	0	0'02	-0'02	12'81	20'70	- 7'89	- 38	- 38
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner) . . .	...	0	0'01	-0'01	9'43	8'09	+ 1'34	+ 17	+ 17
11. Baluchistan (Quetta) . . .	...	0	0'03	-0'03	0'92	1'46	- 0'54	- 37	- 36
12. East Coast, North . . .	{ Waltair .	0	0'70	-0'70	44'63	39'44	+ 5'19	+ 13	+ 15
	{ Cuttack .	0	0'40	-0'40	64'33	58'93	+ 5'40	+ 9	+ 10
	{ Ranchi .	0	0'12	-0'12	46'68	53'57	- 6'89	- 13	- 13
13. East Satpuras . . .	{ Raipur .	0	0'05	-0'05	51'59	50'01	+ 0'98	+ 2	+ 2
	{ Jabulpore .	0	0'04	-0'04	62'83	58'34	+ 4'49	+ 8	+ 8
4. Central India Plateau . . .	{ Jhansi .	0	0'04	-0'04	41'20	42'32	- 1'03	- 2	- 2
	{ Jaipur .	0	0'05	-0'05	21'59	21'45	+ 0'14	+ 1	+ 1
	{ Indore .	0	0'08	-0'08	42'02	40'83	+ 1'19	+ 4	+ 5
15. West Coast . . .	{ Calicut .	1'23	1'40	-0'17	103'03	94'04	+ 8'99	+ 10	+ 10
	{ Bombay .	0	0'17	-0'17	107'07	98'93	+ 8'14	+ 9	+ 9
16. Gujarat . . .	{ Ahmedabad .	0	0'18	-0'18	33'29	38'33	- 5'04	- 13	- 13
	{ Rajkot .	0	0'10	-0'10	20'67	20'89	- 0'22	- 1	- 1
17. West Satpuras (Akola) . . .	...	0	0'06	-0'06	36'91	33'17	+ 3'74	+ 11	+ 11
18. Deccan . . .	{ Bellary .	0'04	0'30	-0'26	36'54	24'68	+ 11'86	+ 48	+ 50
	{ Bijapur .	0	0'18	-0'18	33'37	29'49	+ 3'88	+ 13	+ 14
	{ Hyderabad .	0	0'09	-0'09	44'00	29'49	+ 14'51	+ 49	+ 50
19. South India . . .	{ Mysore .	1'65	0'48	+1'17	45'00	27'41	+ 17'59	+ 64	+ 61
20. East Coast, South (Madras) . . .	{ Madura .	2'74	1'20	+1'54	31'52	25'87	+ 5'65	+ 21	+ 17
	...	1'27	2'57	-1'30	39'05	33'25	+ 5'80	+ 17	+ 23

W. L. DALLAS,
or Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India
and Director General of Indian Observatories.

J. O. MILLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA :
The 19th November 1903.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday,
14th November 1903.

Madras.—The rainfall was light in parts of Nanjamand, Tinnevely, and good to heavy elsewhere. Water for irrigation is generally sufficient. Ploughing, sowing, transplanting, and weeding are going on. The standing crops are in good condition, but in parts of Godavari, Kurnool, and Cuddapah they have suffered from excessive rains, and in Kistna, Chingleput, and North Arcot from floods. In Salem heavy freshets in the palar caused much damage. The early crops are being harvested with fair outturn. Pasture is sufficient. Fodder is generally procurable. The condition of cattle is good. Prices are almost stationary.

Bombay.—Slight rain fell during the week in parts of Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Satara, and the Carnatic. The rainfall is generally sufficient, but more rain is needed for spring crops in parts of Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, and Bijapur. The standing crops have been damaged by locusts in parts of Karachi, Ahmedabad, Surat, Thana, Colaba, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Satara, and Baroda; by insects in parts of Satara; by rats in parts of Karachi, and by excessive rain in parts of Thana and Bijapur, and are suffering from insufficient moisture in parts of Poona, but are generally in good condition elsewhere. The harvesting of the autumn crops is nearly completed in Karachi, Sukkur, Thar and Parkar, the Panch Mahals, Kaira, Thana, Colaba, and Ratnagiri, and is generally in progress elsewhere. Threshing has commenced in parts of Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Thana, and Colaba, and continues in parts of Karachi, Sukkur, Larkana, the Panch Mahals, and Poona. Cotton has been slightly damaged by locusts in parts of Khandesh, but is generally in good condition in parts of Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Broach, Sholapur, Satara, the Carnatic, Wadhwan, and Baroda. The picking of cotton has commenced in parts of Khandesh and continues in parts of Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, and Ahmednagar. The preparation of lands for spring cultivation is progressing in parts of Thar and Parkar and Kaira. Sowing of spring crops has been completed in Nasik and is almost over in Karachi, Khandesh, and Bijapur, but continues elsewhere. The fodder supply is sufficient. Agricultural stock is generally sufficient and in good condition. The water-supply is generally adequate. Prices have fallen in two districts, risen in five districts, and are stationary elsewhere.

Bengal.—Light local showers are reported from Khulna, Backergunge, Tippera, Chittagong, the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and Angul. Winter rice is doing well and being harvested in places. Sowing of spring crops continues. Prospects are generally good. Cattle-disease is reported from six districts. Fodder and water are sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in eight districts, has fallen in 18, and is stationary in the remainder.

United Provinces.—The weather throughout the Provinces was clear. The harvesting of autumn crops and the sowing of spring crops are nearing completion. Threshing is generally in progress and germination is reported to be good. The pressing of sugarcane is beginning. Cotton picking and the sowing of poppy are in progress. Markets are well stocked, and prices are stationary.

Punjab.—No rain fell during the week. The price of wheat is rising slightly in Umballa, Amritsar, and Mooltan. The prices of other food grains are generally falling. The picking of cotton, pressing of sugarcane, and harvesting of other autumn crops are in progress. Sowing of spring crops continues in all districts except in Delhi, where it is over. The condition and prospects of the autumn crops are generally good except in parts of Ferozepore. A slight damage has been done to wheat and barley plants by grasshoppers in Sialkot. Autumn crops have been partly damaged by insects in Mooltan. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient throughout the province.

N.-W. F. Province.—No rain fell during the week. Sowings of wheat and barley are in progress. Spring dry sowings cannot be completed for want of moisture. Prospects of standing crops are generally average. Water in rivers is diminishing, but is sufficient in canals except the Bara. Fodder and stocks of food grains are sufficient. Prices are almost stationary.

Burma.—Slight rain fell in most places. Reaping of wet weather paddy has commenced in Prome, Myingyan, and the Southern Shan States, and early and hillside paddy is in progress. Picking of cotton and cultivation of dry weather crops continue. A

cyclone is believed to have done considerable damage to the standing crops in Akyab, but the extent of the injury has not yet been ascertained. Small areas have also been destroyed by the recent rains in Tharrawaddy, Prome, and Yamethin in the Myaing township of Pakokku. Crops are withering for want of rain. Prospects on the whole are fairly good. The price of paddy is practically stationary. Slight changes have been reported for four centres only.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been clear and cool. The harvesting of autumn crops is in progress. Spring sowings are approaching completion and germination is good. Weeding operations and the preparation of land for spring sowings are in progress in some districts of Berar. Cotton picking continues. The standing crops are in good condition, but some damage has been caused by insects in Betul, Wardha, Raipur, Akola, and Ellichpur. Fodder is reported to be insufficient in the Mungeli tahsil of the Bilaspur district. Prices have fluctuated slightly.

Assam.—Slight rain fell in the Surma Valley and the Lushai Hills. There was no rain elsewhere. The reaping of early transplanted rice is nearly finished and the outturn generally is good. Plucking and manufacture of tea and ploughing for and sowing of mustard are in progress. The harvesting of late rice has commenced in the Surma Valley. Prospects of tea, late rice, pulse, and sugarcane are fair to good. Prices of common rice—Silchar 15, Sylhet and Nowgong 14, Gauhati and Tezpur 13, Sibsagar 12, Dhubri and Dibrugarh 11 seers per rupee.

Mysore.—Heavy rain fell throughout the province. Prices are fluctuating. General prospects are good. The standing crops are generally in good condition. The ragi crop has been damaged in parts by heavy rain. Cattle are healthy except in parts of Mysore and Kadur. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Coorg.—Rainfall 3 inches 54 cents. The picking of cardamom continues. Water and fodder are ample. Prices of food grains are stationary.

Hyderabad.—The rainfall during the week was 88 cents. The autumn harvest is nearly completed. Early rice is in good condition and the harvest continues. Spring sowings have been generally completed and the crop is good. The preparation of land for late rice is in progress and sowings have begun in parts. Prices:—Wheat 10½, rice 9½, and Juar 34½ seers per halli rupee.

Rajputana.—The harvesting of autumn and sowing of spring crops are in progress. Prospects are good. Cattle are in good condition. The fodder supply is ample. Prices are favourable.

Central India.—Rainfall *nil*. Agricultural operations are in progress everywhere. Crops are in good condition in Gwalior, Bhopal, and Baghelkhand, fair in Indore, Malwa, and Bhopawar, and average in Bundelkhand, but have been slightly damaged by vermin in parts of Gwalior, Indore, and Bundelkhand. Agricultural stock and pasturage are generally good. Prices are steady in Gwalior and Bundelkhand, Malwa, and Bhopawar, and normal in Indore, Bhopal, and Baghelkhand. Poppy sowing continues in Gwalior, Indore, and Bhopawar.

Kashmir.—The weather generally is bright, but cooler. Prices are stationary. **JAMMU.**—There was no rain during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat is selling from 14 to 20, and maize from 14 to 30 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is fair. Fodder is sufficient. Land is being prepared for spring crops.

Nepal.—Rainfall *nil*. The weather is cold and bright. Lowland rice is still being harvested. The price of rice is 6½ seers for the rupee.

J. O. MILLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

ALLOTMENT OF THE MEMBERS OF THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE APPOINTED TO
THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY IN 1903.

No. 630—37.

Calcutta, the 19th November 1903.

RESOLUTION.

The undermentioned gentlemen have recently been appointed in England to the Indian Civil Service (Bengal Presidency) in the order specified below :—

Mr. Arthur Herbert Ley	Lower Provinces.
„ Charles Alexander Young	United Provinces, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
„ Hugh Stuart Crosthwaite	United Provinces, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
„ Hugh Kynaston Briscoe	Lower Provinces.
„ Ayrton George Popplewell Pullan	United Provinces, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
„ John Alfred Cope	Burma.
„ Harold Arrowsmith Brown	Burma.
„ John Emeris Houldey	Burma.
„ James Addison	United Provinces, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
„ Lionel Frank Begbie	United Provinces, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
„ Barré Cassels Forbes	United Provinces, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
„ Bruno Wolfgang Wahl	United Provinces, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
„ George Drury Rudkin	United Provinces, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
„ Frederick Waterfield	United Provinces, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
„ James Ferguson Dyer	United Provinces, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
„ William Henderson Buchan	Lower Provinces.
„ Henry John Tedder	United Provinces, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
„ James Leslie McCallum	Burma.
„ John Cecil Tritton	United Provinces, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
„ David George Mitchell	United Provinces, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
„ Richard Bertram Whitehead	United Provinces, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
„ James Aitchison Milligan	Lower Provinces.
„ Douglas Galton Robertson	Burma.
Kumar Jagdish Prasad	United Provinces, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
Mr. George Kenneth Darling	United Provinces, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
„ Cyril Tudor Williams	Lower Provinces.
„ Richard Harcourt Williamson	United Provinces, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
„ James Alexander Ossory FitzPatrick	United Provinces, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
„ Sydney Montague Jacob	United Provinces, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
„ George Ramsay Murray	United Provinces, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
„ Edward Nevinson Bell	Burma.
„ Sarat Kumar Ghose	Lower Provinces.
„ William Stenning Hopkyns	Lower Provinces.
„ John Francis William James	Lower Provinces.
„ Owen Francis Jenkins	United Provinces, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
„ David Clarke Patterson	Lower Provinces.
„ Stephens Nairne Mackenzie	Lower Provinces.
„ Hugh Hobhouse Jenkyns	United Provinces, Punjab, and Central Provinces.
„ Arthur Warren Barnicott	Lower Provinces.
„ William Alexander Cosgrave	Lower Provinces.

2. The Governor General in Council has been pleased to attach the abovementioned gentlemen to the Province specified opposite each name as follows :—

Mr. A. H. Ley	Bengal.
„ H. K. Briscoe	
„ W. H. Buchan	
„ J. A. Milligan	
„ C. T. Williams	
„ Sarat Kumar Ghose	
„ W. S. Hopkyns	
„ J. F. W. James	
„ D. C. Patterson	
„ S. N. Mackenzie	
„ A. W. Barnicott	
„ W. A. Cosgrave	

Mr. H. S. Crosthwaite	}	United Provinces.
" A. G. P. Pullan		
" B. C. Forbes		
" B. W. Wahl		
" H. J. Tedder		
Kumar Jagdish Prasad		
Mr. G. K. Darling		
" R. H. Williamson	}	Punjab and North-West Frontier Province.
" G. R. Murray		
" O. F. Jenkins		
Mr. C. A. Young		
" J. Addison	}	Punjab and North-West Frontier Province.
" G. D. Rudkin		
" F. Waterfield		
" J. C. Tritton		
" R. B. Whitehead		
" J. A. O. FitzPatrick		
" S. M. Jacob		
" H. H. Jenkyns		
Mr. L. F. Begbie	}	Central Provinces.
" J. F. Dyer		
" D. G. Mitchell		
Mr. J. A. Cope	}	Burma.
" H. A. Brown		
" J. E. Houldey		
" J. L. McCallum		
" D. G. Robertson		
" E. N. Bell		

3. The Governor General in Council is further pleased to direct that the gentlemen posted to the Lower Provinces of Bengal shall, on arrival at Calcutta, report themselves to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal. Should any of them land in Bombay, they should enquire of the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay whether any orders are awaiting them from the Government of Bengal. The officers posted to Burma should proceed to Rangoon and report themselves to the Chief Secretary to the Government of that Province.

4. The officers posted to the United Provinces should report themselves to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces, Allahabad. The officers posted to the Punjab should telegraph from Bombay to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Lahore, for orders as to their destination, in the event of their not finding instructions awaiting their arrival at Bombay. The officers posted to the Central Provinces should report by telegraph from Bombay their arrival to the Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of those Provinces at Nagpur, by whom they will be instructed to which portion of the Province to proceed.

5. Local Governments and Administrations are requested to inform the Government of India of the dates on which the gentlemen in question so report themselves.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Governments of Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, and Burma, and to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, for information and guidance; and that a copy be forwarded to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Assam and the Foreign Department for information. Also that the Resolution be published in the *Supplement to the Gazette of India*, and that a copy be forwarded to each of the gentlemen named therein.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.
PLAGUE.

Calcutta, the 20th November, 1903.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 14th November 1903 is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Northern.	Bombay City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	57	55
		Dholera Port	"	3*	2*
		Ahmedabad City	B., B. & C. I.	12	9
		Ahmedabad District	" & B. G. J. P.	27	23
		Broach Port	B. B. & C. I.	30	23
		Broach District	"	140	103
		Panch Mahals District	"	"	"
		Mahikantla State	B., B. & C. I.	171	94
		Kaira District	"	8	3
		Palanpur State	B., B. & C. I.	45	23
		Rewakantla State	"	1	"
		Bulsar Port.	"	4	4
		Surat Town and Port	B., B. & C. I.	99	87
		Surat District	"	1	"
		Bandra Port	"	"	"
		Utan	"	"	"
		Vesava Port	"	"	"
		Keiba	"	"	"
		Trombay	"	"	"
		Tarapur	"	"	"
		Manori	"	"	"
		Mahim	B., B. & C. I.	"	"
		Dhanu	"	"	"
		Bhiwadi	"	"	"
		Agashi	B., B. & C. I.	"	"
	Central.	Shirgaon	"	"	"
		Bassein	"	"	"
		Kalyan	G. I. P.	15	9
		Thana	"	3	1
		Umbergaon Port	"	"	"
		Kon	"	"	"
		Thana District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	2	"
		Ahmednagar District	Dhond and Manmad (G. I. P.)	912	739
		Khandesh	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	358	254
		Nasik	G. I. P. & N. G.	418	307
		Poona City	S. M. & G. I. P.	136	115
		Poona District	"	205	137
		Satara	S. M.	921	601
		Sholapur Town	G. I. P.	16	9
		Sholapur District	" S. M. & Barsi	1,096	852
	Southern.	Alibag Port	"	"	"
		Parvel	"	4	3
		Eshoi	"	"	"
		Roha	"	"	"
		Revdanda	"	2	2
		Kolaba District	G. I. P.	2	"
		Ratnagiri Port	"	2	2
		Vizadrag	"	"	"
		Rajapur	"	1	3
		Venguria	"	"	"
		Dabhal	"	"	"
		Joigad	"	"	"
		Deogad	"	"	"
		Ratnagiri District	"	2	"
		Bolgaum	S. M.	1,397	940
		Habli Town	"	156	150
		Dharwar District	"	2,690	1,891
		Karwar Port	"	"	"
		Akola Port	"	"	"
	Sind.	Kumta Port	"	"	"
		Kanara District		S. M.	32	16
		Savantvadi State	"	"	"
		Bijapur District		S. M. & G. I. P.	1,032	812
		Karachi Town and Port		N. W.	9	7
		Karachi District	"	"	"
		Hyderabad Town		N. W. & J. B.	19	17
		Hyderabad District		"	1*	1*
Political charges.		Thar and Parkar District	J. B.	"	"
		Larkhana	N. W.	"	"
		Sukkar District	"	"	"
		Khairpur State	"	"	"
		Akalpot State	"	14	7
		Aundh	"	53	51
		Tuna Port	"	"	"
		Mandvi	"	20	20
		Mundra	"	3	4

* Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
United Provinces.	Allahabad	Allahabad City	E. I.	8	4
		Allahabad District	E. I., O. & R., B. & C. I. & G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	58	41
		Cawnpore City	"	589	558
		Cawnpore District	"	28	14
		Fatehpur "	E. I.	"	"
		Banda "	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	"	"
		Jhansi City	G. I. P.	"	"
		Jhansi District	"	43	39
	Benares	Hamirpur "	"	"	"
		Benares Cantonment	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	"	"
		Benares City	"	10	7
		Benares District	B. & N. W. & E. I.	"	"
		Balla "	B. & N. W.	53	53
		Jaunpur City	O. & R.	"	"
		Jaunpur District	"	11	11
		Ghasipur "	E. I. & B. & N. W.	"	"
	Fyzabad	Mirsapur City	E. I.	"	"
		Mirsapur District	"	4	2
		Bahraich District	"	"	"
		Gonda "	B. & N. W.	89	64
		Paritabgarh "	O. & R.	14	12
		Sultanpur "	"	"	"
		Ajodhia "	O. & R. & B. & N. W.	"	"
		Fyzabad City	O. & R.	"	"
	Gorakhpur	Fyzabad District	"	32	24
		Bara Banki Town	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	"	"
		Bara Banki District	"	87	87
		Azamgarh City	"	"	"
		Azamgarh District	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	102	91
		Gorakhpur City	B. & N. W.	7	7
		Gorakhpur District	"	16	9
		Basti "	"	7	4
	Meerut	Meerut City	N. W.	"	"
		Meerut Cantonment	"	"	"
		Meerut District	" O. & R. & E. I.	"	"
		Muzaffarnagar City	"	"	"
		Muzaffarnagar District	"	76	65
		Aligarh "	E. I.	"	"
		Saharanpur "	O. & R. & N. W.	5	3
		Hardwar Union	O. & R.	"	"
	Lucknow	Roorkee Town	"	"	"
		Bulandshahr District	"	"	"
		Unao District	O. & R.	7	4
		Lucknow City	O. & R., B. & N. W. & R. K.	7	8
Lucknow District		"	15	5	
Hardoi "		O. & R.	"	"	
Rae Bareilly "		"	"	"	
Sitapur "		R. K.	92	84	
Agra	Etawah City	E. I.	"	"	
	Etawah District	"	"	"	
	Fatehgarh "	B., B. & C. I.	"	"	
	Farrukhabad Town	"	7	9	
	Farrukhabad District	"	16	9	
	Mainpuri "	"	"	"	
	Agra City	B., B. & C. I. G. I. P. & E. I.	"	"	
	Agra District	"	2	2	
Rohilkhand	Bareilly City	"	"	"	
	Bareilly District	R. & K.	"	"	
	Shahjahanpur "	" & O. & R.	"	"	
	Bijnor "	"	"	"	
Kumaun	Naini Tal	R. & K.	"	"	
	Total		1,379	1,216	
	Punjab	Jullunder District	N. W.	87	41
		Hoshiarpur "	"	50	23
Ferozepur "		N. W. & B., B. & C. I.	6	4	
Kangra "		"	"	"	
Lahore	Amritsar City	N. W.	"	"	
	Amritsar District	"	9	6	
	Gurdaspur "	"	6	3	
	Lahore "	"	6	"	

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.	
Punjab	Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi District	N. W.	40	23	
		Gujrat	"	72	40	
		Gujranwala	"	65	49	
		Sialkot	"	130	74	
		Shahpur	"	37	27	
		Jhelum	"	18	10	
	Multan	Jhang	"	...	1	
		Multan	"	...	...
		Montgomery	"	...	...
		Minawali	"	...	...
	Delhi	Gurgaon	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Delhi	E. I., O. & R., B., B. & C. I. & N. W.	...	...
		Hissar	B., B. & C. I.	187	164	
		Karnal	E. I.	24	12	
		Ludhiana	N. W.	382	242	
		Umballa	N. W. & E. I.	226	126	
		Rohtak	S. P.	2	2	
...	Patiala City	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.)	...	...
Patiala State	N. W., E. I., B., B. & C. I. & J. B.	202	142			
Kapurthala State	N. W.	59	32			
Total				1,608	1,021	
Central Provinces (including Berar).	Nerbudda	Nimar District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	(f) 13	(f) 6	
		Hoshangabad	G. I. P.	(d) 477	(d) 4	
		Narsingpur Town	"	20	14	
		Narsingpur District	"	(g) 273	(g) 200	
		Chhindwara	"	...	...
	Nagpur	Khandwa Town	"	(e) 35	26	
		Betul District	"	...	...
		Nagpur City	B. N. & G. I. P.	403	342	
		Nagpur District	"	(a) 818	(a) 604	
		Wardha	G. I. P.	(b) 15	(b) 13	
	Jubbulpur	Chanda	"	12	12	
		Bhandara	B. N.	(b) 63	(b) 35	
		Balaghat	"	...	...
		Jubbulpore Town	"	(c) 3	...	
		Jubbulpore District	E. I. & G. I. P.	(h) 159	(h) 122	
	Chhattisgarh.	Damoh	"	...	...
		Saugor Cantonment	"	...	...
		Saugor Town	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
		Saugor District	"	...	...
		Seoni	"	...	...
		Mandla	"	...	...
		Bilaspur	B. N.	(c) 3	(c) 2	
		Raipur	"	(c) 2	(c) 2	
		Sambalpur	"	...	...
		Akola	G. I. P.	(j) 84	79	
		Buldana	"	32	22	
		Wun	"	...	...
Assam	Assam Valley	Dibrugarh Town (Lakhimpur District)	D. S.	...	...
		Total				...
		Total				...
		Total				...
		Total				...
		Total				...
		Total				...
Coorg	...			1	...	
				1	...	
Mysore State.	...	Bangalore City	S. M. & Madras	105	87	
		Bangalore Civil and Military Station	"	143	115	
		Bangalore District	"	119	91	
		Mysore City	"	177	132	
		Mysore District	"	69	53	
		Kolar	Madras & S. M.	15	16	
		Kolar Gold Fields	"	15	10	
		Tumkur District	S. M.	34	26	
		Shimoga	"	38	28	
		Chitaldrug	"	21	17	
		Kadur	"	29	14	
		Hassan	"	16	13	
		Total				782	622

(a) Including 7 imported seizures and 6 imported deaths.

(b) " 4 " " " 3 " "

(c) " 7 " " " 7 " "

(d) " 2 imported seizures.

(e) " 2 imported seizures and 1 imported death.

(f) " 16 imported seizures and 9 imported deaths.

(g) " 10 " " " 10 " "

(h) " 10 " " " 10 " "

(i) Figures for 2 weeks and including 1 imported seizure.

(j) Including 1 imported seizure.

(k) " 4 " " " seizures and 3 imported deaths.

(e) Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Hyderabad State.	...	Aurangabad District	N. G. S.	65	66
		Bir	G. I. P. & Barri	571	456
		Hyderabad	N. G. S.	...	...
		Indur	G. I. P. & Barri	127 (a)	97 (a)
		Usmanabad	S. M.	308	251
		Lingapur	G. I. P.	28	32
		Parbhani		45	20
		Raichur		13	14
		Gulbarga		...	...
		Nander		...	...
Total				1,158	962
Central India.	...	Indore City	B., B. & C. I.	131	130
		Indore State	"	463	438
		Ujjain City	"	...	...
		Gwalior State	"	27 (b)	32 (b)
		Bhopal City	"	92	92
		Bhopal State	"	29	29
		Mhow Cantonment	B., B. & C. I. (Rajputana Malwa)	11	5
		Nimach	"	5 (b)	8 (b)
		Indore Residency	"	1	1
		Rutlam City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Rutlam State	"	11 (b)	8 (b)
		Dewas Town	"	28	19
		Dewas State	"	...	...
		Sehore	"	134	120 (b)
		Sailana	"	30	17
		Jhabua	"	17 (b)	...
		Jaora	"	4	3 (b)
		Jaora Town	"	15	11
		Agar Military Station	"	33	29
		Total				1,031	942
Rajputana	...	Ajmer District	B., B. & C. I.	6	2
		Mewar State	"	16	13
		Chitor (Udaipur State)	"	...	...
		Tonk State	"	1 (b)	...
		Marwar	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Jaipur	"	2	1
		Kishengarh Town	"	...	...
		Ranswara State	"	...	...
Total				25	16
Kashmir.	...	Hamirpur-Sidhan (Akhnur Tehsil)		...	...
		Jammu City		31	17
		Jammu Province		...	...
Total				31	17
N.-W. F. Province.	...	Abbottabad Town			
		Hazara District			
Total					
Baluchistan.	...	Sonmiani	N. W.		
		Hirok			
Total					
GRAND TOTAL				24,191	18,360

(a) Figures from 3rd to 9th November 1903.

(b) Figures for week ending 7th November 1903.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 23rd November 1903.

No. 3596.—Mr. C. R. Wilson, Officiating Officer in charge of the Records of the Government of India and *ex-officio* Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, was granted privilege leave for two months and one day, with effect from the 15th May 1903.

This cancels the Home Department Notification No. 2096, dated the 22nd May 1903.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 24th November 1903.

No. 657.—The services of Mr. R. E. Enthoven, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the 30th October 1903.

The 26th November 1903.

No. 662.—Mr. G. A. Grierson, Ph.D., C.I.E., has been permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 16th September 1903.

No. 668.—Mr. R. Carstairs has been permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 16th October 1903.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 25th November 1903.

No. 698.—The services of Major C. B. Baldock, 44 Merwara Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 16th November 1903, the date on which he was relieved of his duties as Officiating Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta.

MEDICAL.

The 24th November 1903.

No. 1339.—The services of Captain E. F. G. Tucker, I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

SANITARY
PLAGUE.*The 25th November 1903.*

No. 1723.—The following Notice of the Board of Trade is published for general information:—

Board of Trade (Harbour Department).

London, October 22nd, 1903.

H. 15076.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch, dated October 24th, from His Majesty's Representative at The Hague, intimating that the importation and carriage in transit of rags, wearing apparel in use, and personal linen of travellers from Bombay, Calcutta, and Port Elizabeth is prohibited.

JUDICIAL.*The 24th November 1903.*

No. 1996.—Mr. H. C. Eggar, Solicitor to Government, has been granted an extension of leave from the 28th October to the 1st November 1903, in continuation of the leave granted in the Home Department Notification No. 548, dated the 26th March 1903.

The 27th November 1903.

No. 2008.—The Hon'ble Mr. A. M. R. Irwin, of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma during the absence on deputation of the Hon'ble Mr. Harvey Adamson, C.S.J., I.C.S., or until further orders.

POLICE.*The 26th November 1903.*

No. 1002.—The services of Captain E. S. Gale, 1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Assam for employment as Assistant Commandant, Lushai Hills Military Police Battalion.

No. 1003.—The services of Mr. F. R. Ezechiel, an Officiating District Superintendent of Police in Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

H. H. RISLEY,*Secretary to the Government of India.*

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.**GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.***Calcutta, the 25th November 1903.*

No. 3924—142-2.—Mr. H. B. W. Garrick, Artist, Geological Survey Department, is granted privilege leave for three months and in continuation furlough for one year, under Articles 246, 260, 233, and 338(a) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th January 1904, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

FORESTS.*The 27th November 1903.*

No. 1375-F.—94-7.—The following transfers are made in the interests of the public service :—

- (i) Mr. J. E. Barrett, Deputy Conservator of Forests, from Assam to the Punjab.
- (ii) Mr. E. M. Coventry, Deputy Conservator of Forests, from the Punjab to Assam.

J. O. MILLER,*Secretary to the Government of India.*

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.*Simla, the 19th November 1903.*

No. 1848-G.—Mr. W. S. Davis, an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class, is posted as Political Agent in Loralai.

No. 1849-G.—Captain H. A. K. Gough, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is posted temporarily as First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.

The 20th November 1903.

No. 1852-G.—Mr. J. B. Wood, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class, and is posted as First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.

Fort William, the 24th November 1903.

No. 1862-G.—Major E. LeMesurier, a Political Assistant of the 1st (officiating Political Agent of the 4th) class, is granted privilege leave for two months and two days, with effect from the 2nd November 1903, and is also granted furlough, on medical certificate, for one year, nine months, and twenty-eight days, under articles 233 and 308 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave.

No. 1864-G.—Major A. F. Bruce, a Political Agent of the 4th (officiating 3rd) class, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 26th November 1903, and is also granted furlough for nine months and fifteen days, under articles 233 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave.

No. 1865-G.—Captain C. J. Windham, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class, and is posted as an Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir.

The 26th November 1903.

No. 1868-G.—Major W. H. B. Robinson, of the Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 19th November 1903, and is also granted furlough for one year and nine months, under articles 233 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave.

No. 1869-G.—Major P. Carr-White, of the Indian Medical Service (Madras), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted, on return from furlough, as Civil Surgeon of Bikaner.

The 26th November 1903.

No. 5183-I.B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following modification shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3000-I., dated the 10th September 1895, namely:—

In the schedule, for the words "Inspector General of Police, Hyderabad Assigned Districts," in section 4, and for the words "Inspector General" or "Inspector General of Police," wherever they occur, the words "First Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad" shall be substituted.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 23rd November 1903.

No. 7095-P.—Mr. J. Campbell, I.C.S., is placed on special duty in this department, with effect from the 12th of November 1903.

The 24th November 1903.

No. 7110-P.—Mr. J. Owens, Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta, is appointed to act temporarily as Postmaster General, Madras, and in the 2nd grade of Postmasters General, with effect from the 3rd of November 1903, and until further orders.

Mr. C. H. Stuart, Postmaster of Lahore, is appointed to act temporarily as Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta, with effect from the 27th of October 1903, *vice* Mr. J. Owens.

The 26th November 1903.

No. 7190-P.—Mr. H. G. Tomkins is posted as Assistant Accountant General and Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, United Provinces, with effect from the 16th of November 1903.

The 27th November 1903.

No. 7205-P.—Mr. A. G. Bar is posted as Assistant Accountant General and Inspector of Local Fund Accounts, Burma, with effect from the 17th of November 1903.

No. 7206-P.—Mr. P. G. Jacob is posted as Assistant Comptroller General (Forests) with effect from the 23rd November 1903.

No. 7207-P.—Mr. C. W. C. Carson is posted as Assistant Comptroller, Central Provinces, with effect from the 24th of November 1903.

The 27th November 1903.

No. 7186-S.R.—Order of His Majesty in Council, dated the 9th October 1903, revoking the Order in Council of date the 19th May 1898 and applying the provisions of section 238 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, to deserters (not being slaves nor British subjects) from Japanese vessels within His Majesty's dominions.

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The 9th day of October 1903.

Present,

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

Whereas by Sub-section (1) of Section 238 of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894," it is provided that, where it appears to His Majesty that due facilities are, or will be, given by the Government of any foreign country for recovering and apprehending seamen who desert from British Merchant ships in that country, His Majesty may, by Order in Council, stating that such facilities are or will be given, declare that that section shall apply in the case of such foreign country, subject to any limitations, conditions, and qualifications contained in the Order:

And whereas it appears to His Majesty that due facilities are given by the Government of Japan for recovering and apprehending seamen who desert from British Merchant ships in that country:

And whereas Her late Majesty Queen Victoria was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, on the 19th day of May 1898, to apply the provision of section 238 of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894," in the case of Japan:

And whereas since the date of the above-mentioned Order in Council the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation entered into by Her late Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, dated the 16th day of July 1894, has been brought into operation in accordance with the provision of Article XXI, thereof:

And whereas under Article XIV. of such Treaty it was provided that the stipulations therein contained for the recovery of deserters from the vessels of their respective countries should not apply to the subjects of the country where the desertion takes place:

And whereas it is desirable to repeal the said Order in Council of the 19th day of May 1898:

Now therefore His Majesty, by virtue of the power vested in Him by the hereinbefore recited Sub-section (1) of Section 238 of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894," and by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is pleased to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared, that from and after the publication hereof in the London Gazette, seamen not being slaves (and not being British subjects) who, within His Majesty's dominions, desert from ships belonging to subjects of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan shall be liable to be apprehended and carried on board their respective ships:

And His Majesty by virtue of the powers vested in Him by the provisions of Section 238 of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894," and by and with the advice of His Privy Council, is further pleased to order and declare that upon and after the publication hereof in the London Gazette the Order in Council made on the 19th day of May 1898, and published in the London Gazette on the 20th day of May 1898, shall be revoked and the same is hereby revoked accordingly:

And the Secretary of State for the Home Department, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Secretary of State for India in Council, are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

A. W. FITZROY.

Published in the *Gazette of India*.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

The 25th November 1903.

No. 7172-A.—Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.

October 1903.

Lakhs of Rupees.

	IN OCT.		TO END OF OCT.		WHOLE YEAR.	
	1903-1904.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1902-1903.	Budget, 1903-1904.	Actuals, Preliminary, 1902-1903.
<i>For the explanation of these heads, see Gazette of India, dated 22nd December, 1883, Part I, page 497.]</i>						
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	35	27	10,82	10,09	29,93	28,91
Opium	74	67	4,75	4,00	6,57	6,76
Salt	64	71	4,54	5,33	7,43	9,25
Stamps	33	29	3,13	3,07	5,32	5,21
Excise	58	51	4,20	3,68	6,75	6,61
Provincial Rates	12	8	1,80	1,73	4,18	4,14
Customs	48	49	3,22	3,36	5,42	5,96
Assessed Taxes	16	18	95	1,09	1,64	1,97
Forest (Madras, Bombay and Berar only)	3	4	30	25	56	50
Registration	3	3	30	29	48	47
Tributes from Native States	5	2	29	28	90	92
Other Civil Revenue	37	34	2,84	2,68	4,93	4,68
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	3,88	3,63	37,14	35,85	74,11	75,38
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	—3	+1	—2,07	—2,02	—3,87	—3,90
Opium	—3	—3	—3,13	—2,27	—2,60	—2,46
Famine Relief	...	—2	—1	—16	—7	—18
Other Civil Expenditure	—2,14	—2,48	—16,54	—15,66	—32,98	—29,58
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	—2,20	—2,52	—21,75	—20,11	—39,52	—36,12
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:						
<i>[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.]</i>						
Post Office (Net : + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than issues)	+10	—2	+55	+50	+77	+75
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	...	—1	—9	—15	+2	+4
Military Receipts	+3	+8	+37	+47	+72	+86
Military Issues	—1,72	—1,55	—11,04	—10,13	—18,72	—18,86
Public Works Department—						
<i>Receipts.</i>						
Ordinary Branches	+12	+12	+2,10	+2,00	} +31,59	+3,85
State Railways	+1,92	+1,56	+13,05	+12,33		+22,31
East Indian Railway	+51	+42	+3,59	+3,37		+6,01
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+9	+10	+1,01	+83		+1,62
Telegraph	+7	+7	+45	+41	+76	+79
TOTAL	+2,71	+2,27	+20,20	+18,94	+34,17	+34,58
<i>Issues.</i>						
Ordinary Branches	—68	—70	—5,34	—5,26	} —29,02	—10,53
State Railways	—1,06	—1,09	—8,82	—8,68		—15,09
East Indian Railway	—13	—19	—1,78	—1,81		—3,12
Repayment of Guaranteed Railways surplus profits, etc.	...	...	—14	—12		—15
Telegraph	—7	—7	—55	—45	—89	—88
TOTAL	—1,94	—2,05	—16,63	—16,32	—30,07	—29,77
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	—82	—1,28	—6,64	—6,69	—13,11	—12,40
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net : + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than payments)	...	+5	+1,99	+1,49	+1,86	+1,36
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	—4	—27	+32	—1,19	...	—25
Currency Transfers for Gold in England	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	...	—6	+2	+1	...	+7
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs 15 per £	—2,43	—1,28	—16,85	—12,25	—25,60	—27,69
Other debt heads (Net as above)	—70	+33	—68	—1,14	+1,75	—5
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	—3,23	—1,23	—15,20	—13,08	—21,99	—26,56
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	—2,37	—1,40	—6,45	—4,03	—51	+30
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	14,04	15,19	18,12	17,52	17,75	17,82
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	11,67	13,79	11,67	13,79	17,24	18,12

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.**CUSTOMS.**

The 24th November 1903.

No. 7119-S.R.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the import duty to which they are liable under Schedule IV (Import Tariff) of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), the following agricultural implements, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power, *vis.*:—winnowers, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, elevators, seed-crushers, chaff-cutters, root-cutters, horse and bullock gears, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, clod-crushers, seed-drills, hay-tedders and rakes.

SEPARATE REVENUE.**STAMPS.**

The 25th November 1903.

No. 7147-S.R.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 9, clause (a), of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the duty chargeable under the said Act on leases of fisheries granted by the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

E. N. PAKER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 27th November 1903.

APPOINTMENTS.**INDIAN ARMY.**

No. 1121.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenants—

Joseph Hedley Henderson, 2nd Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots; Double Company Officer, 125th Napier's Rifles. Dated 15th October 1903.

Guilford Edgar Charlton Underhill, Royal Garrison Artillery; officiating Double Company Officer, 62nd Punjabis. Dated 18th October 1903.

Second-Lieutenants—

Sidney Lawrie Wace, Royal Field Artillery; Squadron Officer, 26th Light Cavalry. Dated 12th October 1903.

Charles Hugh Tempest Whitehead, 1st Battalion, Highland Light Infantry, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, Durham Light Infantry; officiating Double Company Officer, 86th Carnatic Infantry. Dated 19th October 1903.

Archibald Nelson Gavin Jones, Royal Field Artillery; officiating Squadron Officer, 36th Jacob's Horse. Dated 9th October 1903.

Vivian Leonard Frank Postlethwaite Jackson, 1st Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment; officiating Squadron Officer, 27th Light Cavalry. Dated 20th October 1903.

Thomas Nisbet, 2nd Battalion, Somersetshire Light Infantry, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, Durham Light Infantry; officiating Double Company Officer, 82nd Punjabis. Dated 16th October 1903.

William Macdonald, 1st Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment; Double Company Officer, 31st Punjabis. Dated 26th October 1903.

Second-Lieutenants Wace, Whitehead, Jones and Jackson, are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Army, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 12th, 19th, 9th, and 20th October 1903, respectively.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1122.—The following direct appointments are made in the undermentioned regiments.

11th Rajputs.

Bijai Bahadur Singh, to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from 17th November 1903 :—

79th Carnatic Infantry.

Madras.—Venkatachalam Murugesam Nainor to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the date of joining.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 1123.—In Military Department Notification No. 1025 of 1903, for "3rd August 1903" read "4th August 1903."

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

56th Silladar Camel Corps.

No. 1124.—Kot-Dafadar Bahadur Ali, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse), Ressaidar on probation, is confirmed in that rank with effect from the 17th September 1902, and promoted to Risaldar, with effect from the 23rd June 1903.

COMMANDS.

DISTRICT.

No. 1125.—Major-General Sir E. L. Elliot, K.C.B., D.S.O., Indian Army, to command a district of the 1st class in India, *vice* Major-General B. A. Combe, vacated. Dated 16th November 1903.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 1126.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated 30th October 1903, pages 6619-20.

INDIA OFFICE,
30th October 1903.

The King has approved of the following promotions among officers of the Indian Army, Indian Medical Service, and Indian Army Departments, and admissions to the Indian Army made by the Government of India :—

Captain to be Major.

Local Major Dennis John Meagher. Dated 2nd August 1903.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Sydney Robert Gordon Kendall, from the Wiltshire Regiment. Dated 11th June 1903, but to rank from 24th February 1900.

Lieutenant William Henniker Anderson, from the Norfolk Regiment. Dated 12th June 1903, but to rank from 28th August 1900.

Lieutenant Kenelm Digby Bold Murray, from the Royal Munster Fusiliers. Dated 18th June 1903, but to rank from 21st October 1900.

Lieutenant Alan Campbell Ross, from the Royal Field Artillery. Dated 3rd May 1903, but to rank from 16th February 1901.

Lieutenant Edmund Henry Lancaster, from the Royal West Surrey Regiment. Dated 31st May 1903, but to rank from 19th February 1902.

Lieutenant Jack St. Aubyn King, from the Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Dated 4th June 1903, but to rank from 26th April 1902.

Lieutenant Ralph Edward Hotchkin Griffith, from the Middlesex Regiment. Dated 1st April 1903, but to rank from 1st January 1903.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Arthur Lushington Smeaton (since deceased). Dated 17th April 1902.

George Frank Wemyss Anson. Dated 28th October 1902.

To be Second-Lieutenants.

Second-Lieutenant Pendarves Christopher Fole Gibson, from the Lancashire Fusiliers. Dated 27th April 1903, but to rank from 4th May 1901.

Second-Lieutenant Charles Stuart Hamilton Robarts, from the Somersetshire Light Infantry. Dated 7th June 1903, but to rank from 8th May 1901.

Second-Lieutenant Rawdon James MacNabb, from the Hampshire Regiment. Dated 29th June 1903, but to rank from 8th May 1901.

Second-Lieutenant John Dymoke Scale, from the Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Dated 15th June 1903, but to rank from 8th May 1901.

Second-Lieutenant Leonard Forbes, from the Shropshire Light Infantry. Dated 4th June 1903, but to rank from 24th July 1901.

Second-Lieutenant Arthur Forbes, from the West India Regiment. Dated 25th May 1903, but to rank from 23rd April 1902.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel (temporary Colonel) Thomas James Hackett Wilkins. Dated 30th June 1903.

Captains to be Majors.

Dated 28th July 1903.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Benjamin Hobbs Deare.

Benjamin Curwen Oldham.

Robert Bird, M.D.

Sidney Browning Smith.

John Stuart Shepherd Lumsden, M.B.

George Hewitt Frost, M.B.

Edmund Wilkinson.

George Francis William Ewens, M.D.

Charles Duer, M.D.

Henry Stotesbury Wood, M.B.

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

James Entrican, M.B.

Walter George Pridmore, M.B.

Charles Donovan, M.D.

Jeremiah Penny.

Douglas Henry McDonell Graves, M.B.

Charles Henry Leet Palk, M.B.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

Thomas Walter Irvine, M.B.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

Dated 16th August 1903.

Assistant-Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, William Hobbs to be Deputy-Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain.

Deputy-Assistant-Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, Thomas Heney to be Assistant-Commissary.

Conductor Walter Perry to be Deputy-Assistant-Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MADRAS COMMAND.

Senior Assistant Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, to be Senior Assistant Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Captain,

Dated 6th March 1903.

James William Prichard.

Thomas Archibald Bay.

This cancels the notification concerning these officers contained in the London Gazette of 11th September 1893.

Dated 1st April 1903.

George Thomas Carroll.

Thomas Augustus Samuel Connor.

First Class Assistant Surgeons to be Senior Assistant Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant,

Dated 1st April 1903.

Francis Alexander Wynne.

Joseph Brown.

ERRATUM.

The correct names of the Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Lieutenant of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department whose promotion to that rank was notified in the London Gazette, dated 29th August 1902, are William Marchant" and not William Mardiant as therein stated.

The King has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers :—

INDIAN ARMY.

Colonel Thomas Francis Hobday, C.B. Dated 25th July 1903.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Browne. Dated 8th September 1903.

Lieutenant Henry Montgomery Grove. Dated 17th October 1903.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Ferguson Bigger, M.B. Dated 1st September 1903.

Major Basanta Kumar Basu, M.D. Dated 21st August 1903.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

Deputy Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain, John Mason, Military Works Services, Bombay. Dated 16th August 1903.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior Assistant-Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Captain, Richard Francis Knight. Dated 26th September 1899.

Senior Assistant-Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Captain, Henry Durnie Walker. Dated 16th September 1903.

The King has also approved of the resignation of the service by the undermentioned officer of the Indian Army :—

Captain Thomas Ian Drever. Dated 1st August 1903.

• • • • •

"London Gazette," dated 6th November 1903, pages 6782-83.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
6th November 1903.

• • • • •

INDIAN ARMY.

Major Charles F. Grantham is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst serving as Regimental Commandant. Dated 24th July 1903.

Subadar-Major Sheikh Mahbub, Sardar Bahadur, is granted the honorary rank of Captain on retirement. Dated 31st January 1903.

Subadar Muhammad Shihabuddin, Sardar Bahadur, is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant on retirement. Dated 4th August 1903.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander MacW. Renny, Indian Army, to be Colonel. Dated 11th September 1903.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 1127.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Captains to be Majors.

25th November 1903.

Neville Thornton Parker, 6th Jat Light Infantry.
Edward Ross Morton, 47th Sikhs.
David Simpson Buist, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse).
Edward Langford Sullivan, 36th Sikhs.
Ralph Maitland Bell, Supply and Transport Corps.
Henry Hinton Dunlop, 20th (Deccan Horse).
Frederick Hopewell Peterson, D.S.O., 32nd Sikh Pioneers.
Douglas Herbert, Supernumerary List.
Hilton Vickers, 83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 1128.—In G. G. O., Nos. 239 of 1894, 949 and 1161 of 1898, and 670 of 1903, for "Alexander Douglas Cunningham Perdrian" read "Alexander Douglas Cunningham Perdriau."

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

BENGAL.

No. 1129.—Conductor Martin Joseph Staunton to be Deputy Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval;

Sub-Conductor George Herbert Pulleyn to be Conductor;

Sergeant George Leitch to be Sub-Conductor,—
with effect from 7th July 1903 to complete establishment.

No. 1130.—Sergeant Arthur Norman Meysey Turton to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from 17th October 1903, *vice* Sub-Conductor (Supernumerary Conductor) P. Carrigan, permanently seconded for duty under Colonial Office in Northern Nigeria.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1131.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments:—

13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers.

Jemadar Fateh Khan to be Ressaidar, and Kot Duffadar Pahlwan Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Sarwar, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November 1903.

36th Jacob's Horse.

Jemadar Muhammad Nasir Khan to be Ressaidar, and Kot Duffadar Mir Ahmad Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Sampuran Singh, transferred to the pension establishment. Dated 1st July 1903.

Ressaidar Muhammad Nasir Khan to be Woordie Major, *vice* Harnam Singh, resigned. Dated 1st July 1903.

11th Rajputs.

Jemadar Shiupal Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Ramdehan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sardar Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th October 1903.

Havildars Durbijai Singh and Hunooman Singh to be Jemadars to complete establishment consequent on the regiment proceeding to Mauritius, with effect from 4th November 1903.

Jemadar Narayan Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Surajbaksh Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Lachhman Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 17th November 1903.

Jemadar Shankar Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Prithipal Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 17th November 1903.

32nd Sikh Pioneers.

Havildar Ram Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhag Singh, deceased, with effect from the 28th October 1903.

74th Punjabis.

Jemadar Ali Bahadur, to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Fazl Khan, transferred to the 82nd Punjabis, with effect from the 16th May 1903.

9th Gurkha Rifles.

Subadar Jit Sing Bisht to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Jotindra Sahi to be Subadar, Color Havildar Chandrabir Thapa to be Jemadar, *vice* Bir Sing Bohra, Bahadur, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st October 1903.

1st Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.

Havildar Mandhoj Lama to be Jemadar, *vice* Dewan Sing Rae, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st October 1903.

1st Military Railway Company.

Havildar Maksud Ali Khan to be Jemadar (on probation) to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st May 1903.

108th Infantry.

No. 1132.—In Military Department Notification No. 972 of 1903, notifying the promotion of Havildar Abdul Rahiman Khan, to Jemadar, *for* "5th April 1902" *read* "21st May 1902".

SPECIAL.

No. 1133.—With reference to Article 280, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, the undermentioned officer having been absent from military duty for ten years, is transferred to the supernumerary list, with effect from the date specified:—

Captain J. G. Crosthwaite, Indian Army, Assistant Commissioner, Punjab. Dated 25th November 1903.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Punjab Light Horse.

No. 1134.—Second-Lieutenant Frank Waverling Schonemann resigns his commission.

Cossipore Artillery Volunteers.

No. 1135.—Second-Lieutenant George Robertson resigns his commission, with effect from the 30th October 1903.

3rd (Cadet) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1136.—Douglas Knox-Ord, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 29th October 1903, *vice* Paul, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

No. 1137.—Ernest William Wetherell, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st October 1903, to complete the establishment.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1138.—Edward Albert Houseman, Gentleman, M.B., to be Surgeon-Lieutenant, with effect from 1st November 1903.

William Edward Edgcombe, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 8th October 1903, *vice* Sears, promoted.

Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1139.—Lieutenant John Champion Faunthorpe to be Captain, *vice* Calnan, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Agra Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1140.—Second-Lieutenant Charles Allan Mumford to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st April 1903, *vice* John, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Second-Lieutenant Harbert Cecil Smith to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st April 1903, *vice* Morphen, transferred to the Allahabad Volunteer Rifles.

Second-Lieutenant Thomas Walter Morris to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 5th September 1903, *vice* Welby, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant Henry William Gill to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 11th October 1902, *vice* Hurst, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Stephen Thorpe Rollo, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Mabert, transferred to the supernumerary list, with effect from 1st April 1903.

Berar Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1141.—Second-Lieutenant Rustomji Faridoonji resigns his commission, with effect from the 25th September 1903.

North Western Railway Rifles.

No. 1142.—Captain Charles John Keene, V.D., from the unattached list, to be Major, with effect from the 7th November 1903, *vice* Winmill, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1143.—Harold Cooper, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant to complete the establishment.

South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1144.—Captain Julius Sheridan Patterson resigns his commission, with effect from the 1st November 1903.

Malabar Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1145.—Second-Lieutenant Frederick Samuel Davies resigns his commission, with effect from the 26th October 1903.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 1146.—His Excellency the Governor General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officers :—

Surma Valley Light Horse.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Renny Walker.

Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles.

Lieutenant George Frederick MacLeod.

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 27th November 1903.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned warrant officer on the date

specified, was received in the Military Department between the 21st and 27th November 1903:—

Corps or Department.	Rank and Name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Adjutant General's Department.	Conductor John Henry Bristow Gapper.	20th November 1903.	Simla	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 24th October and 27th November 1903.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
George Scott. (a)	2nd-Lieutenant.	1st Battalion, The Royal West Surrey Regiment.	3rd July 1903	Intestate	R s. p. 137 4 10	26th January 1904.

(a) Next-of-kin—
 Mother—Mrs. E. H. Scott.
 Address—4, Sydney Place,
 Bath, England.

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 24th November 1903.

No. 422.—Mr. A. Conley, Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Calcutta, is permitted, under article 650 of the Civil Service Regulations, to retire from the service, with effect from the 30th November 1903.

No. 423.—Mr. P. C. Mole, Examiner of Accounts, State Railway Stores, is appointed to officiate as Government Examiner of Railway Accounts, Calcutta.

No. 424.—Mr. J. E. Lacey, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Accountant General, Public Works Department.

No. 425.—Mr. C. C. Fink, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from leave, reposted to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway.

No. 428.—The services of Lieutenant C. F. Birney, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date he is relieved of his duties on the Murshidabad Branch, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

The 27th November 1903.

No. 431.—CORRIGENDUM.—In Public Works Department Notification No. 380, dated the 14th October 1903, for Cowie, Lieutenant H. E. S., D.S.O., R.E., read Cowie, Lieutenant H. E. C., D.S.O., R.E.

No. 432.—Mr. G. E. Lillie, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, is, on return from foreign service, posted to the establishment under the Director of Railway Construction for employment on the Nagda-Muttra Survey.

A. BRERETON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 23rd November 1903.

No. 421.—Mr. W. C. Ross, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Punjab, is permitted to resign the service of Government, with effect from the afternoon of the 15th October 1903.

The 24th November 1903.

No. 426.—Mr. G. J. Perram, Chief Engineer, 1st class, and Secretary in the Public Works Department to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Assam, is permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of article 650 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 28th November 1903.

No. 427.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 426, dated 24th November 1903, Mr. W. McM. Sweet, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Assam, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer and Secretary in the Public Works Department to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Assam, with effect from the 28th November 1903.

The 26th November 1903.

No. 429.—Rai Bahadur Gungaram, C.I.E., Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, has, at his own request, been permitted to retire from the service of Government, under the provisions of article 465 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 19th October 1903.

The 26th November 1903.

No. 430.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions of Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to the Minor Administrations, with effect from the dates specified :—

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Mr. C. C. Ray .	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Temporary .	18th July 1903.
Mr. C. Willford .	Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Permanent .	1st September 1903.
Mr. W. H. Todd .	Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	„ .	Ditto.
Mr. Nagendra Nath Mukerjee.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	„ .	1st October 1903.
Blakeway, Captain J. P., R.E.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	„ .	1st November 1903.
Mr. D. S. Sathaye .	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	„ .	Ditto.
Mr. W. E. Knight .	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	„ .	Ditto.

SIDNEY PRESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 26th October 1903.

From the 21st November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 14th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901 :—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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W. ROSS,

Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 26th November 1903.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 3849 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 21st November 1903:—

- No. 476 of 1903.—C. W. Lamb, saddler and harness maker, of Moss Bank, Upper Main road, Moulmein, British Burma. *An improved light weight harness saddle.*
- No. 477 of 1903.—Leonard Schade van Westrum, merchant, a subject of the Queen of Netherlands, of 90, Wilhelmstrasse, Berlin, in the German empire. *A new sprinkling medium for roads.*
- No. 478 of 1903.—Leonard Schade van Westrum, merchant, a subject of the Queen of Netherlands, of 90, Wilhelmstrasse, Berlin, in the German empire. *Means for preventing dust explosions.*
- No. 479 of 1903.—Leonard Schade van Westrum, merchant, a subject of the Queen of Netherlands, of 90, Wilhelmstrasse, Berlin, in the German empire. *A method of preventing the production of dust and of maintaining the surfaces of roads, permanent-ways, court-yards, open or closed spaces, and such like.*
- No. 480 of 1903.—Leonard Schade van Westrum, engineer, of 90, Wilhelmstrasse, Berlin, Germany, at present residing at the Coburg Hotel, Carlos Place, Grosvenor square, London, England. *An improved method of road-making.*
- No. 481 of 1903.—Thomas Walter Barber, engineer, of 5, Palmer street, Westminster, in the county of London, England. *Improvements in tubes for boilers, condensers and the like.*
- No. 482 of 1903.—Bernard Crossley, mechanical engineer, of 444, Colne road, Buncley, in the county of Lancaster, England. *Improved means for securing a continuous supply of weft in looms.*
- No. 483 of 1903.—William Henry Wyers, clerk, of No. 7, Thorngrove road, Upton park, in the county of Essex, England. *Improvements in preserving yeast, and in apparatus therefor.*
- No. 484 of 1903.—William John Cummings, machinist, Herbert George Cummings, cooper, both of 1383, Richards street, city of Vancouver, Robert Chamberlain, master mariner, of Room, 3, Fairfield block, Granville street, city of Vancouver, and Nelson Seymour Loughheed, book-keeper, of Port Moody, all in the Province of British Columbia, Dominion of Canada. *Means for passing a line under the hull of a submerged vessel.*
- No. 485 of 1903.—William McGregor Smith, gentleman, of 25, Earls Court square, London, England. *Improvements in or relating to machinery for scutching or decorticating fibrous stems such as ramie, hemp, jute or the like.*
- No. 486 of 1903.—Frank Hinman Pierpont, engineer, of Horley, in the county of Surrey, England. *Improvements in and relating to machines for the manufacture of glass bottles and other vessels.*
- No. 487 of 1903.—Gilbert William Sutton, civil engineer, of Crofton lodge, Stevenage, in the county of Hertfordshire, England. *Improvements in cultivators for tea and other lands.*
- No. 488 of 1903.—Gilbert William Sutton, civil engineer, of Crofton lodge, Stevenage, in the county of Hertfordshire, England, and John Herbert Hieron Rolfe, engineer, of Calcutta. *Improvements in floors and racks for fermenting tea leaf.*
- No. 489 of 1903.—Leonard Charles D'Cruz, mechanic, of No. 44, Chandmaree road, Howrah, British India. *A machine for decorticating agave (aloe) and plantain fibre.*

No. 490 of 1903.—Howard Edward Aleck Wakefield, a member of the Punjab Provincial Civil Service, Sirhind Club, Umballa, in British India. *Improvements in the manufacture of traces for fishing tackle.*

No. 3850 P.—THE under-mentioned design has been registered, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma. This and other designs are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying.

No. 15D of 1903.—Messrs. Kahn and Kahn, merchants, trading at No. 10, Meadows street, Fort, Bombay. *Design consisting of heartsease flowers with leaves and spot and crescent woven in silk on silk and cotton mixed ground with water effect.*

No. 3851 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 86 of 1903.—Lewis M. Curry, architect, town of Brighton, Michigan, United States of America. *Improvements in planes.* (Specification filed 19 November 1903.)

No. 50 of 1903.—Charles Edward Tristram, Captain, Deoli Irregular Force, Deoli, Rajputana, in British India. *A combined entrenching tool.* (Specification filed 13 November 1903.)

No. 109 of 1903.—The Crown Cork and Seal Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the state of Maryland, of 1511, Gillford Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, United States of America. *Improvements in closures for bottles and other vessels.* (Specification filed 13 November 1903.)

No. 134 of 1903.—Thomas Rooke, engineer, Enmore road, Newton, and John Thrush, miner, Silver hill, New Canterbury road, Dulwich hill, both in the state of New South Wales, Commonwealth of Australia. *Garbage destructor.* (Specification filed 13 November 1903.)

No. 149 of 1903.—Tarichos Syndicate, Limited (a British Joint Stock Company of Limited Liability duly incorporated under British Laws), whose registered offices are 10, Walbrook, in the city of London, England. *An improved process and apparatus for preserving organic substances.* (Specification filed 18 November 1903.)

No. 150 of 1903.—Robert Harvey, master plumber, of 17, London street, Newtown, near Sydney, in the state of New South Wales, Australia, and Charles John Bruce, plumber, of "Blink Bonnie," Torrens street, Blakehurst, in the state aforesaid. *A self-tilting table adapted to receive moving liquid or matter so as to automatically direct the flow and divert and discharge the same.* (Specification filed 18 November 1903.)

No. 153 of 1903.—Arthur Bernard Gill, electrical engineer, of "Carlton" Blackheath Park, London, England. *Improvements in apparatus for electrically lighting railway trains.* (Specification filed 18 November 1903.)

No. 157 of 1903.—Edgar Thomson, engineer, Government Telegraph Department, residing at No. 8, Loudon street, Calcutta, in British India. *An improved letter clip to be called the "Acme" clip.* (Specification filed 19 November 1903.)

No. 368 of 1903.—Herbert Thomas Thomson, colliery superintendent, of 4, Fairlie place, Calcutta, and John White, colliery manager, of the Jamadoba Colliery, in the District of Manbhooni, in Bengal. *Improvements in apparatus for loading coal or other material.* (Specification filed 14 November 1903.)

No. 407 of 1903.—James Chambers, engineer, of 2, Back Deal street, Bury, England, and Samuel Cook, engineer, of Albert Works, Brook street, Bury, England. *Improvements in or applicable to the clips or holders of stentering machines, swissing machines, and the like.* (Specification filed 13 November 1903.)

No. 409 of 1903.—Augustus Cardigan Frederick Dann, engine fitter, of 54, St. Augustine road, Southsea, in the county of Hants, England. *Improvements in continuously variable speed gear and in clutches and link motions connected therewith, partly applicable to other purposes.* (Specification filed 13 November 1903.)

No. 3852 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 145 of 1896.—Alister MacNab. *An improvement in the treatment of bay salt.* (From 8 December 1903 to 8 December 1904.)

No. 216 of 1897.—Eugen Hornung and Stefan Hansel. *Improvements in the treatment of india-rubber, guttapercha and their compositions.* (From 20 December 1903 to 20 December 1904.)

No. 271 of 1897.—James Wilson. *An automatic or self-cleansing filter.* (From 7 January 1904 to 7 January 1905.)

No. 490 of 1897.—The American Railway Electric Light Company. *Improvements in means for use in lighting railway cars or carriages by electricity and for regulating the current for the same.* (From 10 March 1904 to 10 March 1905.)

No. 127 of 1898.—The Linotype Company, Limited. *Improvements in the trimming mechanism of Linotype machines.* (From 25 November 1903 to 25 November 1904.)

No. 128 of 1898.—The Linotype Company, Limited. *Improvements in the adjustable moulds of Linotype machines.* (From 25 November 1903 to 25 November 1904.)

No. 372 of 1899.—Benjamin Garver Lamme. *Improvements in direct current systems of electrical distribution.* (From 13 December 1903 to 13 December 1904.)

No. 376 of 1898.—Frederick Robert Jones. *Improvements in vertical sugarcane mills.* (From 23 November 1903 to 23 November 1904.)

No. 440 of 1898.—William Henry Drury. *Improvements in the manufacture of yarns and apparatus therefor.* (From 1 September 1904 to 1 September 1905.)

No. 441 of 1898.—William Henry Drury. *Improvements in machinery for the manufacture of yarns from fibrous materials.* (From 1 September 1904 to 1 September 1905.)

No. 378 of 1902.—James Henry Hull. *Improvements in or relating to an oilless punkah wheel and the more efficient lubricating of the running parts thereof.* (From 24 November 1906 to 24 November 1907.)

No. 3853 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 43 of 1899.—Hermann Johann Christian Bentzien. *Bentzien's safety cowl for drying apparatus.* (Specification filed 18 August 1899.)

No. 100 of 1899.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in the manufacture of black tea from the green tea leaf, and a new compound for use in such manufacture.* (Specification filed 14 August 1899.)

No. 196 of 1899.—Weygang's Oil Products Company, Limited. *Manufacture of siccative oil mostly from petroleum.* (Specification filed 14 August 1899.)

No. 204 of 1899.—The Electric Resistance and Heating Company, Limited. *Electrical heating appliances formed of artificial stone.* (Specification filed 14 August 1899.)

No. 205 of 1899.—The Electric Resistance and Heating Company, Limited. *Electrical resistances of artificial stone composition.* (Specification filed 14 August 1899.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of Rs50 for each of the above inventions

No. 46 of 1898.—The Right Honourable Douglas Mackinnon Baillie Hamilton Cochrane. *An improvement in ammunition holders for machine gun carriages.* (Specification filed 16 August 1898.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (b) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of filing of the specification—

The sum of Rs50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable at Calcutta to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

C. R. WILSON,

Secretary under the Inventions and
Designs Act, 1888.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Statement of Unclaimed Sums deposited with the Bengal Military Orphan Society in trust for Soldiers' Children, exclusive of those of minors who have not attained the age of 21.

Date of Deposit.	Name and rank of father.	Corps.	Names of children.	Amount.
				Rs. a. p.
Prior to 1842	Collins, —, Sergeant . . . .	.....	Two children	157 14 1
"	Lee, E., Corporal . . . .	.....	Two children	111 9 6
"	Smith, Henry, Sergeant . . . .	.....	Elizabeth	828 0 0
"	Smith, D., Sergeant Major . . . .	.....	Margaret	78 6 5
"	Story, —, Sergeant . . . .	.....	Thomas	117 5 4
"	MacConnell, Sergeant . . . .	.....	John	77 15 3
"	Rutherford, Sergeant . . . .	.....	Margaret	138 10 8
"	Hewetson, William, Gunner . . . .	.....	John	47 5 7
"	Taylor, John, Private . . . .	.....	John	214 11 11
"	Conry, Peter, Corporal . . . .	.....	Thomas	274 14 6
"	McCullum, —, Conductor . . . .	.....	John	354 6 10
"	Gordon, James	59th Foot	James	589 2 2
"	Casey, Jeremiah	87th Foot	Daniel	109 12 4
"	Corbolly, Thomas, Private	59th Foot	Samuel	62 12 3
"	Cassidy, —, Corporal . . . .	.....	John	61 3 9
"	Hyde, Henry, Conductor . . . .	.....	Thomas	187 1 10
"	Hodgkinson, E., Troop Sergeant Major	11th Dragoons	William	64 8 0
"	Anderson, William, Corporal	H. C. 1st En. Regt. . . .	Mary Anne Margaret	124 11 6
"	White, W., Private	3rd Buffs	George and Mary Anne	13 13 9
"	Minogue, T., Private	3rd Buffs	Thomas	23 11 0
"	Tailor, John, Bombardier . . . .	.....	Elizabeth	43 0 0
"	Neal, James, Private	59th Foot	James	43 0 0
"	Sherrock, J., Corporal . . . .	.....	Joseph	160 0 0
"	Moore, Bombardier . . . .	.....	Dorothy	5 9 5
"	Lawson, Henry, Laboratory Sergeant . . . .	.....	George	11 8 2
"	Creighton, James, Corporal	13th L. Infy. . . .	Mary Ann	16 12 0
"	McCoy, —, Sub-Conductor . . . .	.....	John and George	958 3 2
"	Long, R., Sergeant	Allahabad Magazine Establishment	Ann and Robert D. . . .	137 3 9
"	Baker, H., Gunner	4th Co., 3rd Bn. Arty. . . .	James	32 1 4
"	Hills, —, Gunner	1st Co., 3rd Bn. Arty. . . .	Sophia	30 1 1
"	Burns, James, Gunner	Artillery	Hannah	10 5 9
"	McKenney, R., Bombardier	1st Co., 4th Bn. Arty. . . .	Ann Eliza	134 6 5
"	Smith, J., Gunner	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty. . . .	Margaret	6 6 5
"	Byrne, R., Hospital Sergeant	2nd Bn. Arty. . . .	Charles	123 13 4
"	Flynn, J., Gunner	3rd Troop, 1st Bde., H. Arty. . . .	Elizabeth	6 1 4
"	Fagan, J., Gunner	1st Co., 3rd Bn. Arty. . . .	Mary and James	11 12 9
"	Johnson, C., Gunner	1st Co., 5th Bn. Arty. . . .	William	3 0 6
"	Twoomey, M., Gunner	4th Co., 3rd Bn. Arty. . . .	Michael, William, and Margaret	21 2 11
"	Ahern, William, Gunner	4th Co., 2nd Bn. Arty. . . .	John	65 11 9
"	McCormick, J., Gunner	4th Co., 2nd Bn. Arty. . . .	Bernard	116 10 9
"	Gavin, J., Gunner	2nd Co., 3rd Bn. Arty. . . .	Thomas and James	189 3 6
"	Bryan, D., Sergeant . . . .	.....	Mortimer	12 10 11
"	Reid, —, Sergeant	Sappers and Miners	Eleanor and Eunice	68 6 5
"	South, John, Sergeant . . . .	.....	Elizabeth and Martha	310 0 0
"	Cunningham, Mathew, Private	44th Foot	Michael	37 14 6
"	Blyth, John, Conductor . . . .	.....	Children (names not recorded). . . .	12 12 3
"	Smith, T., Sergeant . . . .	.....	Esther and Amelia	23 15 0
"	Pierce, Qr. Mr. Sergeant	20th N. I. . . .	Thomas	711 15 2
"	Driver, J., Sergeant Major . . . .	.....	Robert Charles and John	141 7 1
"	Davis, D., Farrier Sergeant	4th Troop, 1st Bde., H. Arty. . . .	Thomas	23 15 2
"	Canty, John, Bombardier	3rd Co., 4th Bn. Arty. . . .	John (died 11th May, 1842). . . .	272 2 8
June 29, 1853	(Not recorded) . . . .	.....	Bryon, Margaret, and William	53 8 3
" 29, 1849	(Not recorded) . . . .	.....	Daly Robert	23 9 1
Mar. 24, 1843	Nowlon, L., Farrier Sergeant	4th Troop, 2nd B. H. A. . . .	Ellen	112 9 0
Apr. 3, 1843	Farrel, James, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th Bn. Arty. . . .	Charlotte	4 2 8
" 3, 1843	Roach, Edward, Private	1st En. Lt. Infy. . . .	David and Austel	7 13 3
Mar. 9, 1843	Sheeham, B., Gunner	3rd Co., 3rd Bn. Arty. . . .	John and Patrick	2 1 8
June 21, 1844	Evans, George, Sergeant	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty. . . .	Mary Ann and Catherine	19 14 9
Sept. 19, 1844	Andrews, —, Private	44th Foot	George	200 0 0
Oct. 30, 1887	Waid, J., Gunner	O. Batty., 3rd Bde., R.A. . . .	Julia	277 11 11
Dec. 31, 1887	Bunn, T., Gunner	G. Batty., B. Bde., R.H.A. . . .	William Thomas	63 9 8

Date of Deposit.	Name and rank of father.	Corps.	Names of children.	Amount.
				<i>R. a. p.</i>
Mar. 29, 1858	Oxford, W., Private	2nd Royal Lanc. Regt.	A. and L.	13 9 8
Nov. 16, 1844	Gale, —, Private	10th Foot	John Thomas	28 12 0
" 20, 1844	Sullivan, John, Bombardier	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	John	130 0 0
Jan. 6, 1845	Monaghan, Michael, Sergeant	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	James	150 12 5
" 15, 1845	Godfrey, —, Sergeant Major . . . . .	.....	Harriett M. and James	31 14 1
Feb. 14, 1845	Fry, —, Bugle Major	6th Bn. of Arty.	James	12 6 9
" 3, 1842	Wilson . . . . .	.....	Sophia, Thomas and Elizabeth	204 7 8
" ... 1842	McCarthy, Or. Mr. Sergeant . . . . .	.....	John	61 2 3
" 14, 1845	Hannoo, J., Drummer	68th Regt., N. Infy.	Mary	28 8 3
July 7, 1845	Hay, A., Sergeant Major . . . . .	.....	Thomas	101 5 4
" 9, 1845	Meaney, John, Sergeant Major	2nd Bde., H. Arty.	Henry and James	292 15 8
" 9, 1845	Murphy, Thomas, Bombardier	2nd Troop, 3rd Bde., H. Arty.	Ellen	77 4 11
" 9, 1845	Fate, William, Staff Sergeant	4th Co., 15th Bn. of Arty.	Catherine Ann	167 15 5
" 9, 1845	Paley, Owen, Gunner	3rd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	Owen	7 1 7
Sept. 1, 1845	Ryan, —, Sergeant . . . . .	.....	Jullia B. and George J.	120 13 0
Aug. 8, 1846	McEnerney, Thomas, Sub-Conductor . . . . .	.....	Hannah	152 0 9
" ...	Glasscan, John, Corporal . . . . .	.....	Ellen Sarah	66 10 3
" ...	Ridley, Henry, Gunner . . . . .	.....	Henry	34 9 3
Oct. 16, 1846	Lewis, Thomas, Gunner	Arty.	Thomas	20 5 3
July 6, 1847	Dobbins, Francis, Gunner . . . . .	.....	Martha	83 3 6
" 19, 1847	Lunn, Adam, Farrier . . . . .	.....	Adam T. and John	79 14 0
" 19, 1847	Clarke, William, Bombardier	1st Troop, 3rd Bde., H. Arty.	Not recorded	104 10 8
" 19, 1847	Prince, W., Sergeant	1st Troop, 1st Bde., H. Arty.	Ditto	125 15 10
Jan. 11, 1848	Byrnes, —, Corporal . . . . .	.....	Maria	59 0 0
July 6, 1848	Braithwaite, W., Staff Sergeant . . . . .	.....	C. William and William H.	148 3 5
Oct. 16, 1848	Butcher, H., Sergeant Major	Sirmoor Bn.	Johannah, Frederick and David Edwin	99 6 1
May 9, 1849	Sheehan, D., Private	2nd En. Regt.	James	36 5 6
June 2, 1849	Moore, Benjamin, Private	1st En. B. F.	Sarah C.	9 8 4
" 2, 1849	Crowley, Charles, Private	1st En. B. F.	John	7 6 1
Oct. 12, 1849	Deare, W., Conductor . . . . .	.....	Emeline	50 0 0
Nov. 21, 1849	Moget, —, Sergeant Major . . . . .	.....	George	69 14 4
Feb. 18, 1850	Boote, Daniel, Gunner	1st Co., 4th Bn. of Arty.	James and another	26 3 5
June 29, 1850	Uniack, Patrick, Sergeant	1st Co., 3rd Bn. of Arty.	John and another	29 15 0
Aug. 19, 1850	Sheehan, P., Gunner	Arty.	Patrick	23 5 6
Oct. 29, 1850	Lees, James, Corporal	2nd En. Regt.	Elizabeth	25 14 6
Nov. 4, 1852	Hodgins, Adam, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	William	9 11 11
Feb. 1, 1853	Edwards, Michael, Sergeant	2nd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	Jane and Bridget	36 5 9
Apl. 21, 1853	Staples, Edward, Sergeant	Snappers and Miners	E. W. H.	97 2 6
Sept. 13, 1853	Brown, Michael, Sergeant	Arracan Bn.	John	49 10 3
Jan. 24, 1854	Galway, Robert, Bombardier	1st Co., 3rd Bn. of Arty.	William	206 1 2
" 18, 1855	Munrowd, George, Sub-Conductor	Ordnance Dept.	Georgiana	61 10 3
Sept. 24, 1855	Franks, G., Bazar Sergeant . . . . .	.....	Mary Harriet	283 1 11
Oct. 15, 1857	Earle, Edward, Sergeant	Calcutta Town Guard	William Edward	209 14 0
Dec. 4, 1860	MacDonnel, John, Private	97th Foot	Charles	25 15 6
June ... 1862	Keddie, J., Private	2nd En. B. F.	Jane and James	86 0 0
July 22, 1863	Lawton, William, Color-Sergeant	24th Foot	William and Joseph	152 14 2
Jan. 25, 1864	Jones, John, Gunner	G. Battery, 22nd Bde., Royal Arty.	Henrietta Dalzell	39 5 10
Mar. 10, 1864	} Anderson, William, Gunner	{ 5th Bn., 25th Bde., Royal Arty.	Duncan	35 4 11
May 19, 1864	} Rowland, J., Private	{ 2nd Dragoon Guards	Sophia M. and Elizabeth Ann	8 0 0
July 18, 1865	Mead, William, Bombardier	4-25th Royal Arty.	Mary and Thomas	4 0 0
Oct. 9, 1871	York, R., Sergeant	Arty.	Henry J.	21 1 4
May 8, 1884	Claydon, Daniel, Color-Sergeant	2nd Lanc. Fus.	Thomas Patrick	60 0 0
July 6, 1887	} Simons, J., Lance-Corporal	{ 2nd Bn., The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt.	{ Annie Isabella and John Thomas	353 14 0
June 2, 1888				
Sept. 7, 1888	} Hyland, M., Drummer	{ 2nd Bn., The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt.	{ Patrick, Emily Matilda and Rosanna	558 9 8
Apl. 11, 1889				

Application for payment of the deposits should be made to the Pay Examiner, Bengal Command, Calcutta.

E. B. PEACOCK, Captain

Pay Examiner, Bengal Command, and Ex-officio Secretary, Military Orphan Schools.

PAY EXAMINER'S OFFICE, BENGAL COMMAND,
Calcutta, the 20th November 1903.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 24th November 1903.

**Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the
22nd November 1903.**

TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.				
In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver held as security for notes under Act VIII of 1900.	Gold in transit to England.	TOTAL.
<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
Calcutta	1,48,10,000	13,61,41,555	15,09,51,555	2,69,29,424	9,44,15,957	...	12,13,45,381
Allahabad	...	1,85,29,350	1,85,29,350	79,45,239	23,82,540	...	1,33,27,779
Lahore	...	2,82,34,800	2,82,34,800	41,38,452	8,89,148	...	50,27,600
Bombay	93,90,235	10,11,24,430	11,05,14,665	2,27,72,240	4,12,28,634	1,05,85,000	8,80,85,874
Karachi	...	1,07,19,485	1,07,19,485	22,54,435	11,97,555	...	34,51,990
Madras	28,35,610	3,92,93,840	4,21,29,450	66,45,395	1,25,16,195	...	1,91,61,590
Calicut	...	19,50,610	19,50,610	7,28,330	1,44,705	...	8,73,035
Rangoon	...	1,39,83,285	1,39,83,285	3,37,90,105	1,06,995	...	3,38,97,100
	2,70,35,845	34,99,77,355	37,70,13,200				
Deduct— Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue .		8,42,905					
TOTAL R		37,61,70,295	10,52,03,620	15,28,81,729	1,05,85,000	75,00,000	27,61,70,349
Deduct— Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another							<i>Nil.</i>
NET TOTAL R							27,61,70,349
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs 10,70,81,500 held under Section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882							9,99,99,046
GRAND TOTAL R							37,61,70,349

O. T. BARROW.

Offg. Head Commissioner of Paper Currency

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Engineers. | 5. Press workers. |
| 2. Overseers. | 6. Photo-Mechanical workers. |
| 3. Sub-Overseers. | 7. Mechanical apprentices. |
| 4. Draftsmen. | 8. Metal and wood carvers. |

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICE.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India, Price Rs. 6. Forwarded V.P.P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

**THE HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND
CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.**

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 12th October 1903.

No. 5072.—Consequent on the addition of two appointments of Extra Assistant Commissioners of the 6th grade to the sanctioned strength of Extra Assistant Commissioners in Baluchistan, the following appointments and changes are made, with effect from the 17th October 1903, or the subsequent dates on which the men concerned assume charge of their respective appointments:—

- (i) Rao Saheb Jamiat Rai, Native Assistant to the Superintendent, Imperial Gazetteer, Baluchistan, to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th grade, but to remain seconded while employed with the Superintendent, Imperial Gazetteer, subject to the sanction of the Government of India.
- (ii) L. Bhag Mal, sub. *pro tem.* Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 6th grade, and Extra Assistant Commissioner at Duki, is confirmed as an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the same grade, and is posted as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lower Zhob.
- (iii) Consequent on the confirmation of L. Bhag Mal as an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 6th grade and the deputation of Khan Bahadur Mir Shamas Shah with the Seistan Arbitration Commission, Mr. S. D. Turner, Superintendent of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General's office in Baluchistan, is appointed a sub. *pro tem.* Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 4th grade, and is posted as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Duki and Sinjawi, subject to the approval of the Government of India.
- (iv) Consequent on the deputation of Rao Saheb Jamiat Rai with the Superintendent, Imperial Gazetteer, Baluchistan, L. Udho Dass, Native Assistant to the Political Agent, Kalat, for the Sarawan country, is appointed to be sub. *pro tem.* Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 6th grade, and is posted as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Barkhan and Muskhel.
- (v) Rao Saheb Diwan Uttam Chand, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 4th grade, is posted as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Nasirabad.
- (vi) L. Rattan Chand, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lower Zhob, to officiate temporarily as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Upper Zhob.

By order,

W. S. DAVIS,
First Assistant Secretary.

**THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
IN BALUCHISTAN.**

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 19th November 1903.

No. 6233.—At an examination held at Quetta on the 29th October 1903, the under-mentioned officer is declared to have passed the test prescribed in this office Notification No. 10293-A, dated the 23rd November 1902, for examination in the Brahui Language:—

Muhammad Yusuf Khan, Tahsildar (on Foreign service).

By Order,

DENYS DE S. BRAY,
Second Assistant.

THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 21st November 1903.

No. 5708.—The licenses granted under sections 6 and 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, to the Reverend John Giles Hawker of the London Mission within the territories included in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore under Notifications Nos. 4878 and 4879, dated the 31st October 1899, are hereby cancelled.

By order,

E. S. LLOYD,

for First Assistant Resident

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.**NOTIFICATION.**

Calcutta, the 19th November 1903.

No. 16.—Mr. W. H. Gelling, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed on the 12th October 1903 the Lower Standard Examination in Urdu, prescribed in paragraph 176, chapter II, Volume I, Public Works Department Code.

W. V. CONSTABLE, Colonel, R.E.,
Manager.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.**NOTIFICATION.**

Lahore, the 21st November 1903.

No. 28.—Mr. H. L. Cole, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in class III, grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Urdu held at Rawalpindi on the 12th October 1903.

S. FINNEY,
Manager, North Western Railway.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC.**NOTIFICATIONS.**

Calcutta, the 21st November 1903.

No. 48.—Mr. T. G. Acres, District Traffic Superintendent in class II, grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is, on return from leave, transferred from the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

The 24th November 1903.

No. 49.—With reference to Director of Railway Traffic's Notification No. 37, dated the 1st November 1902, Mr. A. Devon, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in class III, grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, and Officiating District Locomotive Superintendent in class II of that establishment, will continue to officiate as District Locomotive Superintendent on the North Western Railway in class II of that establishment, *vice* Mr. C. F. White appointed to officiate as Deputy Locomotive Superintendent.

The 27th November 1903.

No. 50.—Mr. W. R. Pearce, Officiating District Locomotive Superintendent in class II, grade 4 (temporary rank) of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, reverted to his substantive appointment of Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in class III, grade 1, of that establishment, with effect from the afternoon of the 3rd October 1903.

He is again appointed to officiate as District Locomotive Superintendent during the absence of Mr. T. Gregson, or until further orders, and will officiate in class II for the privilege leave portion of Mr. Gregson's leave and thereafter hold temporary rank in class II, grade 4.

G. F. WILSON, Colonel, R.E.,
Director of Railway Traffic.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 25th November 1903.

No. 1199-App.—The following permanent appointments are made, with effect from the 6th August 1903, in the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. R. S. Burns, Superintendent of Post offices, 1st grade :—

Mr. J. W. K. McCrea, Superintendent of Post offices, 2nd grade, to be Superintendent of Post offices, 1st grade.

Mr. C. L. Pigott, Superintendent of Post offices, 3rd grade, to be Superintendent of Post offices, 2nd grade.

Mr. F. W. McCrea, Superintendent of Post offices, 4th grade, to be Superintendent of Post offices, 3rd grade.

2. Mr. J. J. Emerson is appointed Superintendent of Post offices, 4th grade, with effect from the date on which he takes charge of the Surma Valley Division.

The 26th November 1903.

No. 1204-App.—Mr. G. S. Clifford, Superintendent of Post offices, 3rd grade, is granted an extension of extraordinary leave without allowances for one year, with effect from the 1st October 1903.

C. STEWART-WILSON,

Offg. Director-General of the Post Office of India.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL,
RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 23rd November 1903.

No. 5098.—Mr. Darashaw Nowrosji Modi, Attaché to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, is granted privilege leave for two months and fifteen days, with effect from the 1st October 1903.

By order,

A. B. MINCHIN, Captain,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 26th November 1903

No. 309.—The following Probationary Sub-Assistant Superintendents, 3rd grade, are confirmed in their appointments, with effect from the 1st November 1903 :—

Mr. Percival Kenney.

„ Clement West.

„ Ernest Barton West.

„ Charles Douglas Simons.

„ Arthur Boddington Smart.

„ Ardeshir Maneckji Talati.

„ Henry Archelaus Hardless.

„ Walter Earle Sidney Swiney.

„ Ernest Alexander Meyer.

„ George Archer.

No. 310.—Mr. C. George, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade, is granted three months' privilege leave under Article 260, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 2nd January 1904.

ST. G. GORE, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India.

**THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND
CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 21st November 1903.

No. 246.—The services of Mohammad Sarfaraz Khan, M.A., Extra Assistant Commissioner, are replaced at the disposal of the Punjab Government for employment in that Province, with effect from the afternoon of the 22nd October 1903.

By order,

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. Frontier Province.

The 21st November 1903.

No. 248.—Major C. Gilbert, I.M.S., assumed charge of the Civil Medical duties of the Hazara District on the forenoon of the 16th of November 1903, relieving Captain T. A. Granger, I.M.S.

The 24th November 1903.

No. 249.—Captain T. A. Granger, I.M.S., made over charge of the duties of Superintendent, Abbottabad Jail, to Major C. Gilbert, I.M.S., on the forenoon of the 16th November 1903.

By order,

H. BOLTON,

Asst. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. Frontier Province.

APPOINTMENT.

The 20th November 1903.

No. 245.—Lieutenant E. H. S. James, I.A., Assistant Commissioner and Commandant, Border Military Police, Dera Ismail Khan, is placed in charge of the Tank Sub-Division in addition to his other duties, with effect from the afternoon of the 7th November 1903.

TRANSFER.

The 21st November 1903.

No. 247.—Arbab Mir Ahmad Khan, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, is transferred from the Peshawar to the Kohat District, where he assumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 22nd October 1903, relieving Mohammad Sarfaraz Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, retransferred to the Punjab.

POWERS.

The 22nd October 1903.

No. 228-D.—Under the provisions of section 58 (1) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, No. VII of 1901, Arbab Mir Ahmad Khan, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, is invested with the powers of a Munsif of the 1st class with respect to cases generally within the limits of the Civil District of Kohat.

2. The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Arbab Mir Ahmad Khan shall be deemed, for the purposes of the said Regulation, to be a Munsif.

By order,

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Irrigation Operations of Fasl Rabi of 1903-04 up to 31st October 1903.

CANALS.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING OCTOBER 1903.				LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE).		RAINFALL.			CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE).				REMARKS.
	Depth in Canal at Regulating gauge.		Gross consumption, cubic feet per second.		Zilla.	Acres.	Number of years on which average is struck.	Average.	During month.	NAME.	Area irrigated during October 1903.	Area irrigated to end of October 1903.	Area irrigated to end of October 1902.	
	Author-ized maximum gauge.	Actual through-out.	Author-ized full supply.	Actual average through-out.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORK.														
Swat River Canal	6'10	5'80	805	795	Peshawar	16,984	17	0'22"	...	Wheat Barley Rape Miscellaneous Sugarcane	7,347 999 439 3,826 ...	7,347 999 439 3,826 4,373*	7,533 178 454 3,630 4,443	Canal ran throughout the month.
Escapage	...	...	...	1		16,984	...	...	...		12,611	16,984	16,988	
TOTAL														
MINOR IRRIGATION WORK.														
Cabul River Canal	...	...	...	...	Peshawar	1,307	...	...	...	Wheat Barley Rape Miscellaneous	879 213 1 214	879 213 1 214	...	
TOTAL	...	...	...	...		1,307	...	...	...		1,307	1,307	...	
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...		18,291	...	...	...		13,918	18,291	16,988	

* Sugarcane being irrigated in both seasons, the area sown and irrigated in the previous kharif is now included in the rabi statement.

J. BENTON,
Secretary for Irrigation, N.-W. Frontier Province.

Lahore, the 23rd November 1903.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 7th November 1903.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births.			Deaths.			Cause of Death.							Infants under one Year of Age.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Number.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Males.	Females.				Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
1	{ Hazira }	Abbottabad	3,395	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2		Nawashahr	4,114	3	2	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	63	13	2
3		Butta	7,029	5	2	7	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	52	30	3
4		Haripur	5,578	5	1	6	7	3	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	1	1	2	56	65	4
5	{ Peshawar }	Peshawar	73,343	29	27	56	50	26	24	...	...	...	37	1	3	...	9	7	4	11	40	36	5	
6		Kohat	18,092	7	8	15	11	4	7	...	4	...	...	5	...	1	...	1	1	2	3	43	32	6
7	{ Bannu }	Bannu	10,070	4	3	7	6	4	2	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	36	31	7	
8		Lakki	5,218	3	2	5	10	7	3	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	2	50	100	8
9	{ Dera Ismail Khan }	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	19	16	35	87	39	48	...	...	...	64	2	2	...	19	20	14	34	65	160	9	
10		Kulachi	9,125	3	1	4	6	4	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	..	...	23	34	10
		TOTAL	164,251	78	62	140	182	88	94	...	4	...	130	3	6	1	38	32	23	55	44	58		

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 7th November 1903. Births and Deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 10 Municipal Towns, 140 births were registered (78 males and 62 females), giving a birth-rate of 44 per mille of population; 182 deaths were registered (88 males and 94 females), giving a death-rate of 58 per mille of population.

The deaths from all causes in the three Municipal Towns were registered at the following rates:—Dera Ismail Khan 160 per 1,000 against 30 in the corresponding week of the previous year, Lakki 100 against 50, Haripur 65 against 39. This increase in the death-rates of Lakki and Dera Ismail Khan was under the head of fever.

W. A. SYKES, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,

Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshawar, the 20th November 1903.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* and upwards at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for *cash only* at the following rates, *vis.* :—

	Government officers	General public.	Postage extra.
	R	R	Annas.
1-pound tin	10	12	8
1/2 "	5	6	6
1/4 "	2-6	2	4

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation

From 1st April, 1903, the price of this Quinine will be as follows: -

1-pound tin,	R16, or post-free, R16-8
1/2 "	R8, " R8-0
1/4 "	R4, " R4-0

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
Mr. Allison, late a Contractor in the Railway.	Railway Hospital, Jhansi.	11th September 1903	The District Judge of Jhansi, dated 3rd November 1903.	No Will left. No application.
Mrs. Kindall	Albert Victor Hospital, Lahore.	January 1903	The District Judge of Lahore, dated 7th November 1903.	Ditto. Ditto.
Mr. F. B. Dickinson, late a Conservator of Forests, Central Circle, C. P.	Almora	12th October 1903	The Commissioner, Kumaon Division, Naini Tal, dated 26th October 1903.	..
Mr. J. Sinclair, late a Tally Clerk, B.I.S.N. Coy., Calcutta.	Puddopukur, Entally	5th October 1903	The District Judge of 24-Pergunnahs, dated 10th November 1903.	No Will left. No application.
Mr. Price, late an Assistant Engineer, B. N. W. Railway.	Gonda	1st November 1903	The District Judge of Gonda, dated 11th November 1903.	Not reported whether the deceased left a Will. No application.
Mr. Charles Campbell Clarke, late a Manager of Dekiajuli Tea Estate in the district of Darrang.	Borjuli	8th June 1903	The Judge of the Assam Valley Districts, dated 9th November 1903.	No Will left. No application.

3, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, the 27th November 1903.

ALEXANDER KINNEY,
Deputy Administrator General of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA,
8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis
from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.

All books published by the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, can be purchased either directly or through the following or any other booksellers :—

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Mr. E. A. Arnold, 37, Bedford Street, Strand, London.
Messrs. Constable & Co., 2, Whitehall Gardens, London.
Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston & Co., St. Dunstan's House, Fetter Lane, London.
Messrs. Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, London.
Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., Charing Cross Road, London.
Mr. Bernard Quaritch, 15, Piccadilly, London.
Messrs. P. S. King & Son, 2 & 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster.

Messrs. H. S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, London, are also Agents for the sale of the Indian Army List.
Mr. Otto Harrassowitz } Leipzig.
Mr. Karl Hiersemann }
Messrs. R. Friedländer & Sohn, Berlin, N. W. Carlstrasse, 11.
Mr. Ernest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris
Mr. Martinus Nijhoff, Hague, Holland.
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Messrs. D. B. Taraporevala, Sons & Co., Bombay
Mrs. Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon, Bombay
Superintendent, American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon.
Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Mufid-i-Am Press, Lahore.
Mr. N. B. Mathur, Superintendent, Nazair Kanun Hind Press, Allahabad.

Manager, Educational Book Depôts, Nagpur and Jubbulpore.*
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Manager, *East Coast News*, Vizagapatam.*
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Mr. T. K. Seetharama Aiyar, Kumbakonam.*
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* Agents for sale of the Legislative Department publications.

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Books and Acts required for the public service should be obtained through Local Governments to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Applications for Government publications which are no longer in print should be made to the Agents of the particular Government, under whose orders they were originally issued.

The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

- Act I of 1872. The Indian Evidence Act, 1872. As modified up to 1st November, 1902. R1
or 1s. 6d. (2s.)
Act V of 1888. The Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. As modified up to 1st July, 1903. 9s.
or 10d. (1s.)
Act V of 1898. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. As modified up to 1st April, 1903. R3
10s. or 5s. 6d. (8s.)

- Act I of 1894. The Land Acquisition Act, 1894, with foot-notes brought down to 1st August 1903. 7*a.* or 8*d.* (1*a.*)
- Act VIII of 1894. The Indian Tariff Act. As modified up to 1st October, 1903. 9*a.* (2*a.*)
- Act VIII of 1899. The Indian Petroleum Act. As modified up to 1st November, 1903. 7*a.* (1*a.*)
- Act XIII of 1855. The Indian Fatal Accidents. As modified up to 1st December, 1903. 2*a.* (1*a.*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

- Imperial Library list of additions, new series, No. 1-7. F'cap. Paper cover. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*) each.
- The Andaman and Nicobar Islands Census Report, 1901. F'cap. Board. R7 or 10*s.* 6*d.* (12*a.*)
- Quarterly List of Officers in the departments of the Government of India, October to December, 1903. F'cap. Paper cover. 4*a.* or 5*d.* (1*a.*)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

- Imperial Forest School Calendar, 1903. Demy 4to. Board. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)
- Review of Forest Administration in British India for the year 1901-02. F'cap. Paper cover. R1 11*a.* or 2*s.* 6*d.* (3*a.*)
- Records of the Botanical Survey of India, Vol. II, No. 5. (A census of the Indian Polygons.) Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1 6*a.* or 2*s.* (3*a.*)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

- Report on the working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department for 1902. F'cap. Paper cover. 9*a.* or 10*d.* (2*a.*)
- History of Services of Officers holding Gazetted appointments under the Foreign Department corrected to 1st July 1903. Royal 8vo. Board. 12*a.* or 1*s.* (4*a.*)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

- List of Officers in the Finance and Commerce Department corrected to August and September 1903. 4*a.* or 5*d.* (1*a.*) each.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

- Accounts of the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the official year 1902-03 and the four preceding years. Fifteenth issue 1903. Foolsap. Board. R1 or 1*s.* 4*d.* (6*a.*)
- Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the months of August and September 1903. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a.* or 9*d.* each.
- Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in July 1903, August 1903 and in the four months, April to July 1903, and in the five months, April to August 1903, compared with the corresponding period of 1901 and 1902. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2*a.* or 2*d.* (1*a.*) each.
- Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter ending June 1903 compared with the corresponding period of the years 1901 and 1902. No. 1 of 1903-04. F'cap. Paper cover. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (3*a.*)
- Account of the External Land Trade of British India for the month of July 1903. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)
- Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of British India with Foreign countries and of the Coasting Trade in the year ending March 31st, 1903. Vol. II (Coasting Trade, and Trade of each Port in each Province). R2 or 3*s.* (8*a.*)

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BENGAL.

- History of Services of Gazetted and other officers serving under the Government of Bengal corrected to 1st July 1903. Royal 8vo. Limp cover. Part I. R3 or 4*s.* 6*d.* (7*a.*) Part II R2 or 3*s.* (6*a.*) Complete R5 or 7*s.* 6*d.* (12*a.*)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

- "The Farm Manual." By Major A. C. Williams and Major D. J. Meagher. Royal 8vo. Cloth. R10 or 15*s.* (6*a.*)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

- Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department for 1902-1903. F'cap. Paper cover. 8*a.* or 9*d.* (2*a.*)
- Histories of Railway Projects including Tramways corrected up to 30th June 1903. F'cap. Paper cover. R2 or 2*s.* 8*d.* (4*a.*)

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM APRIL TO SEPTEMBER 1903.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

- Act XLV of 1860. The Indian Penal Code. As modified up to the 1st April, 1903. With an Index. Rs 8s. or 3s. 9d. (5s.)
- Act II of 1882. The Indian Trusts Act. As modified up to 1st June, 1903. 10s. or 1s. (2s.)
- Regulation No. V of 1873. As modified up to 1st July 1903. A Regulation for the peace and government of certain districts on the Eastern Frontier of Bengal. 1s. 9d. (1s.)
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- Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XXXV, Part 2. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. R1.
 Memoirs, Geological Survey of India, Palaeontological Indica, Series XV, Volume IV. By Dr. Victor Uhlig. R2-8.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 053524 of the Four per cent. Loan of 1842-43 for Rs1,000, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Yeshwant Moroba, the proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

Name of advertiser—BANABAI WARADKAR, wife and constituted attorney of

YESHWANT MOROBA WARADKAR,

Residence—Bombay, Girgaum near the Portuguese Church,
Vishnu Ghanesham's Chawl.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 118652, 118653, 118654 and 118655 of the 3½ per cent. of 1865, for Rs500 each, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to Rakal Mani Dassee, the proprietress by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietress. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—SATIS CHANDRA KUMAR,

Residence—181-5 Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 022512 and 022658 of the 3 per cent. loan of 1896-97, for Rs500 each, originally standing in the name of Maheshari Debi, administratrix of Mutty Lall Banerjee, to receive interest only the proprietress by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the certificate holder after two years from the date of last advertisement.

PANCHANAND BANERJI,

Care of

DR. M. N. GANGULI,
Cawnpore, U. P. of A. and O.

Estate Mrs. Mary Palmer deceased.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claim against the late Mrs. Mary Palmer who died at Norwood on the 3rd March 1903, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to J. C. R. Johnston of the firm of MESSRS. GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, are required to send in the same on or before 19th December next to the said MESSRS. GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. C. R. JOHNSTON,
Administrator to Estate Mrs. Mary Palmer deceased.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 48.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1903.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

**Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 a.m. on Thursday,
the 26th November 1903, based on the India Daily Weather Reports
of the period.**

The change in the weather over the Peninsula noticed last week has been maintained over that area during the greater part of the week under review. From the 20th to the 25th practically no rain whatever was received over the Peninsula, though occasional showers, generally light, were reported from Colombo and Trincomalee. During the greater part of this period the sky was clear or nearly clear of cloud and the humidity was low. On the 25th a change commenced, the sky became cloudy to overcast along the Madras coast with a briskly falling barometer and on the 26th a cyclonic storm was shown over the south of the Bay. The storm was approaching the Madras coast on the morning of the 26th. Light rain was reported from Madras and Cuddalore and rain appeared likely to extend both northward and southward along the coast as well as inland over Southern India.

Occasional light, widely scattered showers were received over Burma and the Upper Assam Valley during the week and the weather has at times been cloudy and slightly unsettled over Kashmir, though no rain or snow has fallen over that region.

In all other parts of the Indian region very fine weather has prevailed—with lower temperatures than usual over the Peninsula and higher temperatures than usual over North-West India.

The rainfall table shows that the average actual rainfall amounted to 0·16" in Burma (Wet), to 0·12" in Burma (Dry), to 0·01" in the Brahmaputra Valley, to 0·04" in the Calicut sub-division and to 0·32" in the East Coast (South), and that over the remainder of the country the weather during the week was rainless. The only serious deficiency was in the south of the Peninsula, where, as mentioned last week, the rainfall of the north-east monsoon had temporarily ceased. This cessation of rain has occasioned a slight decrease in the amount of the seasonal excess in this region.

(1817)

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 26TH NOVEMBER 1903.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 1ST MAY 1903 TO 26TH NOVEMBER 1903.			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE VARIATION	
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
		Inch.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.			
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon) . . .	...	0	0'52	—0'52	153'53	148'90	+ 4'63	+ 3	+ 3
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo) . . .	...	0'16	0'18	—0'02	62'33	60'42	+ 1'91	+ 3	+ 3
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay) . . .	...	0'12	0'06	+0'06	29'32	30'84	—1'52	—	—
4. Delta of Bengal . . .	{ Narayanganj .	0	0'13	—0'13	83'77	79'23	+ 4'54	+ 5	+ 5
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar) .	{ Calcutta .	0	0'07	—0'07	51'80	58'91	—7'11	—12	—12
	...	0'01	0'08	—0'07	121'51	118'98	+ 2'53	+ 2	+ 2
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, East.	{ Dinajpur .	0	0'02	—0'02	81'86	90'71	—8'85	—10	—10
	{ Darbhanga .	0	0'02	—0'02	54'70	49'35	+ 5'35	+ 11	+ 11
	{ Bahraich .	0	0'10	—0'10	51'87	45'33	+ 6'54	+ 14	+ 15
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East . . .	{ Burdwan .	0	0'07	—0'07	52'84	52'05	+ 0'19	0	0
	{ Patna .	0	0'08	—0'08	36'28	43'56	—7'28	—17	—17
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, West.	{ Simla .	0	0'20	—0'20	45'05	48'74	—3'69	—8	—7
	{ Ludhiana .	0	0'05	—0'05	32'64	36'86	—4'22	—11	—11
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West . . .	{ Cawnpore .	0	0'06	—0'06	34'01	32'46	+ 1'55	+ 5	+ 5
	{ Lahore .	0	0'04	—0'04	12'81	20'74	—7'93	—38	—38
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner) . . .	...	0	0'05	—0'05	9'43	8'14	+ 1'29	+ 16	+ 17
11. Baluchistan (Quetta) . . .	...	0	0'12	—0'12	0'92	1'58	—0'66	—42	—37
12. East Coast, North . . .	{ Waltair .	0	0'89	—0'89	44'63	40'33	+ 4'30	+ 11	+ 13
	{ Cuttack .	0	0'28	—0'28	64'33	59'21	+ 5'12	+ 9	+ 9
13. East Satpuras . . .	{ Ranchi .	0	0'11	—0'11	40'68	53'68	—7'00	—13	—13
	{ Raipur .	0	0'15	—0'15	51'59	50'76	+ 0'83	+ 2	+ 2
	{ Jabulpore .	0	0'14	—0'14	62'83	58'48	+ 4'35	+ 2	+ 8
14. Central India Plateau . . .	{ Jhansi .	0	0'08	—0'08	41'29	42'40	—1'11	—3	—2
	{ Raipur .	0	0'10	—0'10	21'59	21'55	+ 0'04	0	+ 1
	{ Indore .	0	0'13	—0'13	42'02	40'96	+ 1'06	+ 4	+ 4
15. West Coast . . .	{ Calicut .	0'04	0'78	—0'74	103'07	94'82	+ 8'25	+ 9	+ 10
	{ Bombay .	0	0'07	—0'07	107'67	99'00	+ 8'67	+ 9	+ 9
16. Gujarat . . .	{ Ahmedabad .	0	0'15	—0'15	33'29	38'48	—5'19	—13	—13
	{ Rajkot .	0	0'14	—0'14	20'67	21'03	—0'36	—2	—1
17. West Satpuras (Akola) . . .	...	0	0'09	—0'09	36'91	33'26	+ 3'65	+ 11	+ 11
18. Deccan . . .	{ Bellary .	0	0'49	—0'49	35'94	25'17	+ 10'77	+ 43	+ 46
	{ Bijapur .	0	0'13	—0'13	33'37	29'62	+ 3'75	+ 13	+ 13
	{ Hyderabad .	0	0'19	—0'19	44'06	29'68	+ 14'38	+ 48	+ 46
19. South India . . .	{ Mysore .	0	0'30	—0'30	45'00	27'71	+ 17'29	+ 62	+ 61
	{ Madura .	0	0'07	—0'07	31'52	26'84	+ 4'68	+ 17	+ 21
20. East Coast, South (Madras) .	...	0'32	2'75	—2'43	39'37	36'00	+ 3'37	+ 9	+ 1

W. L. DALLAS,

for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India
and Director General of Indian Observatories

J. O. MILLER,

Secretary to the Government of India

SIMLA :
The 26th November 1903.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday,
21st November 1903.

Madras.—No rain fell during the week in the Circars, the Deccan, Nellore, and Malabar. The rainfall was good in Madura and Tinnevely, and light to fair elsewhere. Water for irrigation is generally sufficient. Ploughing, sowing, transplanting, and weeding are going on. The standing crops are in good condition, but in parts of Godavari, Cuddapah, Trichinopoly, and Tanjore they have suffered from excessive rains, and in parts of Kistna, Chingleput, North Arcot, and Salem from floods. Early crops are being harvested with fair outturn. Pasture is sufficient. Fodder is generally procurable. The condition of cattle is good. Prices have fallen or are stationary.

Bombay.—Very slight rain fell during the week in parts of Belgaum and Kanara. The rainfall is generally sufficient, but more rain is needed for spring crops in parts of Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, and Poona. The standing crops have been damaged by locusts in parts of Karachi, Thana, Colaba, Ratnagiri, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, and Satara; by insects in parts of Satara; and by excessive rain in parts of Bijapur. Crops are suffering from insufficient moisture in parts of Poona, but are generally in good condition elsewhere. The harvesting of autumn crops is completed in Colaba and is nearly over in Karachi, the Panch Mahals, Kaira, Thana, Ratnagiri, Khandesh, Ahmednagar, and Baroda, and generally continues elsewhere. Threshing has commenced in parts of Ahmednagar and continues in parts of Sindh, Thana, Colaba, Nasik, and Poona. Cotton has been damaged by locusts in parts of Khandesh, but is fair in Surat and generally in good condition in Ahmedabad, Broach, Sholapur, Satara, the Carnatic, Wadhwan, and Baroda. The picking of cotton has commenced in parts of Khandesh and continues in parts of Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Nasik, and Ahmednagar. The preparation of lands for spring cultivation has commenced in parts of Kanara and is progressing in parts of Kaira. Sowing of spring crops has been completed in Karachi and Nasik, and is almost over in Thar and Parkar, Khandesh, Sholapur, and Bijapur, but generally continues elsewhere. The fodder supply is sufficient. Agricultural stock is generally sufficient and in good condition. The water-supply is generally adequate. Prices have fallen in four districts, risen in three districts, and are stationary elsewhere.

Bengal.—Local showers are reported from parts of East Bengal and also from the districts of Midnapore and Khulna. Harvesting of winter rice and sowing of spring crops are in progress. Prospects generally are in good condition. Fodder and water are ample. The price of common rice has risen in nine districts, has fallen in eleven, and is stationary in the remainder.

United Provinces.—The weather continues generally clear. Harvesting is nearly completed, and threshing and winnowing have begun in places. Sowings are practically over and germination is good. Irrigation is in progress where required. Cotton picking is nearing completion, and the sowing of poppy and pressing of sugarcane continue. Prospects are favourable. Fodder and supplies of food-grains are sufficient. Markets are well stocked and prices are stationary.

Punjab.—No rain fell during the week. The pressing of sugarcane, picking of cotton, and harvesting of other autumn crops are in progress. The harvesting of crops is nearly finished in Amritsar. The sowing of spring crops continues in all districts except in Delhi, where it is over, and in Umballa, Amritsar, and Mianwali, where it is nearly finished. The condition and prospects of autumn crops are generally good except in parts of Ferozepore. The outturn of cotton is above average in Jullundur, below average in Shahpur, and good elsewhere. The wheat and barley crops have been somewhat damaged by grass-hoppers in Sialkot. Autumn crops have been partly damaged by insects in Mooltan. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient in all districts. The price of wheat is rising in Umballa, Lahore, and Mianwali, and falling in Amritsar. The prices of other food-grains are generally fluctuating.

North-West Frontier Province.—No rain fell during the week. The sowing of spring crops is nearly finished in Dera Ismail Khan and is in progress in some parts of Peshawar. The prospects of standing crops are generally average. Water is diminishing in rivers, but is sufficient in canals except the Bara. Fodder and stocks of food-grains are ample. Prices are stationary both in Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan.

Burma.—The rainfall was light. It was general and beneficial to crops. The reaping of wet weather paddy has been extended to five more districts, and the reaping of early wet weather paddy in Sandoway and of hillside paddy in Tavoy is ended. Ploughing for dry weather paddy has commenced in Sagaing. Ploughing for wheat and gram, sowing of peas and other pulses, and picking of cotton continue. The recent cyclone in Akyab caused some damage in the Naaf township. There was little damage elsewhere. A slight damage to crops has been caused by a storm in Bassein. In Kyaukse chillies have been partially destroyed by floods on the Samon. The standing crops mostly promise well. The price of paddy has risen considerably in Pegu and has fallen similarly in Myitkyina and Katha. Slight changes have been reported for two centres only.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been clear and cold. The harvesting of the autumn crops is in progress. Spring sowings are approaching completion, and germination is good. Preparation of land for spring sowings still continues in the Basim and Wun districts of Berar. Cotton picking is in progress. The standing crops are in good condition, but some damage has been caused by insects in the Raipur district and by locusts in the Akola and Buldana districts. The price of wheat and *juar* shows a slight tendency to fall.

Assam.—Rainfall *nil*. The reaping of early transplanted rice is nearly finished and the outturn generally is good. Plucking and manufacture of tea, sowing of mustard, and harvesting of late rice are in progress. Prospects of tea, late rice, pulse, and sugarcane are fair to good. Prices:—common rice—Sylhet, 17; Nowgong, 16; Silchar, 15; Gauhati, 13; Tezpur and Sibsagar, 12; and Dhubri and Dibrugarh, 11 seers per rupee.

Mysore.—Forty cents of rain fell in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. There was good rain throughout the province. General prospects are good. Prices are slightly fluctuating. Cattle are healthy. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Coorg.—The picking of cardamom continues. Rice is in ear. Prices of food grains are stationary. Water and fodder are ample.

Hyderabad.—No rain fell during the week. The autumn harvest is nearly completed. Early rice is being harvested. The standing crop is in good condition. Spring crops are being weeded. Sowings are generally completed and crops are good. Late rice is being sown in parts. Wheat is selling at 10½, rice 9½, and *juar* 34½ seers per halli rupee.

~~Belgaum. The harvesting of autumn and sowing of spring crops are in progress.~~
~~Rajputana. The rainfall is nil. The weather is bright and cold. The fodder supply is ample. Prices~~
 Prospects are good. Cattle are in good condition. The food grains are favourable.

Central India.—No rain fell during the week. Agricultural operations are in progress everywhere. Crops are good in Gwalior, Bhopal, Baghelkhand, Bundelkhand, and Bhopawar, and fair in Indore and Malwa, but have been slightly damaged by vermin in parts of Indore. Agricultural stock and pasturage are generally good. Prices are steady in Gwalior, Bundelkhand, Malwa, and Bhopawar, and normal elsewhere. Poppy sowing continues in Gwalior, Indore, and Bhopawar.

Kashmir.—The weather generally is bright, but cooler. Prices are stationary.
JAMMU.—Rainfall *nil*. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat is selling from 17 to 24 and maize from 24 to 30 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is fair. Fodder is sufficient. The sowing of spring crops is in progress.

Nepal.—Rainfall *nil*. The weather is bright and cold. Lowland rice continues to be harvested. The price of rice is 6½ seers for the rupee.

J. O. MILLER,
 Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway	RESULTS OF WORKING DURING 30 YEARS										RESULTS OF WORKING FOR ORIGINAL YEAR									
	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864
North-Western (Bengal)	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
North-Western (Bengal)	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81
North-Western (Bengal)	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177
North-Western (Bengal)	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211
North-Western (Bengal)	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76
North-Western (Bengal)	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
North-Western (Bengal)	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57
North-Western (Bengal)	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
North-Western (Bengal)	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
North-Western (Bengal)	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
North-Western (Bengal)	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88
North-Western (Bengal)	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
North-Western (Bengal)	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49
North-Western (Bengal)	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
North-Western (Bengal)	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
North-Western (Bengal)	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49
North-Western (Bengal)	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54
North-Western (Bengal)	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324	324
North-Western (Bengal)	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
North-Western (Bengal)	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
North-Western (Bengal)	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
North-Western (Bengal)	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
North-Western (Bengal)	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
TOTAL	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
GRAND TOTAL	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233

(a) From 1st June to 8th November 1902.

(b) From 15th May to 7th November 1903.

(c) From 2nd June to 8th November 1902.

Calcutta, the 26th November 1903.

A. R. JACOBSON,
Offg. Under Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

[illegible]

(c) From 1st June to 15th November 1992.

(b) From 15th May to 14th November 1903.

Calcutta, the 26th November 1953.

(c) From 2nd June to 15th November 1902.

(2)

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J. JACOBSON,
to the Government of India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.
PLAGUE.

Calcutta, the 26th November, 1903.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 21st November 1903 is published for general information :—

Agency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Northern.	Bombay City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	55	47
		Dholera Port	"	"	"
		Ahmedabad City	B., B. & C. I.	4	5
		Ahmedabad District	" & B. G. J. P.	15	8
		Broach Port	B. B. & C. I.	17	17
		Broach District	"	31	22
		Panch Mahals District	"	110	76
		Mahikantha State	"	"	"
		Kaira District	B., B. & C. I.	140	99
		Palanpur State	"	16	9
		Rewakantha State	B., B. & C. I.	7	5
		Bulsar Port	"	"	1
		Surat Town and Port	"	"	"
		Surat District	B. B. & C. I.	91	78
		Bandra Port	"	"	"
		Ujan	"	"	"
		Vesava Port	"	"	"
		Kelva "	"	"	"
		Trombay "	"	"	"
		Tarapur "	"	"	"
		Manori "	"	"	"
		Mahim "	B., B. & C. I.	"	"
		Dhanu "	"	"	"
		Bhiwadi "	"	4	3
		Agashi "	B., B. & C. I.	"	"
		Shirgaon "	"	"	"
		Bassein "	"	"	"
		Kalyan "	G. I. P.	5	6
		Thana "	"	"	1
		Umbergaon Port	"	"	"
		Kon "	"	"	"
		Thana District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	4	1
	Central.	Ahmednagar District	Dhond and Manmad (G. I. P.)	894	710
		Khandesh "	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	427	300
		Nasik "	G. I. P. & N. G.	388	344
		Poona City	S. M. & G. I. P.	148	128
		Poona District	"	285	213
		Satara "	S. M.	796	560
		Sholapur Town	G. I. P.	5	4
		Sholapur District	" S. M. & Barol	932	833
		Alibag Port	"	"	"
		Panvel "	"	1	1
	Southern.	Eshol "	"	"	"
		Roha "	"	"	"
		Revdanda "	"	2	2
		Kolaba District	G. I. P.	10	5
		Ratnagiri Port	"	"	"
		Visedrug "	"	"	"
		Rajapur "	"	1	1
		Vengurla "	"	"	"
		Dabhal "	"	"	"
		Joignad "	"	"	"
		Deogad "	"	"	"
		Ratnagiri District	"	"	"
		Belgaum "	S. M.	1,472	1,164
		Habli Town	"	113	94
		Dharwar District	"	1,705	1,315
		Karwar Port	"	"	"
	Sind.	Akola Port	"	"	"
		Kumta Port	"	"	"
		Kanara District		S. M.	43	26
		Savantvadi State	"	"	"
		Bijapur District		S. M. & G. I. P.	959	816
		Karachi Town and Port		N. W.	7	8
		Karachi District	"	"	"
		Hyderabad Town		N. W. & J. B.	15	15
		Hyderabad District	"	"	"
		Thar and Parkar District		J. B.	"	"
Political charges.		Larkhano	N. W.	3	2
		Sikkar District	"	"	"
		Kharipur State	"	"	"
		Alakhet State	"	50	45
		Aundha "	"	59	44
		Tuna Port	"	"	"
		Mandri "	"	16	15
		Mundra "	"	4	2

* Imported.

Presidency of Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Punjab	Rawalpindi.	Rawalpindi District	N. W.	14	9
		Gujrat	"	41	22
		Gujranwala	"	401	80
		Sialkot	"	197	100
		Shahpur	"	40	25
		Jhelum	"	21	18
	Multan	Jhang	"	11	1
		Multan	"	...	...
		Montgomery.	"	...	...
		Minnwali	"	...	...
	Delhi	Gurgaon	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Delhi	E. I., O. & R., B., B. & C. I. & N. W.	...	...
		Hissar	B., B. & C. I.	207	190
		Karnal	E. I.	21	13
		Ludhiana	N. W.	517	334
		Umballa	N. W. & E. I.	252	162
		Rohtak	S. P.	...	...
Patiala City		Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.)	4	4	
Patiala State		N. W., E. I., B., B. & C. I. & J. B.	58	47	
Kapurthala State		N. W.	49	25	
Kaiana	"	23	8		
Total				1,799	1,154
Central Provinces (including Berar).	Nerbudda	Nimar District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	15	11
		Hoshangabad	G. I. P.	(h) 449	(h) 446
		Narsingpur Town	"	(f) 32	(f) 27
		Narsingpur District	"	(g) 386	(g) 250
		Chhindwara	"	(e) 1	(e) 1
		Khandwa Town	"	(i) 11	(i) 10
	Nagpur	Betul District	"	...	...
		Nagpur City	B. N. & G. I. P.	361	303
		Nagpur District	"	(a) 676	(a) 468
		Waraha Town	"	16	12
		Wardha	G. I. P.	13	13
		Chanda	"	10	10
		Bhandara	B. N.	(b) 55	(b) 46
		Balaghat	"	(f) 10	(f) 8
		Jubbulpore Town	"	123	103
		Jubbulpore District	E. I. & G. I. P.	...	...
	Jubbulpur	Damoh	"	...	...
		Saugor Cantonment	"	...	...
		Saugor Town	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
		Saugor District	"	...	...
		Seoni	"	...	...
		Mandla	"	...	...
	Chhattisgarh.	Bilaspur	B. N.	...	...
		Raipur	"	...	...
		Sambalpur	"	...	...
		Akola	G. I. P.	81	58
		Buldana	"	8	9
		Wun	"	...	...
		Basim	"	(e) 27	(e) 16
		Amraoti	G. I. P.	218	206
		Ellichpur	"	62	54
		Yeotmal	"	...	...
Total				2,554	2,051
Assam	Assam Valley	Dibrugarh Town (Lakhimpur District)	D. S.	...	...
Total				...	...
Coorg	...	...	...	...	1
Total				...	1
Mysore State.	...	Bangalore City	S. M. & Madras	106	80
		Bangalore Civil and Military Station	"	157	131
		Bangalore District	"	124	96
		Mysore City	"	94	88
		Mysore District	"	79	52
		Kolar	Madras & S. M.	43	37
		Kolar Gold Fields	"	37	32
		Tumkur District	S. M.	65	44
		Shimoga	"	68	50
		Chitaldrug	"	43	27
		Kadur	"	35	25
		Hassan	"	16	11
		Total				867	673

(a) Including 12 imported seizures and 11 imported deaths.

(b) " 9 " " " 3 " "

(c) Imported.

(d) " 1 " seizure " 3 " "

2 imported seizures and 1 imported death.

(f) Including 1 imported seizure and 1 imported death.

(g) " 10 imported seizures and 9 imported deaths.

(h) " 10 " " 10 " "

(i) Including 1 imported seizure.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Hyderabad State.	...	Aurangabad District	N. G. S.	95	65
		Bir	G. I. P. & Barsi	417	282
		Hyderabad	N. G. S.	...	...
		Indur	G. I. P. & Barsi	367 (a)	314 (c)
		Usmanabad	S. M.	103	77
		Lingapur	G. I. P.	6	3
		Parbhani		20	21
		Raichur		28	30
		Gulburga		...	...
		Nander		...	...
Total				1,036	798
Central India.	...	Indore City	B., B. & C. I.	84	84
		Indore State	"	379	320
		Ujjain City	"	1	1
		Gwalior State	"	104 (b)	86
		Bhopal City	"	155	155
		Bhopal State	"	69	69
		Mhow Cantonment	B., B. & C. I. (Rajputana Malwa)	...	3
		Nimach	"	34 (b)	60
		Indore Residency	"	...	1
		Rutlam City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Rutlam State	"	11 (b)	4
		Dewas Town	"	42	36
		Dewas State	"	9	7
		Sehore	"	101	101
		Sailana	"	17	9
		Jhabua	"	3 (b)	1
		Jaora	"	3	2
		Jaora Town	"	96	79
		Agar Military Station	"	10	11
		Total				1,118	97
Rajputana	...	Ajmer District	B., B. & C. I.	3 (c)	3
		Mewar State	"	18	11
		Chitor (Udaipur State)	"	...	...
		Tonk State	"	12	7
		Marwar	B., B. & C. I.	1 (b)	1
		Jaipur	"	3 (c)	1
		Kishengarh Town	"	...	...
		Banswara State	"	...	...
		Alwar	"	1	1
		Bikanir	"	...	...
Total				38	2
Kashmir	...	Hamirpur-Sidhan (Akhnur Tahsil)		...	...
		Jammu City		38	2
		Jammu Province		...	...
Total				38	2
N.-W. F. Province.	...	Abbottabad Town			
		Hazara District			
Total					
Baluchistan.	...	Sonmiani	N. W.		
		Hirok			
Total					
GRAND TOTAL				23,229	18,242

(a) Figures from 10th to 26th November 1903.

(b) Figures for week ending 14th November 1903.

(c) Figures for a weeks ending 21st November 1903.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India

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HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 1st December 1903.

No. 683.—Mr. D. Norton, C.S.I., has been permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 20th September 1903.

The 3rd December 1903.

No. 692.—The services of Mr. J. E. Goudge, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 1st December 1903.

No. 1741.—The following telegram is published for general information :—

Telegram, dated Pera, the 25th November 1903.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Arrivals from Alexandria subjected only to medical visit ; disinfection and rat destruction to be undergone at any Ottoman Lazaretto and not to exceed 24 hours. Quarantine reduced to 48 hours' observation on arrival at Basra from coast between Aden and Zoa (sic) both excluded ; coast between Mohammera and Gwetter both included, and all islands opposite such coasts.

The 2nd December 1903.

No. 1742.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Srirangam in the Trichinopoly District of the Madras Presidency, if persons from the Bombay Presidency, the Mysore State, and the City of Calcutta and the district of Howrah in Bengal, are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Ekadasi festival :

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Trichinopoly Fort, Trichinopoly Junction, Darke's Bridge, Tiruverumbur, Elamanur and Murungappettai on the South Indian Railway shall be sold from the 10th December 1903 to the 10th January 1904 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency, the Mysore State and the City of Calcutta and the district of Howrah in Bengal to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Ekadasi festival at Srirangam.

No. 1749.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Tiruvallur in the Chingleput District of the Madras Presidency, if persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Tai new moon and Brahmotsavam festival :

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Tinnanur, Sevvapet Road, Tiruvallur, Kadambattur, Manur and Chinnammappet on the Madras Railway shall be sold from the 15th to the 18th January 1904 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Tai new moon and Brahmotsavam festival at Tiruvallur.

The 3rd December 1903.

No. 1755.—The following telegram is published for general information :—

Telegram, dated Pietermaritzburg, the 27th November 1903.

From—The Governor of Natal,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

One case of plague occurred Pietermaritzburg. Patient isolated and disinfection carried out. No case of plague among men or rats at Durban which has been clean since 15th August.



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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1903.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS.

Calcutta, the 2nd December 1903.

No. 7249-S.R.

In exercise of the power conferred by sections 8A and 8B of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as amended by Acts XIV of 1899, VIII of 1902 and XII of 1903, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the duties leviable in pursuance of the said sections shall be remitted in respect of sugar produced in any country which is a party to the Brussels Sugar Convention of 1902:

Provided that the sugar is imported into British India—

(a) direct from the country of production; or

(b) through another country which is also a party to the said Convention, without having been transhipped at, or unloaded in, or carried through, any country which is not a party to the said Convention;

and is, in either case, accompanied by a certificate in such form and signed by such authorities as the Governor General in Council may by rule prescribe, certifying that it was produced after the 31st day of August 1903 and that it has not received, and is not entitled to receive, any bounty, direct or indirect, on production or as a result of exportation.

No. 7251-S.R.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 8A, 8B and 8C of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as amended by Acts XIV of 1899, VIII of 1902 and XII of 1903, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules in continuation of the rules published in the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 4439 S. R., dated the 14th August 1902, regarding certificates of production of sugar imported from countries which are parties to the Brussels Sugar Convention of 1902, namely:—

1. Certificates of production shall be signed by an authority specially appointed in this behalf by the Government of the country of production, and

such certificates shall be countersigned by the British consular representative at the port of shipment or at the place from which the sugar is despatched.

2. The certificate shall be in Form A appended, and shall contain information as to the following matters, namely:—

- (a) the date of production of the sugar, that is, the date when the sugar was finally produced in the form in which it was exported;
- (b) particulars as to the marks borne by the consignment, and such information as to the quantity, weight and quality as may be sufficient for its identification; and
- (c) a declaration that the sugar has not received, and is not entitled to receive, any bounty, direct or indirect, on production or as a result of exportation.

3. Such certificates must be issued not later than the day of despatch of the sugar from the country of production.

FORM A.

I, A. B. of (a) _____, do solemnly declare
 (a) Insert address and description. that the undermentioned consignment of
 (b) Insert day of the month. sugar was produced on the (b) _____
 (c) Insert month and year. day of (c) _____ at my factory
 (d) Insert name of the place and country. at (d) _____, and that it has
 not received, and is not entitled to receive, any bounty, direct or indirect, on
 production or as a result of exportation.

Manufacturer's signature.

Certified that the above declaration is true.

Signature of authority specially appointed to sign such certificates.
 Countersigned.

Signature of British consular representative at
 port of shipment or place of despatch.

Details of the consignment.

_____ cwt. of ^{best}/_{cane} sugar, of _____ degrees of polarization, packed
 in _____ bags, marked and addressed as follows:—

E. N. BAKER,
 Secretary to the Government of India.

Calcutta, the 4th December 1903.

No. 1763.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that the North Arcot District of the Madras Presidency is visited by an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease and that there is a danger of its spread, if persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at Virinchipuram in the Vellore taluq of the North Arcot District on the occasion of the ensuing Kadanayar festival:

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Kátpadi, Latteri, Virinchipuram, Kávanur, Gudiyáttam, Valathoor, Mai'patti, Ambúr, and Vinnamangalam on the Madras Railway shall be sold from the 10th to the 14th December 1903 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Kadanayar festival at Virinchipuram.

No 1768.—The following telegram is published for general information:—

Telegram, dated Pera, the 2nd December 1903.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Five days' quarantine imposed pilgrim ships from Egypt. Medical inspection only on other arrivals from all Egyptian ports, except Alexandria. Medical inspection only against Haiffa.

JUDICIAL.

The 30th November 1903.

No. 2023.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. S. Macausland, Indian Army, Cantonment Magistrate, Dinapore, is granted privilege leave for three months, with leave out of India for one year and thirteen days in continuation, with effect from the 1st December 1903.

The 1st December 1903.

No. 2027.—With effect from the 11th May 1903, the following officers are confirmed:—

(a) as Cantonment Magistrates:—

Captain W. A. Bailey, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate.

Captain W. C. S. Prince, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Belgaum.

Captain A. B. Sangster, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Nasirabad.

(b) as Assistant Cantonment Magistrates:—

Captain F. G. A. Wimberley, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Umballa.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Welman, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Benares.

Captain A. J. Ralph, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Barrackpore and Dum Dum.

Major W. A. L. Cowie, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate.

The 3rd December 1903.

No. 2055.—The services of Captain T. S. Barton, Cantonment Magistrate, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate, with effect from the date of the expiry of his leave.

No. 2057.—The services of Major W. A. L. Cowie, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment as Assistant Cantonment Magistrate.

No. 2059.—The services of Major H. G. B. Raitt, Cantonment Magistrate, are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate, with effect from the date of the expiry of his leave.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 2nd December 1903.

No. 558.—The Reverend E. R. Clough, a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, reported his arrival at Calcutta on the afternoon of the 22nd November 1903. His services are placed at the disposal of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

The 3rd December 1903.

No. 559.—The Reverend Frederick Charles Buckwell has been appointed a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ARCHÆOLOGY AND EPIGRAPHY.

Calcutta, the 28th November 1903.

No. 3972—13-6.—Dr. E. Denison Ross, Ph.D., Principal, Calcutta Madrasa, is appointed Honorary Epigraphist to the Government of India for Persian and Arabic inscriptions.

GENERAL.

The 4th December 1903.

No. 4007—S. S.—With reference to Notification No. 3224, dated 18th September 1903, Mr. H. S. Heysham, Superintendent, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, is appointed to officiate as Registrar, Department of Revenue and Agriculture during the absence on leave of Mr. A. R. Tucker or till further orders.

J. O. MILLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 4th December 1903.

No. 2810—E. A.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 7, sub-section (3), of the Persian Coast and Islands Order in Council, 1889, and with the previous consent of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the Indian Limitation Act, 1877 (XV of 1877), shall be applicable to the Persian Coast and Islands on and with effect from the 1st January 1904.

The 1st December 1903.

No. 2787—E. C.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Lukas Volkart as Acting Consul for Germany at Karachi, during the absence of Mr. August Thoele.

The 3rd December 1903.

No. 2806—E. C.—With reference to Notification No. 2078 E. B., dated the 3rd September 1903, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. H. Humphrey as Acting Consul for the United States of America at Karachi, has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

The 4th December 1903.

No. 2812-E. C.—With reference to Notification No. 2147-E. C., dated the 11th September 1903, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. H. J. Sanders as Consul for Guatemala at Calcutta, has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS.

Calcutta, the 30th November 1903.

No. 7244-S. R.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that refunds shall be made of the difference, as indicated below, between (a) the rates of additional duty actually charged on the different kinds of Dutch sugar imported into India which were shipped from Holland, or from ports of other countries, from the 1st September 1902 to the 31st August 1903, inclusive, and (b) the rates now ascertained to be chargeable thereon after making allowance for the maximum bounty paid by the Government of the Netherlands. Such refunds will be made to the importers concerned, that is to say, to the person by whom the duty was originally paid, on application to the Collector of Customs to whom the duty was paid, evidence that the sugar was exported from Holland during the period mentioned above and evidence regarding the rate and amount of duty paid being furnished to the satisfaction of the Collector:—

KINDS OF SUGAR.	RATES OF ADDITIONAL DUTY ACTUALLY CHARGED.			RATES NOW ASCERTAINED TO BE CHARGEABLE.	DIFFERENCE TO BE REFUNDED.		
	From the 1st September 1902 to the 5th December 1902.	From the 6th December 1902 to the 15th June 1903.	From the 16th June 1903 to the 31st August 1903.		On sugar on which the rates in column 2 have been charged.	On sugar on which the rates in column 3 have been charged.	On sugar on which the rates in column 4 have been charged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Per cwt. R a. p.	Per cwt. R a. p.	Per cwt. R a. p.	Per cwt. R a. p.	Per cwt. R a. p.	Per cwt. R a. p.	Per cwt. R a. p.
Raw sugar produced in Holland from beet-roots	0 14 0	0 11 9	1 1 9	1 1 9	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Sugar refined from beet-root raw sugar produced in Holland	0 15 11	0 13 3	1 3 8	1 3 1	Nil.	Nil.	0 0 7
Sugar refined from imported raw sugar	0 1 11	0 1 6	0 1 11	0 1 4	0 0 7	0 0 2	0 0 7

The 2nd December 1903.

No. 7249-S. R.—In exercise of the power conferred by sections 8A and 8B of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as amended by Acts XIV of 1899, VIII of 1902 and XII of 1903, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the duties leviable in pursuance of the said sections shall be remitted in respect of sugar produced in any country which is a party to the Brussels Sugar Convention of 1902:

Provided that the sugar is imported into British India—

(a) direct from the country of production; or

(b) through another country which is also a party to the said Convention, without having been transhipped at, or unloaded in, or carried through, any country which is not a party to the said Convention;

and is, in either case, accompanied by a certificate in such form and signed by such authorities as the Governor General in Council may by rule prescribe, certifying that it was

produced after the 31st day of August 1903 and that it has not received, and is not entitled to receive, any bounty, direct or indirect, on production or as a result of exportation.

No. 7251-S.E.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 8A, 8B and 8C of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as amended by Acts XIV of 1899, VIII of 1902 and XII of 1903, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules in continuation of the rules published in the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 4439 S. R., dated the 14th August 1902, regarding certificates of production of sugar imported from countries which are parties to the Brussels Sugar Convention of 1902, namely :—

1. Certificates of production shall be signed by an authority specially appointed in this behalf by the Government of the country of production, and such certificates shall be countersigned by the British consular representative at the port of shipment or at the place from which the sugar is despatched.

2. The certificate shall be in Form A appended, and shall contain information as to the following matters, namely :—

- (a) the date of production of the sugar, that is, the date when the sugar was finally produced in the form in which it was exported ;
- (b) particulars as to the marks borne by the consignment, and such information as to the quantity, weight and quality as may be sufficient for its identification ; and
- (c) a declaration that the sugar has not received, and is not entitled to receive, any bounty, direct or indirect, on production or as a result of exportation.

3. Such certificates must be issued not later than the day of despatch of the sugar from the country of production.

FORM A.

I, A. B. of (a) _____, do solemnly declare
 (a) Insert address and description. that the undermentioned consignment of sugar
 (b) Insert day of the month. was produced on the (b) _____
 (c) Insert month and year. day of (c) _____ at my factory
 (d) Insert name of the place and country. at (d) _____, and that it has
 not received, and is not entitled to receive, any bounty, direct or indirect, on production or
 as a result of exportation.

Manufacturer's signature.

Certified that the above declaration is true.

Signature of authority specially appointed to sign such certificates.

Countersigned.

Signature of British consular representative at
 port of shipment or place of despatch.

Details of the consignment.

_____ cwt. of ^{beet} sugar, of _____ degrees of polarization, packed
 in _____ bags, marked and addressed as follows :—

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 1st December 1903.

No. 7311-P.—Mr. H. W. Ronaldson, Chief Superintendent in the Paper Currency Office, Calcutta, is granted privilege leave for six weeks, with effect from the 24th of November 1903.

The 3rd December 1903.

No. 7399-P.—Cancel the Notifications in this Department No. 5416-P. and No. 6052-P. dated 2nd September and 2nd October 1903, respectively :—

The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Department are notified :—

With effect from the 3rd of July 1903, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr. J. A. Robertson—

Mr. M. N. Bhattacharya to officiate in class I,

Mr. K. L. Datta to officiate in class II,

Mr. C. W. C. Carson to officiate in class III,

and

Mr. N. Vijayaraghavan to officiate in class IV, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 23rd of July 1903, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr. W. H. E. Mellor—

Mr. G. B. Bleazby to officiate in class III,

and

Mr. A. G. Barr to officiate in class IV, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 10th of August 1903—

Mr. Srinivasa Sastri to officiate in class IV of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 25th of August 1903—

Mr. D. Dewar to officiate in class II,

Mr. K. L. Datta to officiate in class III instead of in class II,

Mr. G. B. Bleazby to officiate in class IV instead of in class III,

and

Mr. Srinivasa Sastri to officiate in class V instead of in class IV, of the Enrolled List

With effect from the 5th of September 1903—

Mr. H. Oung to officiate in class III of Accountants General,

Mr. L. E. Pritchard to officiate in class I,

Mr. K. L. Datta to officiate in class II,

and

Mr. G. B. Bleazby to officiate in class III, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 13th of September 1903—

Mr. G. B. Bleazby to officiate in class IV instead of in class III,

and

Mr. A. G. Barr to officiate in class V instead of in class IV, of the Enrolled List.

No. 7400-P.—With effect from the 5th of September 1903—

Mr. J. P. Hardiman is promoted substantively to class III of the Enrolled List.

Mr. D. Dewar is appointed substantively to class IV, but to continue to officiate in class II, of the Enrolled List.

ACCOUNTS, ETC.

MINT.

The 3rd December 1903.

No. 7388-A.—The following statements showing the position of the Gold Reserve Fund, are published for general information :—

1. Statement of Receipts and Charges, and of the Balance, of the Fund for the quarter ending on the 30th September 1903 :—

Dr.		Cr.	
	£		£
Opening Balance	4,100,666	Charges incidental to the remittance of gold to London for investment	1,452
Net profit on coinage	1,954	Closing Balance	4,126,676
Interest on investments	25,503		
	<u>4,128,123</u>		<u>4,128,128</u>

2. Statement showing the form in which the Balance of the Fund was held on the 30th September 1903 :—

	£
As a book credit	1,954*
Gold in India	3,417
British Government 2½ per cent. consolidated stock and 2½ per cent. National War Loan Stock of the nominal values of £ 4,109,031 and £ 265,836 respectively	4,121,305
	<u>1246,676</u>

* This amount was paid in Gold to the Fund on the 2nd November 1903.

E. N. BAKER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 4th December 1903.

APPOINTMENTS.**INDIAN ARMY.**

No. 1147.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officer of the Unattached List is admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

Second-Lieutenant William Ingoldsby Justice Massy, 83rd Infantry. Dated 21st October 1903.

No. 1148.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

Second-Lieutenant Noel Arthur Worledge, 1st Battalion, Norfolk Regiment, officiating Double Company Officer, 75th Infantry. Dated 30th October 1903.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 1149.—Lieutenant W. E. H. Spry, 18th Infantry, to be Supply and Transport Officer, 6th class, on probation, with effect from the 3rd November 1903.

[Joined his appointment on the 20th November 1903.]

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1150.—The following direct appointments are made, with effect from the date of joining:—

22nd Punjabis.

Mir Afzal Khan to be Jemadar, on probation, *vice* Sher Muhammad, transferred to the 87th Punjabis.

54th Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Kishun Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

PROMOTIONS.**NATIVE ARMY.**

No. 1151.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the honorary rank of Captain is conferred on retirement on Subadar Major Chiranju Lal Tiwari, *Sardar Bahadur*, 95th Russell's Infantry. Dated 1st December 1903.

No. 1152.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments:—

No. 25 Mountain Battery.

Havildar Major Ghulam Nabi Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Sada Singh, discharged under Article 3, Indian Articles of War.

3rd Brahmans.

Colour-Havildar Bhagwant Tiwari to be Jemadar, *vice* Chandra Sekhar Bajpai, discharged, with effect from the 12th June 1903.

Jemadar Mahesh Narain Dube to be Subadar, and Colour-Havildar Ramprasad Awasthi to be Jemadar, *vice* Adjudhya Parshad Misr, discharged, with effect from the 6th July 1903.

6th Jat Light Infantry.

Havildar Kanha to be Jemadar, *vice* Mamraj, transferred to the 82nd Punjabis, with effect from the 1st November 1903.

15th Punjabis.

Jemadar Fateh Khan to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Dilawar Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Fazal Ahmad, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 17th October 1903.

57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Jemadar Pir Dad to be Subadar, *vice* Gauhar Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th August 1903.

62nd Punjabis.

Lance Dafadar Sardar Singh from the 22nd Cavalry (Frontier Force) to be Jemadar to fill an original vacancy, with effect from the 2nd June 1902.

The 101st Grenadiers.

Jemadar Fateh Khan to be Subadar, *vice* Wajid Ali, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st October 1902.

113th Infantry.

Jemadar Basanta Sing to be Subadar, and Havildar-Major Shankar Parshad Agnihotri to be Jemadar, *vice* Bansi Sing, dismissed the service, with effect from the 11th July 1903.

Jemadar Fatta Ram, 125th Napier's Rifles, to be Subadar, *vice* Ramchandrar Sing, dismissed the service, with effect from the date of transfer.

116th Mahrattas.

Jemadar Ramchandrar Sawant to be Subadar, and Havildar Bhikaji Mane to be Jemadar, *vice* Chandar-Rao Surwe, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 3rd October 1903.

8th Gurkha Rifles.

Havildar Mansodhan Thapa to be Jemadar, *vice* Hastey Thapa, deceased, with effect from the 30th September 1903.

Queen's Own Corps of Guides.

Havildar Kala Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sumund Singh, transferred to the 87th Punjabis, with effect from the 16th May 1903.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Northern Circle.

No. 1153.—Sub-Conductor Frederick Handley to be Conductor, with effect from the 24th October 1903, *vice* Conductor F. W. Robertson, transferred to the pension establishment.

Southern Circle.

No. 1154.—Sub-Conductor Henry Holden to be Conductor, with effect from the 2nd August 1903, to complete the establishment.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

BOMBAY.

No. 1155.—Sub-Conductor Frederick John Skinner to be Conductor and Sergeant Edward Septimus Hall to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 22nd August 1903, *vice* Conductor Owen O'Hanlon, deceased.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 1156.—Captain John Elliott Robinson, Indian Medical Service (Bombay), has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to resign the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 1st November 1903.

No. 1157.—Major S. A. Pearse, Indian Army, 77th Moplah Rifles, has been placed by the Secretary of State for India on temporary half-pay, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 24th January 1904.

No. 1158.—Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Philip Picot, Indian Army, Supply and Transport Officer, 2nd class, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 8th November 1903.

No. 1159.—Major Claude William Wilkieson, Indian Army, Double Company Commander, 61st Pioneers, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 15th January 1904.

No. 1160.—Captain Bertram Strachey, temporary half pay, Indian Army, has been transferred by the Secretary of State for India to permanent half pay, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 7th December 1903.

No. 1161.—Major C. E. H. Connell, Indian Army, has been transferred by the Secretary of State for India to temporary half pay, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 10th December 1903.

No. 1162.—The undermentioned departmental officers with honorary rank are permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates specified :—

Captain William Hobbs, Deputy Commissary, Military Works Services, Bombay, 18th September 1903.

Captain Walter Henry Harding, Senior Assistant Surgeon, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal, 27th November 1903.

Captain William Edward Hendricks, Senior Assistant Surgeon, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Madras, 8th June 1903.

VOI. UNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Assam Valley Light Horse.

No. 1163.—Lieutenant Edward Philip Reuben Gilman resigns his commission, with effect from the 21st October 1903.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

No. 1164.—Second Lieutenant Francis Powell-Williams to be Captain, with effect from the 21st August 1903, and to command the Electric Engineer Company.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

No. 1165.—Captain Alan William Owen Davys to be Major, with effect from the 27th June 1903, *vice* Shillingford, resigned.

3rd (Cadet) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1166.—William Wright, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 14th September, 1903, *vice* Webber, resigned.

Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1167.—Lieutenant George Fredrick MacLeod resigns his commission, with effect from the 1st October 1903, and is permitted to retain his rank and to wear the uniform of his corps on retirement.

Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 1168.—Second-Lieutenant John Malvern Dame to be Lieutenant, *vice* Rustonjee, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Stouro Eustache Anastasiadi, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

North Western Railway Rifles.

No. 1169.—Major Frederick Robert Bagley to be Lieutenant-Colonel, with effect from the 7th of November 1903, *vice* Jacob, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Lieutenant John James Inglis to be Captain, *vice* White, transferred to the supernumerary list ;

Thomas William Wrench, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Chase, promoted ;

Ernest Alexander Scott, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Stowell, promoted,—with effect from the 18th November 1903.

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**RAILWAYS.****NOTIFICATIONS.**

Calcutta, the 28th November 1903.

No. 433.—Mr. W. B. Reynolds, in class II, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, whose services were lent to the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, is permitted to resign the service of Government, with effect from the 4th June 1903.

The 1st December 1903.

No. 434.—Major H. Bonham-Carter, R.E., in class II, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, whose services have been lent to the Madras Railway Company, has been granted, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, leave on medical certificate for four months in extension of the leave for 15 months and 21 days referred to in Public Works Department Notification No. 348 Railways, dated 17th September 1903.

No. 437.—Mr R. S. J. Routh, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways (on leave) is permitted to retire from the service of Government under Article 465 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 8th December 1903.

The 2nd December 1903.

No. 438.—Mr. W. R. Shaw, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways (on furlough) is, at his own request, permitted to retire from the service of Government, under Article 465 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 12th December 1903, the date following that on which his leave expires.

The 3rd December 1903.

No. 443.—Mr. H. M. C. Trotter, Examiner of Accounts, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India furlough for four days in extension of the leave sanctioned in Public Works Department Notification No. 426, dated 12th November 1902.

No. 444.—Mr. A. R. Lilley, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is, on return from leave, appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Arakan Railway Survey, with the temporary rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.

The 4th December 1903.

No. 448.—Mr. J. G. Maclean, Traffic Inspector, North Western Railway, officiated as Assistant Traffic Superintendent on that Railway from the 3rd to the 17th October 1903.

A. BRERETON,

Secretary to the Government of India

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**IRRIGATION, ROADS, AND BUILDINGS.****NOTIFICATIONS.**

Calcutta, the 1st December 1903.

No. 435.—Major W. F. Tilley, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, who was temporarily transferred from Hyderabad to the Central Provinces, is transferred to Rajputana and Central India.

No. 436.—Bawa Budh Singh, a qualified student of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Rurki, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, with effect from the 27th September 1903, and is posted to the Punjab.

The 2nd December 1903.

No. 439.—Mr. A. R. Kalberer, Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the office of the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts to that of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, United Provinces.

No. 440.—Pandit Gangarama Kaula, Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, United Provinces, to that of the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

No. 441.—The services of Colonel J. W. Thurburn, C.S.I., R.E., Chief Engineer, 1st class, and Secretary to the Government of the Punjab in the Public Works Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 3rd December 1903, under the provisions of Articles 616 and 619 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations.

The 4th December 1903.

No. 447.—Mr. B. Parkes, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, Bengal, is temporarily transferred to the Central Provinces, and is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department with the rank of Chief Engineer, 3rd class, temporary, with effect from 1st December 1903.

No. 449.—Mr. George Angus Grossett, a qualified student of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Rurki, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, with effect from the 1st October 1903, and is posted to Burma.

TELEGRAPHS.

*The 2nd December 1903.**Revised Rules and Rates for Inland Telegrams.*

No. 442.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that on and with effect from the 1st January 1904 the following alterations shall be made in the rules under the said Act published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Public Works Department (Telegraphs), No. 245, dated the 25th of June 1897, as subsequently amended, namely.

The following rules in section II shall read as follows :—

Rule 18, Address.—The address includes the name of the office to which the telegram is to be transmitted, the name, or designation (or both), and the address of the addressee, and at the sender's option, his own name, or designation (or both), and his address. In the case of Deferred telegrams, no other words can be included in the number of words allowed free. The name of the office to which the telegram is to be transmitted is counted as one word irrespective of the actual number of words and initials which it may contain. For instance "*Malia-Hatina, B. G. J. P.*" will count as one word. Care should be taken that the office to which the telegram is to be transmitted is written as given in the list of Telegraph Offices published in the *Telegraph Guide*.

Rule 34, Sender's name or designation.—The sender's name or designation maybe in an abbreviated form or may be omitted altogether. A telegram cannot be sent by several persons in their separate names; it must be in the name of only one individual or firm; it may, however, be sent by a party acting jointly having a recognised collective capacity, but the designation or style of such party must be used, not their several names.

Rule 49, Chargeable words.—All that the sender writes in his telegram to be transmitted is included in calculating the charge with the exception of the Special Instructions referred to in Rule 15, the name of the Telegraph Office of origin and, in the case of deferred telegrams, six words in the Address (as defined in Rule 18), all of which are transmitted free. No other words can be transmitted unless paid for.

Rule 60, Classes.—There are three classes of telegrams: *Urgent, Ordinary and Deferred*. These classes apply equally to State and Private telegrams. The corresponding charges between any two offices in India or Burma are as follows :—

Class.	Unit No. of words.	Unit rate.	Each additional word.	Address.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	
Urgent	16	3 0 0	0 4 0	Charged for.
Ordinary	16	1 0 0	0 2 0	Ditto.
Deferred	4	0 4 0	0 1 0	Six words free.

NOTE.—For definition of address, see Rule 18.

Rule 91.—The Sender of a Private telegram, or of a State telegram, addressed to a person other than a British Government Official, can prepay a reply, but the amount so prepaid shall be not less than four annas, or more than two rupees, and must not contain any fraction of an anna. The sender of a Reply paid telegram should write the Special Instruction (R. P.) followed by the amount paid, thus—R. P. Rs. on the form in the space marked *Official Instructions* [See Rule 11 (d)]. These words are not charged for.

Rule 114.—The Address of telegrams to be conveyed beyond the telegraph lines should be written as follows :—

(a) If the message is to be posted from the nearest Telegraph Office.
To (*Office*) Gya. From (*Office*) Calcutta.

Official Instructions (Post).

To (*Person*), John Doe, Esq., Sherghotty. From (*Person*) Jones.

(b) If the message is to be sent by *Express*.

To (*Office*) Hooghly Point. From (*Office*) Calcutta.

Official Instructions (X. P., Rs. two.)

To (*Person*), John Doe, Esq., Nynan. From (*Person*) Jones.

The instructions *Post* or *X. P. Rs. two* are not charged for, *vide* Rule 17.

Rule 117.—*Inland telegrams posted from India to Ceylon.*—Inland telegrams to be posted to Ceylon may be addressed to Tuticorin, from which place a daily mail boat leaves for Colombo.

EXAMPLE.

To (*Office*) Tuticorin. From (*Office*) Calcutta.

Official Instructions (Post).

To (*Person*), Young Oriental Hotel, Colombo. From (*Person*) W. Collins.

Text.—Start by first steamer.

The charge for such a telegram is the usual inland rate according to class, and as stated in Rule 116, there is no charge for postage.

The instruction *Post* is also not charged for, *vide* Rule 17.

Rule 118.—*Inland telegrams posted from Indian ports.*—An Inland telegram telegraphed to an Indian port to be posted under Rule 116 to a place beyond Indian limits must have the name of the port entered in the Address, and the instructions *Post* or *Post Registered* [Rules 11 (d), 15 and 17] in the space marked *Official Instructions*.

EXAMPLE.

Class (Deferred, Ordinary or Urgent).

To (*Office*) Bombay. From (*Office*) Calcutta.

Official Instructions (Post).

To (*Person*). From (*Person*).

Mrs. Johnson. Johnson.

20 Cambridge Terrace, Hyde Park, London.

Text.—Afraid my letter missed mail. Am quite well.

The charge for such a telegram would be the usual Inland rate according to the class (Urgent, Ordinary or Deferred at Sender's choice) *plus* one anna for postage under Rule 116. If the Sender desires the message to be registered before being posted, he should insert the instruction *Post Registered* or P. R.) [Rules 11 (d), 15 and 17] in the space marked *Official Instructions*. The charge for postage and registration would then be three annas under Rule 116.

NOTE.—Telegrams to be forwarded by post *Registered* are received at the General Post Office, Bombay, up to within three hours of the time of sailing of the Homeward Mail. If not to be registered, they will be posted if received within 1½ hours of the time of sailing.

Rule 127.—*Rates for Press telegrams.*—The following are the rates charged for Press telegrams :—

Class.	Unit No. of words.	Unit rate.	Each additional six words.	Address.
Ordinary	48	R a. p. 1 0 0	R a. p. 0 2 0	Charged for. Six words free.
Deferred	48	0 8 0	0 1 0	

Though classed for the purposes of the tariff schedule as "Ordinary" and "Deferred" Press messages will receive the privilege of being despatched as if they were classed "Urgent" and "Ordinary," respectively. Multiple Press messages will be charged for as in Rule 109 whether all the addressees are in the same town or not.

NOTE.—For definition of the address, see Rule 18.

Rule 128-VIII.—A single Press telegram must not exceed 240 words (5 units of charge). Long news messages must be broken up into separate telegrams, all of which must be numbered and each of which, except the last, must contain the words *More to follow*. These words and the numbers should be written by the sender in the space left in the telegram for *Official Instructions*, and they will not be charged for.

Rule 133, Delivery.—Press telegrams of any class are sent out for delivery as soon as received, by day or by night.

The 3rd December 1903.

No. 445.—The undermentioned qualified apprentice is appointed to the Indian Telegraph Department as Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade, Provincial Service, with effect from the forenoon of the 18th November 1903:—

Mr. Abinash Chandra Chatterjee.

No. 446.—The following is published for general information:—

No. 1621 C. W.—T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, CIVIL WORKS,
TELEGRAPH.

RESOLUTION.

Calcutta, the 2nd December 1903.

Revision of the Indian Inland Telegraph Tariff.

Under the orders contained in Public Works Department Resolution No. 410—442 T., dated the 14th November 1881, the following tariff was introduced for Inland Telegrams from the 1st January, 1882:—

	Unit No. of words.	Unit rate.	Each additional word.	Address.
		<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	
Local messages (i.e., messages for transmission within a radius of 6 miles from a Central Telegraph Office.)	8	0 4 0	...	Free.
Urgent messages	8	2 0 0	0 4 0	"
Ordinary „	8	1 0 0	0 2 0	"
Deferred „ (to be delivered on the following morning, generally by post).	8	0 8 0	0 1 0	"

Press Messages.

	Unit No. of words.	Unit rate.	Each additional 4 words.	Address.
		<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	
Urgent	32	2 0 0	0 4 0	Free.
Ordinary	32	1 0 0	0 2 0	"
Deferred	32	0 8 0	0 1 0	"

2. In consequence of the rapid extension of telephonic communications, the special tariff for local messages was discontinued from the 1st July 1886.

3. Since 1892 the Government of India have at different times had under consideration numerous proposals for a reduction of the tariff and for offering increased facilities for telegraphic communication, but until recently the state of the Imperial Finances precluded the acceptance of the capital expenditure necessary to cope with the increased traffic expected or the immediate loss of revenue involved.

As a first step towards the realisation of the scheme, the system of delivery of deferred messages by messengers between daybreak and 9 P.M. was introduced from the 1st April 1897.

The question of reduction of the rates has, however, occupied the attention of the Government of India, and His Excellency the Governor General in Council has now been pleased to direct that the Inland Telegraph Tariff shall be revised on the following scale. The existing classification will be adhered to, for the present, except in respect of press messages which will be classed as "Ordinary" and "Deferred" under the new rates, but will receive the privilege of the next higher class as regards priority of transmission :—

Private and State Messages.

Class.	Unit No. of words.	Unit rate.	Each additional word.	Address.
		<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	
Urgent	16	2 0 0	0 4 0	To be charged for.
Ordinary	16	1 0 0	0 2 0	Ditto.
Deferred	4	0 4 0	0 1 0	Six words free.

Press Messages.

Class.	Unit No. of words.	Unit rate.	Each additional 6 words.	Address.
		<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	
Ordinary	48	1 0 0	0 2 0	To be charged for.
Deferred	48	0 8 0	0 1 0	Six words free.

For multiple press messages, a single charge at the above rates will be made for the first addressee, and a copying fee of 4 annas per 100 words or fraction thereof will be charged for each addressee after the first, whether he is in the same town or not.

4. The main features of the revised tariff are the abolition or restriction of the present uneconomical free address and the introduction of a 4-anna deferred telegram.

The concession to the senders of urgent and ordinary messages will be found in the additional words which can be put into the text of a message at the unit charge by the limitation of the words in the address—an advantage which will be especially appreciated by those who employ registered addresses, while the introduction of a 4-anna deferred telegram will bring the use of the telegraph within the reach of a far wider class than has hitherto enjoyed it.

The concession to the press is considerable, as the charge for a message will be greatly reduced, six words being sent for the charge now made for four, and multiple messages being delivered at any town for a copying fee only.

5. The revised tariff and the rules relating thereto will come into force on and from the 1st January 1904. They are published in Public Works Department Notification No. 442 Telegraphs, dated 2nd December 1903.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be communicated to the Director General of

The Governments of Madras and Bombay, Public Works Department, General and Railway Branches.
The Governments of Bengal, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and the Punjab, Public Works Department.
The Government of Burma, Public Works Department, General and Railway Branches.
The Honourable the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Assam, and Coorg.
The Honourable the Resident at Hyderabad.
The Honourable the Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana, and Baluchistan.
The Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Director General of Military Works.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow, and Assam.
The Managers, North-Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand and Eastern Bengal State railways.

Telegraphs, for information and guidance, and to the Foreign, Finance and Commerce, Home, Legislative, Military, and Revenue and Agricultural Departments, to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin, and to the Chambers of Commerce in Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon, Karachi, and Upper India, for information. Also that it be published in Part I of the *Gazette of India* for general information.

SIDNEY PRESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 26th October 1903.

From the 21st November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 14th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

W. ROSS,

Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

II A

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 1st December 1903.

ERRATUM.

No. 3913-P.—In Notification No. 3727-P., dated the 19th November 1903, published in Part II of the *Gazette of India* of the 21st idem, for Gustave Louis Monchal read Gustave Louis Mouchel.

The 3rd December 1903.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 3941 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 28th November 1903:—

No. 491 of 1903.—Charles Ferdinand de Kierz Kowski Steuart, civil engineer, of St. Stephens club, Westminster, in the county of London, England.
An improved apparatus for generating high velocity gaseous jets suitable for the production of motive power.

No. 492 of 1903.—William Charles Courts, engineer, of 81 Clarendon road, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England.
Improvements in and connected with smoke consuming apparatus for steam boiler furnaces.

No. 493 of 1903.—Williams Charles Courts, engineer, of 81 Clarendon road, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England.
Improvements in smoke consuming apparatus for furnaces.

No. 494 of 1903.—David Ranken Shirreff Galbraith, analytical and consulting chemist, Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland, Ladies Mile, Auckland, New Zealand, and William Steuart, electrical engineer, "Herald Buildings," Queen street, of the city of Auckland and colony of New Zealand. *A new method and apparatus for the reduction of iron-sand, iron-oxide and other suitable substances.*

No. 495 of 1903.—David Ranken Shirreff Galbraith, analytical and consulting chemist, Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland, Ladies Mile, Auckland, New Zealand, and William Steuart, electrical engineer, "Herald Buildings," Queen street, of the city of Auckland and colony of New Zealand. *Supplementary apparatus for the reduction of iron sand, ironoxide and other suitable substances.*

No. 496 of 1903.—Frederick William Gordon, surgeon, of the city of Auckland in the provincial district of Auckland and colony of New Zealand. *An improved wash-hand basin.*

No. 497 of 1903.—William Reynolds Bawden, mine manager, of Kalgoorlie, Western Australia. *An improved clinostat for surveying deep bore holes.*

No. 498 of 1903.—Friedrich Tuick, manufacturer, of Altena-Strasse in Luedenscheid Prussia. *A stamped out oval, six or more sided choonam box with sides formed in one piece with a rim for holding the cover.*

No. 3942 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 49 of 1903.—Murray Corrington, counsellor at law, of 40 Wall street, New York, state of New York, one of the United States of America.
Improvements in automatic fluid pressure brakes for railway vehicles. (Specification filed 24 November 1903.)

- No. 89 of 1903.—Samuel Rignold Pedroza, Associate Member, Institute of Electrical Engineers, London, at present Telegraph and Traffic Signalling Inspector on the East Indian Railway at Howrah in Bengal. *A portable telegraph and telephone office.* (Specification filed 21 November 1903.)
- No. 155 of 1903.—James Channon, baking powder manufacturer, of "Pakenham" Hornsby near Sydney in the state of New South Wales and Commonwealth of Australia. *Improvements in seal locks specially applicable for strap buckles as of mail bags.* (Specification filed 24 November 1903.)
- No. 160 of 1903.—Samuel Butler, merchant, of Henbury Hill, Westbury on Trym, Bristol, England. *A means for preventing the skidding or side-slipping of motor cars, bicycles and other vehicles.* (Specification filed 25 November 1903.)
- No. 161 of 1903.—Samuel Butler, merchant, of Henbury Hill, Westbury on Trym, Bristol, England. *Means for preventing the skidding or side-slipping of motor cars, bicycles and other vehicles.* (Specification filed 25 November 1903.)
- No. 185 of 1903.—William Rhodes, director, and Charles Joseph Rhodes, director, both of Grove Iron Works, Wakefield, in the county of York, England. *Improvements in the manufacture of square and round cornered tins, cans, boxes and other sheet metal hollow-ware and the like for petroleum oil, varnish and other liquids and dry materials, and in the machinery for producing the same.* (Specification filed 24 November 1903.)
- No. 221 of 1903.—Theophilus Holden, missionary, Church Missionary Society, Toba Tek Singh, Jhang Bar. *An improved method of disinfecting by heat, to be known as the "Holden Disinfection stove."* (Specification filed 23 November 1903.)
- No. 246 of 1903.—Max Ruping, manufacturer and merchant, of Stuttgarterplatz, 19, Charlottenburg, near Berlin, Germany. *Improvements in or relating to the impregnation of wood and other porous materials.* (Specification filed 18 November 1903.)
- No. 273 of 1903.—Carl Leistner, engineer, of 100, The Avenue, Bruce Grove, Tottenham, London, N. England. *Improvements in machines for making glass bottles.* (Specification filed 25 November 1903.)
- No. 363 of 1903.—Daniel Mackinnon Hamilton, partner in the firm of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., merchant, and Donald Black, engineer, both of 16 Strand road, in the town of Calcutta, British India. *Improvements in elevators for discharging or loading coal or other cargo in bulk from the holds of vessels and similar purposes.* (Specification filed 25 November 1903.)

No. 3943 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

- No. 100 of 1892.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in apparatus for drying tea or other substances.* (From 7 January 1904 to 7 January 1905.)
- No. 311 of 1893.—Wilbur Stephen Scudder. *Improvements in machines for casting lines of type for use in printing.* (From 23 November 1903 to 23 November 1904.)
- No. 147 of 1895.—William Bull. *Improvements in burning bricks and tiles.* (From 2 December 1903 to 2 December 1904.)
- No. 161 of 1895.—Thomas Headly Stackhouse. *Improvements in type writing machines.* (From 26 November 1903 to 26 November 1904.)
- No. 315 of 1895.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in multitubular air heating apparatus.* (From 8 January 1904 to 8 January 1905.)
- No. 178 of 1896.—Arthur Weinberg. *The production of polyazo-dyestuffs from gamma-amidonaphthol-sulpho-acid.* (From 19 January 1904 to 19 January 1905.)
- No. 224 of 1896.—Leopold Cassela and Company. *New processes for producing polyazo-dyestuffs from amidonaphthol-sulpho-acids.* (From 5 February 1904 to 5 February 1905.)
- No. 417 of 1896.—Bernhard Baron. *Improvements in or relating to the manufacture of cigarettes.* (From 28 January 1904 to 28 January 1905.)

No. 434 of 1897.—Milton Franklin Williams. *Improvements in breaking, crushing and pulverising machines.* (From 14 February 1904 to 14 February 1905.)

No. 84 of 1898.—William James Hadden. *Crushing and whitening common bay salt, and converting it thereby into salt to all appearance like Cheshire or Liverpool salt.* (From 13 December 1903 to 13 December 1904.)

No. 92 of 1899.—Fritz Hasselmann. *Improvements in treating wood and other vegetable fibres for preserving, water-proofing, and the like.* (From 4 September 1903 to 4 September 1904.)

No. 352 of 1899.—Wright's Taper-Roller Bearings Syndicate, Limited. *Improvements in or relating to anti-friction or roller bearings.* (From 8 December 1903 to 8 December 1904.)

No. 353 of 1899.—Wright's Taper-Roller Bearings Syndicate, Limited. *Improvements in or relating to bearings for marine propeller shafts.* (From 8 December 1903 to 8 December 1904.)

No. 354 of 1899.—Wright's Taper-Roller Bearings Syndicate, Limited. *Improvements in or relating to vehicle hubs and their bearings.* (From 8 December 1903 to 8 December 1904.)

No. 355 of 1899.—Joseph Hemingway. *Method of and apparatus for treating fuel.* (From 13 December 1903 to 13 December 1904.)

No. 406 of 1899.—Harry Phillips Davis. *Improvements in circuit breakers.* (From 3 January 1904 to 3 January 1905.)

No. 433 of 1899.—Charles Felton Scott. *Improvements in systems of electrical distribution.* (From 15 January 1904 to 15 January 1905.)

No. 3944 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 17 of 1899.—Harry Phillips Davis and Frank Conrad. *Improvements in arc lamps.* (Specification filed 19 August 1899.)

No. 25 of 1899.—Reginald Belfield. *Improvements in nonsynchronous electric motors.* (Specification filed 19 August 1899.)

No. 26 of 1899.—Reginald Belfield. *Improvements in electric switches.* (Specification filed 19 August 1899.)

No. 27 of 1899.—Reginald Belfield. *Improvements in systems of electrical distribution.* (Specification filed 19 August 1899.)

No. 46 of 1899.—James Baring Gould. *An improved label.* (Specification filed 22 August 1899.)

No. 84 of 1899.—Michael James Burke and Charles Percy White. *Improvements in a combined buffer, screw coupling and side chain.* (Specification filed 19 August 1899.)

No. 181 of 1899.—Reginald Belfield. *Improvements relating to collectors and conductors for electric railways on the overhead system.* (Specification filed 19 August 1899.)

No. 258 of 1899.—David Rojat. *Improvements in filters.* (Specification filed 19 August 1899.)

No. 260 of 1899.—Francis Joseph Stohwasser and George Birtchnell Winter. *Improvements in gaiters or coverings for the legs.* (Specification filed 19 August 1899.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of Rs 50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 226 of 1895.—Robert Jamieson Browne. *Punkah pulling or causing any such similar oscillating movement.* (Specification filed 21 August 1895.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (e) After the expiration of the seventh year and before the expiration of the eighth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of Rs 50 for the above invention.

No. 136 of 1892.—William Woolnough. *Improvements in apparatus or machinery for the manufacture of square cornered tins, cans, boxes or cases for holding petroleum or other liquids or materials.* (Specification filed 19 August 1892.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege —

4 (A) After the expiration of the tenth year and before the expiration of the eleventh year from the date of the filing of the specification.

The sum of R100 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable at Calcutta to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

C. R. WILSON,

Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.

5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Statement of Unclaimed Sums deposited with the Bengal Military Orphan Society in trust for Soldiers' Children, exclusive of those of minors who have not attained the age of 21.

Date of Deposit.	Name and rank of father.	Corps.	Names of children.	Amount.
Prior to 1842	Collins, —, Sergeant . . . .	.....	Two children	157 14 1
"	Lee, E., Corporal . . . .	.....	Two children	111 9 6
"	Smith, Henry, Sergeant . . . .	.....	Elizabeth	828 0 0
"	Smith, D., Sergeant Major . . . .	.....	Margaret	78 6 5
"	Story, —, Sergeant . . . .	.....	Thomas	117 5 4
"	MacConnell, Sergeant . . . .	.....	John	77 15 3
"	Ratherford, Sergeant . . . .	.....	Margaret	138 10 8
"	Hewetson, William, Gunner . . . .	.....	John	47 5 7
"	Taylor, John, Private . . . .	.....	John	214 11 11
"	Conry, Peter, Corporal . . . .	.....	Thomas	274 14 6
"	McCullum, —, Conductor . . . .	.....	John	354 6 10
"	Gordon, James	59th Foot	James	589 2 2
"	Casey, Jeremiah	87th Foot	Daniel	109 12 4
"	Corbolly, Thomas, Private	59th Foot	Samuel	62 12 3
"	Cassidy, —, Corporal . . . .	.....	John	61 3 9
"	Hyde, Henry, Conductor . . . .	.....	Thomas	187 1 10
"	Hodgkinson, E., Troop Sergeant Major	11th Dragoons	William	64 8 0
"	Anderson, William, Corporal	H. C. 1st En. Regt. . . .	Mary Anne Margaret	124 11 6
"	White, W., Private	3rd Buffs	George and Mary Anne	13 13 9
"	Minogue, T., Private	3rd Buffs	Thomas	23 11 0
"	Tailor, John, Bombardier . . . .	.....	Elizabeth	43 0 0
"	Neal, James, Private	59th Foot	James	43 0 0
"	Sherrock, J., Corporal . . . .	.....	Joseph	160 0 0
"	Moore, Bombardier . . . .	.....	Dorothy	5 9 5
"	Lawson, Henry, Laboratory Sergeant . . . .	.....	George	11 8 2
"	Creighton, James, Corporal	13th L. Infy. . . .	Mary Ann	16 12 0
"	McCoy, —, Sub-Conductor . . . .	.....	John and George	958 3 2
"	Long, R., Sergeant	Allahabad Magazine Establishment	Ann and Robert D. . . .	137 3 9
"	Baker, H., Gunner	4th Co., 3rd Bn. Arty. . . .	James	32 1 4
"	Hills, —, Gunner	1st Co., 3rd Bn. Arty. . . .	Sophia	30 1 1
"	Burns, James, Gunner	Artillery	Hannah	10 5 9
"	McKenney, R., Bombardier	1st Co., 4th Bn. Arty. . . .	Ann Eliza	134 6 5
"	Smith, J., Gunner	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty. . . .	Margaret	6 6 5
"	Byrne, F., Hospital Sergeant	2nd Bn. Arty. . . .	Charles	123 13 4
"	Flynn, J., Gunner	3rd Troop, 1st Bde., H. Arty. . . .	Elizabeth	6 1 4
"	Fagan, J., Gunner	1st Co., 3rd Bn. Arty. . . .	Mary and James	11 12 9
"	Johnson, C., Gunner	1st Co., 5th Bn. Arty. . . .	William	3 0 6
"	Twoomey, M., Gunner	4th Co., 3rd Bn. Arty. . . .	Michael, William, and Margaret	21 2 11
"	Ahern, William, Gunner	4th Co., 2nd Bn. Arty. . . .	John	65 11 9
"	McCormick, J., Gunner	4th Co., 2nd Bn. Arty. . . .	Bernard	116 10 9
"	Gavin, J., Gunner	2nd Co., 3rd Bn. Arty. . . .	Thomas and James	189 3 6
"	Bryan, D., Sergeant . . . .	.....	Mortimer	12 10 11
"	Reid, —, Sergeant	Sappers and Miners	Eleanor and Eunice	68 6 5
"	South, John, Sergeant . . . .	.....	Elizabeth and Martha	310 0 0
"	Cunningham, Mathew, Private	44th Foot	Michael	37 14 6
"	Blyth, John, Conductor . . . .	.....	Children (names not recorded)	12 12 3
"	Smith, T., Sergeant . . . .	.....	Esther and Amelia	23 15 0
"	Pierce, Qr. Mr. Sergeant	20th N. I. . . .	Thomas	711 15 2
"	Driver, J., Sergeant Major . . . .	.....	Robert Charles and John	141 7 1
"	Davis, D., Farrier Sergeant	4th Troop, 1st Bde., H. Arty. . . .	Thomas	23 15 2
"	Canty, John, Bombardier	3rd Co., 4th Bn. Arty. . . .	John (died 11th May, 1842)	272 2 8
June 29, 1853	(Not recorded) . . . .	.....	Bryon, Margaret, and William	53 8 3
Mar. 29, 1849	(Not recorded) . . . .	.....	Daly Robert	23 9 1
Mar. 24, 1843	Nowlon, L., Farrier Sergeant	4th Troop, 2nd B. H. A. . . .	Ellen	112 9 0
Apr. 3, 1843	Farrel, James, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th Bn. Arty. . . .	Charlotte	4 2 8
Mar. 3, 1843	Roach, Edward, Private	1st En. Lt. Infy. . . .	David and Austel	7 13 3
Mar. 9, 1843	Sheeham, B., Gunner	3rd Co., 3rd Bn. Arty. . . .	John and Patrick	2 1 8
June 21, 1844	Evans, George, Sergeant	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty. . . .	Mary Ann and Catherine	19 14 9
Sept. 19, 1844	Andrews, —, Private	44th Foot	George	200 0 0
Oct. 30, 1887	Ward, J., Gunner	O. Batty, 3rd Bde., R.A. . . .	Julia	277 11 11
Dec. 31, 1887	Bunn, T., Gunner	G. Batty, B. Bde., R.H.A. . . .	William Thomas	63 9 8

Date of Deposit.	Name and rank of father.	Corps.	Names of children.	Amount.
				Rs. a. p.
Mar. 29, 1888	Oxford, W., Private	2nd Royal Lanc. Regt.	A. and L.	13 0 8
Nov. 16, 1844	Gale, —, Private	10th Foot	John Thomas	28 12 0
" 20, 1844	Sullivan, John, Bombardier	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	John	130 0 0
Jan. 6, 1845	Monaghan, Michael, Sergeant	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	James	156 12 5
" 15, 1845	Godfrey, —, Sergeant Major	6th Bn. of Arty.	Harriett M. and James	31 14 1
Feb. 14, 1845	Fry, —, Bugle Major	6th Bn. of Arty.	James	12 6 9
" 3, 1842	Wilson . . . . .	.....	Sophia, Thomas and Elizabeth.	204 7 8
" ... 1842	McCarthy, Qr. Mr. Sergeant . . . . .	.....	John	61 2 3
" 14, 1845	Hannoo, J., Drummer	68th Regt., N. Infy.	Mary	28 8 3
July 7, 1845	Hay, A., Sergeant Major . . . . .	.....	Thomas	101 5 4
" 9, 1845	Meaney, John, Sergeant Major	2nd Bde., H. Arty.	Henry and James	292 15 8
" 9, 1845	Murphy, Thomas, Bombardier	2nd Troop, 3rd Bde., H. Arty.	Ellen	77 4 11
" 9, 1845	Fate, William, Staff Sergeant	4th Co., 15th Bn. of Arty.	Catherine Ann	167 15 5
" 9, 1845	Paley, Owen, Gunner	3rd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	Owen	7 1 7
Sept. 1, 1845	Ryan, —, Sergeant . . . . .	.....	Julia B. and George J.	120 13 0
Aug. 8, 1846	McEnerney, Thomas, Sub-Conductor. . . . .	.....	Hannah	152 0 9
" ...	Glasscan, John, Corporal . . . . .	.....	Ellen Sarah	66 10 3
" ...	Ridley, Henry, Gunner . . . . .	.....	Henry	34 9 3
Oct. 16, 1846	Lewis, Thomas, Gunner	Arty.	Thomas	20 5 3
July 6, 1847	Dobbins, Francis, Gunner . . . . .	.....	Martha	83 3 6
" 19, 1847	Lunn, Adam, Farrier . . . . .	.....	Adam T. and John	79 14 0
" 19, 1847	Clarke, William, Bombardier	1st Troop, 3rd Bde., H. Arty.	Not recorded	104 10 8
" 19, 1847	Prince, W., Sergeant	1st Troop, 1st Bde., H. Arty.	Ditto	125 15 10
Jan. 11, 1848	Byrnes, —, Corporal . . . . .	.....	Maria	59 0 0
July 6, 1848	Braithwaite, W., Staff Sergeant . . . . .	.....	C. William and William H.	148 3 5
Oct. 16, 1848	Butcher, H., Sergeant Major	Sirmoor Bn.	Johannah, Frederick and David Edwin.	99 6 1
May 9, 1849	Sheehan, D., Private	2nd En. Regt.	James	36 5 6
June 2, 1849	Moore, Benjamin, Private	1st En. B. F.	Sarah C.	9 8 4
" 2, 1849	Crowley, Charles, Private	1st En. B. F.	John	7 6 1
Oct. 12, 1849	Deare, W., Conductor . . . . .	.....	Emeline	50 0 0
Nov. 21, 1849	Moget, —, Sergeant Major . . . . .	.....	George	69 14 4
Feb. 18, 1850	Boote, Daniel, Gunner	1st Co., 4th Bn. of Arty.	James and another	26 3 5
June 29, 1850	Uniack, Patrick, Sergeant	1st Co., 3rd Bn. of Arty.	John and another	29 15 0
Aug. 19, 1850	Sheehan, P., Gunner	Arty.	Patrick	23 5 6
Oct. 29, 1850	Lees, James, Corporal	2nd En. Regt.	Elizabeth	25 14 6
Nov. 4, 1852	Hodgins, Adam, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	William	9 11 11
Feb. 1, 1853	Edwards, Michael, Sergeant	2nd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	Jane and Bridget	36 5 9
Apr. 21, 1853	Staples, Edward, Sergeant	Sappers and Miners	E. W. H.	97 2 6
Sept. 13, 1853	Brown, Michael, Sergeant	Arracan Bn.	John	49 10 3
Jan. 21, 1854	Galway, Robert, Bombardier	1st Co., 3rd Bn. of Arty.	William	206 1 2
" 18, 1855	Munrowd, George, Sub-Conductor	Ordnance Dept.	Georgianna	61 10 3
Sept. 24, 1855	Franks, G., Bazar Sergeant . . . . .	.....	Mary Harriet	283 1 11
Oct. 15, 1857	Earle, Edward, Sergeant	Calcutta Town Guard	William Edward	209 14 0
Dec. 4, 1860	MacDonnell, John, Private	97th Foot	Charles	25 15 6
June ... 1862	Kedde, J., Private	2nd En. B. F.	Jane and James	86 0 0
July 22, 1863	Lawton, William, Color-Sergeant	24th Foot	William and Joseph	152 14 2
Jan. 25, 1864	Jones, John, Gunner	G. Battery, 22nd Bde., Royal Arty.	Henrietta Dalzell	39 5 10
Mar. 10, 1864	} Anderson, William, Gunner	{ 5th Bn., 25th Bde., Royal Arty.	Duncan	35 4 11
May 19, 1864		2nd Dragoon Guards	Sophia M. and Elizabeth Ann.	8 0 0
July 18, 1865	Rowland, J., Private . . . . .	.....	Mary and Thomas	4 0 0
June 25, 1866	Mead, William, Bombardier	4-25th Royal Arty.	Henry J.	21 1 4
Oct. 9, 1871	York, R., Sergeant	Arty.	Thomas Patrick	60 0 0
May 8, 1884	Claydon, Daniel, Color-Sergeant	2nd Lanc. Fus.	} Annie Isabella and John Thomas.	353 14 0
July 6, 1887	} Simons, J., Lance-Corporal	{ 2nd Bn., The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt.		
June 2, 1888		.....	Patrick, Emily Matilda and Rosanna.	558 9 8
Sept. 7, 1888	} Hyland, M., Drummer	{ 2nd Bn., The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt.		
Apr. 11, 1889		.....	

Application for payment of the deposits should be made to the Pay Examiner, Bengal Command, Calcutta.

E. B. PEACOCK, Captain,
Pay Examiner, Bengal Command, and Ex-officio
Secretary, Military Orphan Schools.

PAY EXAMINER'S OFFICE, BENGAL COMMAND;
Calcutta, the 20th November 1903.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 1st December 1903.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	R	a. p.		R	a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0 0	Government Securities	1,33,07,318	8 0
Reserve Fund	1,21,50,000	0 0	Other authorised Investments	76,10,924	8 0
Public Deposits			Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	3,12,17,687	10 0
at Head Office	69,37,308	0 0	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	1,48,06,755	15 0
Public Deposits			Bills discounted and purchased	2,22,19,411	4 11
at Branches	81,28,052	14 0	Balances with other Banks	38,89,253	5 8
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches.	10,09,75,141	11 9	Bullion	...	...
Bank Post Bills, etc.	2,95,802	6 10	Dead Stock	17,93,006	14 8
Sundries	20,69,566	1 8	Stamps	9,767	10 5
			Sundries	9,25,165	9 1
				9,58,75,321	5 9
			Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	2,83,72,236	14 7
			Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	2,58,08,312	13 11
				5,46,80,549	12 6
RUPES	15,05,55,871	2 3	RUPES	15,05,55,871	2 3

* Includes Sovs. and † Sovs., value R 49,39,500 0 0
 ' Do. do. do. " 2,33,302 8 0
 R51,72,802 8 0

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 3rd December 1903.

H. F. FRESHWATER,
Offg. Chief Accountant.
Rate for Demand Loans 3 per cent.
Percentage 46'18

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.**NOTICE.**

Calcutta, the 27th November 1903.

Mr. A. M. Lindsay, C.I.E., has returned from leave and resumed his appointment of Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.

Mr. W. D. McKewan reverts to his appointment of Officiating Inspector of Branches.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.**NOTICE.**

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India, Price R6. Forwarded V. P. P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 3rd December 1903.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 30th November 1903.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.				
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver held as security for notes under Act VIII of 1900.	Gold in transit to England.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.	R.
Calcutta	80,32,690	13,95,33,500	14,75,66,190	2,46,79,332	9,01,32,107 ^a	...	...	11,48,11,639
Allahabad	...	2,03,73,070	2,03,73,070	1,00,94,881	23,26,583	...	...	1,24,21,464
Lahore	...	2,58,83,720	2,58,83,720	58,07,502	9,10,830	...	...	67,84,332
Bombay	98,77,585	9,80,02,855	10,78,80,440	2,10,03,442	4,22,27,072	93,00,000	75,00,000	8,00,00,314
Karachi	...	1,07,83,095	1,07,83,095	16,44,468	11,82,742	...	...	28,27,210
Madras	27,08,910	3,91,03,110	4,18,12,020	58,94,100	1,24,71,630	...	...	1,83,65,820
Calicut	...	19,33,990	19,33,990	7,32,945	1,42,005	...	...	8,74,950
Rangoon	...	1,30,05,525	1,30,05,525	3,43,13,710	49,365	...	...	3,43,63,075
	2,06,19,185	34,92,19,765	36,98,38,950					
Deduct Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue								
TOTAL R		36,98,38,950	10,42,90,670	14,94,48,334	93,00,000	75,00,000	27,05,39,004	
Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another								7,00,000
NET TOTAL R								26,98,39,004
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 10,20,81,500 held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882								9,99,99,946
GRAND TOTAL R								36,98,38,950

^a Rs. 42,00,000 (£280,000) was transferred in gold from the Paper Currency Reserve to the Gold Reserve Fund on the 30th November 1903.

O. T. BARROW,

Offg. Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

BOMBAY MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to numismatists (Home Department Resolution No. 46—1668-82, dated 9th October 1884.)

Description.	Metal.	Number of coins available for sale.	Sale price of each coin.	REMARKS.
FOUND IN PANCH MAHALS DISTRICT.				
Farruksher Rupee	Silver	15	R s. p. 1 4 0	
Aurangzeb do.	do.	6	1 4 0	
Mahomed Shah do.	do.	52	1 4 0	
Muhammad (Moghul) do.	do.	10	1 4 0	
FOUND IN GUDIWADA TALUK, KISTNA.				
Coins of the Andhra Dynasty of Southern India.	Lead	1,057	0 0 6	Not less than 8 coins may be purchased by an applicant.

G. M. PORTER, Lt.-Col., R.E.,

Mint Master.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT,
Bombay, 26th November 1903.

**THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 27th November 1903.

No. 6458.—K. S. Shaikh Abdur Rahman, on return from the privilege leave granted to him in this office notification No 5125, dated the 14th October 1903, is posted as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Upper Zheb.

No. 6459.—H. Rattan Chand, on relief by K. S. Shaikh Abdur Rahman, will revert to his substantive appointment.

By order.

H. GOUGH, Captain,
First Assistant.

THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 26th November 1903.

No. 5787.—Whereas the provisions of the Wild Birds' Protection Act (XX of 1887) have been applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and whereas the Resident has, under section 4 of the said Act, declared the provisions of section 3 thereof with respect to wild birds to apply to certain animals of game other than birds the Hon'ble the Resident is pleased to make, after previous publication, the following rules for the protection of wild birds and animals of game within the Municipal limits of the said Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and they are now published for general information.

These rules shall come into force from and after the 1st March 1904.

1. (a) The expression "wild birds" for the purposes of these rules means:—
Jungle-fowl, spurfowl, pea-fowl, partridge, grouse, quall, wood-cock, bustard, florican, duck and teal; and
(b) the expression "animals of game" means hares.
2. The "breeding season" for wild birds and animals of game for the purposes of these rules is from the 1st March to 1st September, both days inclusive.
3. A person shall not—
(a) possess or sell during its breeding season, within the Municipality of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, any wild bird or animal of game recently killed or taken, or
(b) import into the Municipality of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore the plumage of any kind of wild bird or the fur of any animal of game during such season.
4. Whoever, contrary to the provisions of rule 3, possesses or sells any wild bird or any animal of game, or imports any plumage or furs, shall be punished with fine, which may extend, in the case of a first offence, to five rupees for every wild bird or animal of game in respect of which or of the plumage or furs whereof the breach of the rule has been committed, and, in the case of a subsequent offence, to ten rupees in respect of every such bird, animal of game, plumage or furs.

R. M. KING,
First Assistant Resident

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 2nd December 1903.

No. 17.—Mr. H. M. Lewis, Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, Military Accounts Department, Madras Command, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 18 days in combination with furlough for six months, under articles 233 and 338 (b), Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 2nd January 1904.

W. R. L. ANDERSON, Colonel,
Accountant General, Military Department.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 27th November 1903.

No. 17.—Mr. Pushkar Lall, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, is granted, under article 336 of the Civil Service Regulations, an extension of leave on medical certificate for 60 days from 18th September 1903, in continuation of the three months' leave on medical certificate already granted to him.

J. C. MILLS,
for Manager.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 30th November 1903.

No. 51.—Mr. K. M. Kirkhope, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in Class III, grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Locomotive Superintendent on the North Western Railway, in Class II of that Establishment, until further orders.

No. 52.—Mr. A. T. Stowell, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent on the North Western Railway, in class II of that establishment, with effect from the 1st September 1903 and until further orders.

The 1st December 1903.

No. 53.—Mr. A. C. Crighton, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in class III, grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Locomotive Superintendent on the North-Western Railway with temporary rank in class II, grade 4 of that establishment, with effect from the 11th November 1903 and until further orders.

No. 54.—Mr. J. Silvester, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in class III, grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, officiated as District Locomotive Superintendent on the North Western Railway with temporary rank in class II, grade 4 of that establishment, from the 4th October to the 10th November 1903, both dates inclusive.

G. F. WILSON, Colonel, R.E.,
Director of Railway Traffic.

REPORTS OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the King's Own Scottish Borderers Unit, dated at Dum Dum, this 28th day of November 1903.

<p>Number, Rank, and Name,—8019, Private James Moran.</p> <p>Age,—20 years and 10 months.</p> <p>Height,—5 feet 1½ inches.</p> <p>Colour of Complexion,—fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey.</p> <p>Trade,—Miner.</p> <p>Date of enlistment,—29th September 1902.</p> <p>Place of enlistment,—Birwich.</p>	<p>Parish and county in which born,—Cawley Hill, Lancaster.</p> <p>Date of desertion or absence,—23rd September 1903.</p> <p>Place of desertion or absence,—Dum-Dum.</p> <p>Marks,—Tattoo marks right forearm. Thistle, anchor, faith, hope and charity; French lady left forearm; stars and stripes of America with words "By Flower Girl."</p> <p>Under two years' service.</p>
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E. R. CURETON, Captain,
Commanding, King's Own Scottish Borderers.

REVENUE AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, - NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

BOARDS AND COMMITTEES DEPARTMENT.

COMMITTEES.

Dated Peshawar, the 27th November 1903.

No. 1279-A.—On the application of the Peshawar Municipality and under the provisions of section 142 of the Punjab Municipal Act, XX of 1891, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to extend the provisions of sections 140 and 141 of the said Act to the said Municipality.

RAHIM BAKHSH, P. A.,

for Revenue and Financial Secretary to Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. Frontier Province.

The 19th November 1903.

No. 1229-A.—In accordance with the provisions of section 210, sub-section (1) of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare that within the limits of the Nathia Gali and Dungha Gali Hill Locations, in the Hazara District, as defined in the annexed Boundary Schedule, improved arrangements are required with respect to the matters mentioned in clauses (1) (b) and (2) (a), (b), (g), (h), (i) and (k) of section 72 of the said Act:—

SCHEDULE OF BOUNDARIES.

Hill Location.	Boundaries.
Nathia Gali	East.—Forest Department Rakh Bagan. West.—Mauza Malach, Kalabagh Cantonment and Forest Department Rakh Bagan. North.—Forest Department Rakh Bagan. South.—Mauza Malach, Forest Department Rakh Bagan.
Dungha Gali	East.—Forest Department Rakh Bagan. West.—Forest Department Rakh Bagan and Mauza Malach. North.—The Main Abbottabad Murree Road, Forest Department Rakh Bagan. South.—Forest Department Rakh Bagan.

No. 1230-A.—Under the powers vested in the Local Government by section 211 (1), clauses (b) and (c) of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891, the Chief Commissioner is pleased, to extend the following sections of the said Act to the Notified Area of Nathia Gali and Dungha Gali, in the Hazara District and to declare that the provisions of the said sections shall come into force from 1st January 1904.

Sections 76, 79, 92 with the omission in (1) "if required to do so by any bye-law," 94 to 97 (both inclusive), 105, 120, 122, 123, 128, 137, 137-A, 143, 144, 145, 147, 148, 150, 152, 153, 154, 156, 157, 169 and 201.

No. 1231-A.—Under the provisions of section 211 (1), clause (a) of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891, the following taxes are imposed by the Chief Commissioner in the Notified Area of Nathia Gali and Dungha Gali, in the Hazara District, with effect from 1st January 1904, *vis*:—

(1) A tax under section 42 (1) (A) (a) (i) on all houses outside bazar limits at the rate of R4 per cent. on annual value.

(2) A tax under section 42 (1) (A) (e) on menial and domestic servants (including jampanis, but excluding sowars, orderlies and chaprassis in Government employ) residing in the compounds of European residents at the rate of R1 per servant per season. The season to be calculated as a period of two months or exceeding two months.

Periods less than two months but not less than one month to be charged at half rates, *vis*, 8 annas per servant.

Periods less than one month not to be charged.

(3) A tax under section 42 (1) (A) (b) on all native clerks or munshis who draw hill allowances :—

(1) at Rs 2 per season on those whose pay including hill allowances is not less than Rs 25 but does not exceed Rs 50.

(2) at Rs 4 per season on those whose pay, including hill allowances, exceeds Rs 50.

Rates for short periods on the same basis as for servants.

(4) A hazard frontage tax under section 42 (A) (a) (iii) on all shops at the rate of Rs 1 per running foot per annum. This to be realizable from the occupier.

No. 1232-A.—Under the provisions of section 211 (1) (d) of the Punjab Municipal Act 1891, the following Committee has been appointed by the Chief Commissioner to provide for the recovery and expenditure of the taxations levied in the Notified Area of Nathia Gali and Dungha Gali, in the Hazara district, and for the preparation and maintenance of proper accounts of the same, *viz.*,

Committee.

1. The Deputy Commissioner of the Hazara District.
2. The Civil Surgeon in the Gali.
3. The Forest Officer, Hazara.
4. The Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.
5. The Naib Tahsildar, Dungha Gali.

During the winter months, *i.e.*, from 15th October to 15th April the Deputy Commissioner alone shall constitute the Committee,

No. 1233-A.—In continuation of Notification No. 1225-A., dated the 19th November 1903, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare that the undermentioned properties of the nature described in section 76, Act XX of 1891 (The Punjab Municipal Act) situated in the Notified Area of Nathia Gali and Dungha Gali are hereby specially reserved under that section and will not vest in the Committee.

1. All the roads within the Nathia Gali Notified Area as well as the road known as the "Upper or Forest Road" from Nathia Gali to Dungha Gali, including portion of main road from Abbottabad to Murree that lies within the Notified Area.

M. F. O'DWYER,

Revenue and Financial Secretary to Chief Commissioner
N.-W. Frontier Province.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER—NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 26th November 1903.

No. 1947-G.—Lala Devi Das, Tahsildar, on transfer from the Punjab, is appointed Tahsildar, 2nd grade, sub. *pro. tem.*, in the North-West Frontier Province, with effect from such date as he may assume charge of his duties.

Lala Devi Das is posted to the Nowshera Tahsil in the Peshawar District.

No. 1948-G.—Munshi Abdul Hamid Khan, Tahsildar of Nowshera, on relief by Lala Devi Das, is transferred to Kulachi and will relieve Karimdad Khan, officiating Tahsildar who will revert to his substantive post of Naib Tahsildar.

RAHIM BAKHSH, P.A.,

for Revenue Commissioner, N.-W. Frontier Province

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POWERS.

Peshawar, the 7th November 1903.

No. 241-A.—Under the powers conferred by section 13 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Lieutenant E. H. S. James, I.A., Assistant Commissioner and a Magistrate of the 1st class, is placed in charge of the Tank Sub-Division of the Dera Ismail Khar District, *vice* Lala Aya Ram.

No. 241-B.—In exercise of the powers vested in him under section 40 of Act II of 1886, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Lieutenant E. H. S. James, I.A., Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Tank Sub-Division of the Dera Ismail Khan District, with all the powers of a Collector under the said Act, except those specified in sections 9 (2), 12, 18 (1) (b), 31 and 36.

This notification supersedes all previous notifications concerning the powers of the above-named officer under the Income Tax Act, and it will remain in force until he ceases to be a 1st class Magistrate, or to hold charge of the Sub-Division, or until it is expressly cancelled.

The 18th November 1903.

No. 244-A.—Under the provisions of section 58 (1) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, No. VII of 1901, Lieutenant C. E. Bruce, I.A., Assistant Commissioner, is invested with the powers of a Munsif of the 1st class with respect to cases generally within the limits of the Civil District of Hazara.

2. The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Lieutenant C. E. Bruce shall be deemed, for the purposes of the said Regulation, to be a Munsif.

The 16th November 1903.

No. 244-B.—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Captain R. W. E. Knollys, I.A., Assistant Commissioner, is appointed a Magistrate of the 2nd class in the Bannu District.

No. 244-C.—Under the provisions of section 58 (1) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, No. VII of 1901, Captain R. W. E. Knollys, I.A., is invested with the powers of a Munsif of the 2nd class with respect to cases generally within the limits of the Civil District of Bannu.

2. The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Captain Knollys shall be deemed, for the purposes of the said Regulation, to be a Munsif.

No. 244-D.—In accordance with the provisions of section 40 of Act II of 1886, Captain R. W. E. Knollys, I.A., is hereby appointed within the limits of the districts to which he may from time to time be posted to exercise the powers conferred, and to perform the duties imposed, by sections 25, 26, 28 and 32 of the said Act upon a Collector.

The 1st December 1903.

No. 251.—Under the provisions of section 27 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North West Frontier Province, is pleased to confer all the powers of an Assistant Collector of the 2nd grade, under Chapter IV of the said Act, on M. Mohamad Bakhsh, B.A., officiating Settlement Naib Tahsildar, within the limits of the district to which he may be from time to time appointed. Such powers shall be exercised subject to the control of the Settlement Officer under whom he may from time to time be serving.

TRANSFER.

The 27th November 1903.

No. 250.—Lieutenant C. E. Bruce, I.A., Assistant Commissioner and Commandant, Border Military Police, Bannu, is transferred in the same capacity to the Hazara District, where he assumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 18th November 1903.

The 1st December 1903.

No. 252.—On relinquishing charge of the office of Assistant Political Agent, Dir and Swat, Captain R. W. E. Knollys, I.A., is transferred to the Bannu District as Assistant Commissioner and Commandant of the Border Military Police of that District, where he assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 16th November 1903, relieving Lieutenant C. E. Bruce, transferred.

By Order,

A. H. GRANT,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. F. Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 14th November 1903.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births.			Deaths.			CAUSE OF DEATH.							INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Number.			
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Plague.	Rever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
1	Hazara	Abbottabad	3,395	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	31	1
2		Nawashahr	4,114	2	1	3	4	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	2	38	50	2
3		Butta	7,029	7	5	12	3	1	2	2	1	...	1	1	1	89	22	3
4		Haripur	5,578	2	3	5	4	1	3	3	1	47	37	4
5	Peshawar	Peshawar	73,343	31	21	52	37	20	17	...	...	...	22	...	3	...	12	4	5	9	37	27	5	
6	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	3	5	8	12	5	7	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	1	3	2	5	23	34	6	
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	1	7	8	10	2	8	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	3	...	5	5	5	41	52	7
8		Lakki	5,218	2	2	4	6	3	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	40	60	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	23,287	19	15	34	75	36	39	...	...	...	49	6	1	...	19	18	9	27	63	138	9	
10		Kulachi	9,125	4	...	4	6	5	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	3	23	34	10
		TOTAL	164,251	71	59	130	159	75	84	...	...	...	104	6	5	...	44	29	27	56	41	50		

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 14th December 1903.

(Births and deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 10 Municipal Towns, 130 births were registered (71 males and 59 females), giving a birth-rate of 41 per mille of population; 159 deaths were registered (75 males and 84 females) giving a death-rate of 50 per mille of population.

Peshawar, the 1st December 1903.

W. A. SYKES, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

SURVEY OF INDIA.**NOTIFICATIONS.**

Calcutta, the 3rd December 1903.

No. 311.—The following temporary promotion is made, with effect from the 1st August 1903, *vice* Mr. G. E. Parker, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, on medical leave

Mr. M. C. Petters, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade.

No. 312.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the 18th August 1903, *vice* Mr. W. Robert, promoted to the 1st grade of Extra Assistant Superintendents:—

Mr. A. W. Smart, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Mr. C. A. Norman, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade.

Mr. A. Ewing, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade.

Messrs. J. A. T. Haddock, W. J. Baker, and C. G. S. Wood, Extra Assistant Superintendents, 6th grade, on the seconded list, to be Extra Assistant Superintendents, 5th grade, on the same list.

Mr. C. S. Gasper, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade.

Mr. M. J. Sheehan, Officiating Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Babu Dhani Ram, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. P. F. Delaney, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

No. 313.—The following temporary promotion is made, with effect from the 23rd September 1903, *vice* Mr. C. Litchfield, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, on furlough..

Mr. J. Donaghey, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade.

No. 314.—The following temporary promotion is made, with effect from the 4th October 1903, *vice* Mr. C. A. Norman, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, on furlough.

Mr. E. J. Biddle, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade.

ST. G. GORE, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India.

POST OFFICE.**NOTIFICATION.**

Calcutta, the 2nd December 1903.

No. 1225-A.P.—Lala Hira Lal, B.A., Superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 26th October 1903.

Mr. E. A. Faithful, officiating Deputy Postmaster, Lahore, is appointed to act as Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Lala Hira Lal, or until further orders.

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Offg. Director-General of the Post Office of India.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* and upwards at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for *cash only* at the following rates, *vis.* :—

	Government officers.	General public.	Postage extra.
	R	R	Annas.
1-pound tin	10	12	8
½ "	5	6	6
¼ "	2-8	3	4

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1903, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	R16, or post-free,	R16-8
½ "	R8, "	R8-6
¼ "	R4, "	R4-6

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

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Vol. V, No. 4 (containing the Title-page, Preface, Table of Contents and Index to the Vol.) Super-royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4s. or 5d. (1s.)

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Ditto Ditto in the quarter and in the nine months ending December 1902 compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1900 and 1901. No. 3 of 1902-03. F'cap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (3a.)

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DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.**

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- Monthly Weather Review, May 1903. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.
- Monthly Weather Review, June 1903. By W. F. Dallas (illustrated by 6 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.
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ASIATIC SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

- Journal, Part I, Extra No. 2 of 1902, and No. 1 of 1903 @ R2.
- „ Part II, Nos. 1 to 3 of 1903 @ R2.
- Proceedings, Nos. 1 to 5 of 1903 @ 8a.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

- Dana Kriya Kaumudi. Fasc. 2 @ 6a.
- Catasahasrika-prajnaparamita. Vol. I, Fasc. 5 @ 6a.
- Sraddha Kriya Kaumudi. Fasc. 1 to 3 @ 6a.
- Catadusani. Fasc. 1 @ 6a.
- Bhatta Dipika. Fasc. 4 @ 6a.
- Tattvarthadhighama Sutram. Fasc. 1 @ 6a.
- Vidhana Parijata. Fasc. 2 @ 6a.
- Nityacaraprodipha. Fasc. 1 @ 6a.
- Mahabhashyaprodipodyata. Vol. II, Fasc. 8 @ 6a.
- Gadadhara Paddhati Kalasara. Vol. I, Fasc. 6 @ 6a.
-

**LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL
SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEKS ENDING 31ST OCTOBER
AND 21ST NOVEMBER 1903.**

- Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XXXV, Part 2. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. R1.
- Memoirs, Geological Survey of India, Palaeontological Indica, Series XV, Volume IV. By Dr. Victor Uhlig. R2-8.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 118652, 118653, 118654 and 118655 of the 3½ per cent. of 1865, for Rs500 each, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to Rakal Mani Dassee, the proprietress by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietress. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of the Advertiser—SATIS CHANDRA KUMAR,
Residence—181-5 Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 022512 and 022658 of the 3 per cent. loan of 1896-97, for Rs500 each, originally standing in the name of Maheshari Debi, administratrix of Mutty Lall Banerjee, to receive interest only the proprietress by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the certificate holder after two years from the date of last advertisement.

PANCHANAND BANERJI,
Care of
DR. M. N. GANGULI,
Cawnpore, U. P. of A. and O.

Estate Mrs. Mary Palmer, deceased.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claim against the late Mrs. Mary Palmer who died at Norwood on the 3rd March 1903, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to J. C. R. Johnston of the firm of MESSRS. GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, are required to send in the same on or before 19th December next to the said MESSRS. GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. C. R. JOHNSTON,
Administrator to Estate Mrs. Mary Palmer, deceased.

**SUIT NO. 616 OF 1901 (REMANDED UNDER SECTION 562, CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE).
IN THE COURT OF THE MUNSIFF AT BENARES.**

Mussammut Manmohini Dasi, *Plaintiff,*

versus

Surat Kumari Dasi and others, *Defendants.*

(1) Binod Behari Haldar, 86, Pathura Ghatta Street, Calcutta.

(2) Hari Dass Basate, Naloon Bazar, Calcutta.

Whereas the abovenamed plaintiff has instituted a suit in this Court against you for recovery of Rupees nine hundred and sixty-five only, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a duly authorized pleader of the Court, duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions, on the 17th (seventeenth) day of August 1903 at 7-30 (half past seven) o'clock, in the forenoon, to answer the abovenamed plaintiff; and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce all your witnesses on that day; and you are hereby required to take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you or send by your pleader any documents on which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 17th day of July 1903.

M. M. SANVAL,

Munsif.

IN THE COURT OF THE JUDGE, SMALL CAUSE COURT, AT HARDOI.

SUIT No. 488 of 1902.

(Section 82, Act XIV of 1882.)

Present :

Pandit Tribhuvan Nath Sopori, B.A., Judge, Small Cause Court.

Madar Bakhsh and Yar Muhammad of Hardoi *Plaintiffs,*

versus

Jwala Prasada and Gaya Prasada, merchants of Bombay, Mohala Kalba Debi, Road Tamba, Kanta, adjacent to the shops of Chuhra-mal Mahatab Rai and Bana Mul Gulzari Lal *Defendants.*

To JWALA PRASADA and GAYA PRASADA.

Whereas the abovenamed plaintiffs have instituted a suit against you for recovery of Rs 116 and the summonses issued to you twice have been returned unserved, you are therefore ordered to appear in this court personally or through a duly authorised agent or pleader at 10-30 A.M. on the 30th day of November 1903, the date fixed for the final disposal of the case, or in default the suit will be heard and decided *ex-parte*.

Given under my hand and the seal of the court this 20th day of August 1903.

By order,

CHANDER SEKHER MISRA,

Munsarim,

Subordinate Judge's Court, Hardoi

Estate Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Cornelius John McKenna, deceased.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. McKenna who died at St. Léon, Bayonne, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Mr. J. C. R. Johnston of the firm of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 28th December next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. C. R. JOHNSTON,

Administrator to Estate

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. J. MCKENNA.

CALCUTTA,
The 26th November 1903.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 8th December 1903:—

NO. 20 OF 1903.

CENTRAL PROVINCES CIVIL COURTS BILL, 1903.

CONTENTS.

Preliminary.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title, extent and commencement.
2. Definition of "value."

Classes of Courts.

3. Classes of Courts.
4. Superintendence and control of subordinate Courts.

The Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

5. Appointment of Judicial Commissioner.
6. Appointment of Additional Judicial Commissioner.
7. Jurisdiction and powers of Additional Judicial Commissioner.
8. Appeals.
9. Appointment of Registrar and ministerial officers of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

Rules.

10. Power to the Judicial Commissioner to make rules.
11. Registers, books and accounts, returns, statements and reports.

Territorial Divisions and Establishment of Subordinate Courts.

SECTIONS.

12. Civil divisions and civil districts.
13. Establishment of Courts.

Jurisdiction of Subordinate Courts.

14. Original jurisdiction of Divisional and District Courts and of Courts of Subordinate Judge and Munsiff.
15. Power to invest certain Courts with Small Cause Court jurisdiction.
16. Appellate jurisdiction of the Courts.
17. Period of limitation for appeals.

Administrative Control.

18. Power of Divisional Court to transfer cases.
19. Power to distribute business.
20. Judges not to try cases in which they are personally interested.

Appointment of Judges and Ministerial Officers of Subordinate Courts.

21. Appointment of Judges and Subordinate Judges.
22. Appointment of Munsiffs.
23. Additional Judges.
24. Ministerial officers of subordinate Courts.

Supplemental.

25. Place of sitting of Courts.
26. Vacations.
27. Seal.

Pending Proceedings.

28. Pending proceedings.

Repeals.

29. Repeals.

THE SCHEDULE.

NOTE.—The marginal references are, save where otherwise indicated, to the sections of Act XVI of 1885. The alterations and additions proposed in that Act and the other Acts mentioned in the schedule are printed in antique type.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Civil Courts in the Central Provinces.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Civil Courts in the Central Provinces; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preliminary.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Central Provinces Civil Courts Act, 1903.
Short title, extent and commencement.

(2) It extends to the territories for the time being under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces; and

(3) It shall come into force on the first day of

[3. of s. 2
(4), VI, 1900.] 2. In this Act "value", used with reference to a suit or appeal, means the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit or appeal.

Classes of Courts.

IX of 1887. 3. Besides the Courts of Small Causes established under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, and the Courts established under any other enactment for the time being in force, there shall be the following classes of Civil Courts in the territories to which this Act extends, namely:—

- [4.] (a) the Court of the Judicial Commissioner;
(b) the Divisional Court;
(c) the District Court;
(d) the Court of the Subordinate Judge; and
(e) the Court of the Munsiff.

[14.] 4. (1) The general superintendence and control over all other Civil Courts shall be vested in, and all such Courts shall be subordinate to, the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

[7. s. 22, VI, 1900.] (2) Subject to the general superintendence and control of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, the Divisional Court shall superintend and control all other Civil Courts in the local area within its jurisdiction; and, subject as aforesaid and to the control of the Divisional Court, the District Court shall superintend and control all other Civil Courts in the local area within its jurisdiction.

The Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

5. The Judicial Commissioner shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council; and his Court shall be deemed, for the purposes of all enactments for the time being in force, to be the highest Civil Court of appeal in the territories to which this Act extends. [5]

6. (1) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint one or more persons as it may think fit to be Additional Judicial Commissioners and to sit as such in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner. [S. 2, XIX of 1896.]

(2) Every person so appointed shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Governor General in Council.

7. (1) Subject to the other provisions of this Act, every Additional Judicial Commissioner shall exercise the same jurisdiction and powers as the Judicial Commissioner may exercise under any enactment for the time being in force, but only in such cases as the Judicial Commissioner may, by general or special order, direct. [Sa. 3, 4 of XIX, 1896.]

(2) The Judicial Commissioner may, from time to time, transfer any case with respect to which he may have directed an Additional Judicial Commissioner to exercise jurisdiction, and of which the hearing before such Additional Judicial Commissioner has not yet commenced for hearing and disposal, to his own file or to the file of another Additional Judicial Commissioner (if any). [S. 5, XIV of 1891.]

8. In the event of an appeal being preferred from a decree or order passed by a Judicial Commissioner or an Additional Judicial Commissioner in any other capacity or in which he is personally interested, the appeal shall be heard by an Additional Judicial Commissioner or the Judicial Commissioner, as the case may be. [S. 5, XIX of 1896.]

9. (1) The Registrar of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner shall be appointed by the Local Government.

Appointment of Registrar and ministerial officers of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

(2) The ministerial officers of the said Court shall be appointed by the Judicial Commissioner.

Rules.

10. (1) In addition to any other powers to make rules expressly or by implication conferred by this Act, the Judicial Commissioner may, from time to time, make [19. of s. 2, VI, 1900.]

Power to the Judicial Commissioner to make rules.

rules consistent with this Act and any other enactment for the time being in force—

- (e) declaring what persons shall be permitted to practise as petition-writers in Civil Courts, and regulating the conduct of the business of persons so practising;
- (b) providing for the translation of any papers filed or produced in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner and requiring from the persons at whose instance or on whose behalf papers are filed or produced payment of the expenses thereby incurred;
- (c) regulating the procedure in cases where any person is entitled to inspect a record of any Civil Court or to obtain a copy of the same, and prescribing the fees payable by such persons for searches and copies;
- (d) prescribing the travelling and other expenses to be allowed to witnesses in civil cases and the fees to be allowed to Commissioners appointed by Civil Courts;
- (e) conferring and imposing on the ministerial officers of Civil Courts such powers and duties of a non-judicial or quasi-judicial nature as he thinks fit, and regulating the mode in which powers and duties so conferred and imposed shall be exercised and performed;
- (f) prescribing forms to be used in the subordinate Courts for such proceedings, entries, statistics and accounts as he thinks necessary;
- (g) providing for the visitation and inspection of the subordinate Courts, and the supervision of the working thereof; and
- (h) regulating all such matters as he may think fit, with a view to promoting the efficiency of the judicial and ministerial officers of his own Court and of the subordinate Courts and maintaining proper discipline among those officers.

(2) A rule made under this section shall not take effect until it has been sanctioned by the Local Government and published in the local official Gazette.

(3) Whoever commits a breach of any rule made under sub-section (1), clause (a), shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

[20. of a.
20, VI, 1900.]

11. The Judicial Commissioner shall keep Registers, books and such registers, books and accounts, returns, statements and reports as may be necessary for the transaction of the business of his Court, and shall comply, in

such form and manner as the Local Government may deem proper, with any requisitions which the Local Government may make for records of, or papers belonging to, the Court of the Judicial Commissioner or any Civil Courts subordinate thereto, or for certified copies of, or extracts from, such records or papers, or for returns, statements or reports.

Territorial Divisions and Establishment of Subordinate Courts.

12. For the purposes of this Act, the Local Government shall divide the Province into civil divisions, and each civil division into such civil districts, as it may think fit, and may alter the limits or the number of the said civil divisions and civil districts. [6. as amended by IV, 1901.]

13. The Local Government shall establish— [Cf. s. 24, VI, 1900.]

- (a) a Divisional Court for each civil division,
- (b) a District Court for each civil district, and
- (c) so many Courts of Subordinate Judges and Munsiffs respectively for each civil district as it may think fit.

Jurisdiction of Subordinate Courts.

14. (1) Subject to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, and any other enactment for the time being in force,— [7-10. of a. 25, VI, 1900.]

- (a) the Court of the Munsiff shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine any suit or original proceeding of a value not exceeding five hundred rupees;
- (b) the Court of the Subordinate Judge shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine any suit or original proceeding of a value not exceeding five thousand rupees;
- (c) the District Court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine any suit or original proceeding without restriction as regards the value, except proceedings under the Indian Divorce Act, 1869, and shall be deemed to be the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in the civil district; [IV of 1869.]
- (d) the Divisional Court shall have such jurisdiction to hear and determine any suit or original proceeding as is by this section conferred upon a District Court, and shall also have jurisdiction to hear and determine any original proceeding under the Indian Divorce Act, 1869, and shall be deemed the District Court under that Act for all civil districts comprised in the civil division. [V of 1869.]

(2) The local limits of the jurisdiction of the Courts mentioned in sub-section (1), clauses (a) and (b), shall be such as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, define.

3. of s. 26,
[1900.]

15. The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, invest any Court of a Subordinate Judge with the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to such value, not exceeding five hundred rupees, as it may think fit, in cases arising within the local limits of its jurisdiction or in any specified area within such limits, and may withdraw any jurisdiction so conferred.

7. of s. 28,
[1900.]
IV of 1882.
[of 1887.]

16. Subject to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, and any other enactment for the time being in force, the Courts to which appeals are hereinafter declared to lie, shall respectively have authority to hear appeals from the decrees and orders of the Courts subordinate to them passed in the exercise of their original jurisdiction—

- (a) an appeal from the decree or order to the Court of a Munsiff shall lie to the District Court;
- (b) an appeal from the decree or order of the Court of a Subordinate Judge shall, where the value of the suit in such Court exceeds one thousand rupees, lie to the Divisional Court, and in any other case to the District Court;
- (c) an appeal from the decree or order of a District Court shall, where the value of the suit in such Court exceeds five thousand rupees, lie to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, and in any other case to the Divisional Court;
- (d) an appeal from a decree or order of a Divisional Court when exercising original jurisdiction shall lie to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

[18.] 17. (1) The period of limitation for an appeal to the Divisional Court for appeals shall be sixty days.

(2) In the computation of that period and in all other respects the limitation of appeals shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

V of 1877.

Administrative Control.

[15.] 18. (1) The Divisional Court may exercise, as regards the Courts under its control, the same powers of withdrawal, trial and transfer as are conferred

by section 25 of the Code of Civil Procedure on XIV of 1882. a District Court.

(2) The Court trying any suit withdrawn under sub-section (1) from a Court of Small Causes shall, for the purposes of such suit, be deemed to be a Court of Small Causes.

19. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Civil Procedure [16, as amended by IV, 1890.] and in the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, the

Divisional Court and the District Court, respectively, may, by order in writing, direct that any civil business cognizable by it and the Courts under its control shall be distributed among those Courts in such manner as it thinks fit:

Provided that, except in so far as it may affect the exclusive jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes, or a Court invested with the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes, a direction given under this section shall not empower any Court to exercise any powers or deal with any business beyond the limits of its proper jurisdiction.

20. (1) No Judge or Additional Judge of a Court under this Act shall hear or determine any suit, appeal or other proceeding to which he is a party or in which he is personally interested. [Cf. s. 33, VI, 1900.]

(2) When any such suit, appeal or other proceeding comes before any Judge of a subordinate Court, he shall forthwith transmit the record of the case to the Court empowered to transfer cases to which he is subordinate, with a report of the circumstances attending the reference, and such superior Court shall thereupon hear and determine the case or transfer it to some other Court.

(3) When any such suit, appeal or other proceeding comes before an Additional Judge of a subordinate Court, he shall forthwith transmit the record of the case to the Judge of the Court, who shall hear and determine the case.

Appointment of Judges and Ministerial Officers of subordinate Courts.

21. The Judges of the Divisional and District Courts and Subordinate Judges shall be appointed by the Local Government. [Cf. s. 34, VI, 1900.]

22. (1) The Local Government may fix the number of Munsiffs to be appointed and, when there is any vacancy in that number, the Judicial Commissioner may, subject to the rules (if any) made under sub-section (2), appoint such person to the same as he thinks fit. [Cf. s. 25, XVIII, 1884.]

(2) The Judicial Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, make rules as to the qualifications of persons to be appointed Munsiffs.

[Cf. s. 34, 1900.] 23. (1) The Local Government may, whenever it thinks it necessary or expedient so to do,

appoint an Additional Judge or Judges to any Divisional or District Court, or to the Court of a Subordinate Judge or of a Munsiff, and any officer so appointed an Additional Judge shall exercise the jurisdiction of the Court to which he is appointed and the powers of a Judge thereof, subject to any general or special orders of the Local Government as to the class or value of suits and appeals which he may try, hear and determine, and subject also, in respect of the distribution of the business of the Court, to the control of the Judge thereof.

(2) An officer may be appointed an Additional Judge of one or more Courts, and an officer who is a Judge of one Court may be appointed an Additional Judge of another Court or of other Courts.

[Cf. s. 35, 1900.] 24. (1) The ministerial officers of the Divisional Court and of the District Court shall be appointed and may be suspended and dismissed by the Judges of those Courts respectively.

(2) The ministerial officers of the Courts of the Subordinate Judge and of the Munsiff shall be appointed and may be suspended and dismissed by the District Court.

(3) Every appointment made under this section shall be subject to such rules as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, make in this behalf, and in dealing with any matter under this section the District Court shall act subject to the control of the Divisional Court.

Supplemental.

[21. cf. s. 36, 1900.] 25. Every Civil Court shall be held, at such place or places as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct, or, in the absence of any such direction, at any place within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court.

[27.] 26. (1) Subject to the approval of the Local Government, the Judicial Commissioner shall prepare a list of days to be observed in each year as holidays in his Court and in the Civil Courts subordinate thereto.

(2) The list shall be published in the local official Gazette.

[Cf. s. 38 (2), 1900.] (3) A judicial act done by a Court on a day specified in a list published under sub-section (2) shall not be invalid by reason only of its having been done on that day.

[19 (1) (b), s. 37, VI, 1900.] 27. Every Civil Court shall use a seal of such form and dimensions as the Local Government may prescribe on all processes and

orders issued, and on all decrees passed, by it.

Pending Proceedings.

28. (1) Every proceeding pending in any Civil Court at the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to be transferred to the Court exercising the jurisdiction under this Act which corresponds to the jurisdiction of the Court in which the proceeding was instituted, and the Court to which any proceeding is transferred shall proceed to try, hear and determine the matter as if it had been instituted in such Court. [Cf. s. 43, 44, VI, 1900.]

(2) Appeals from decrees and orders passed by Civil Courts and not appealed against before the commencement of this Act shall lie and be disposed of as if this Act had not been passed:

Provided that, when the appeal is from a decree or order in an original suit the value of which exceeds five thousand rupees, the appeal shall lie to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

(3) Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to extend the period of limitation to which any suit or appeal may be subject.

Repeals.

29. The enactments mentioned in the schedule are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

THE SCHEDULE.

1	2	3	4
Year.	Number.	Subject or short title.	Extent of repeal.
1885	XVI	The Central Provinces Civil Courts Act, 1885.	The whole Act.
1890	IV	Amending the Central Provinces Civil Courts Act, 1885.	Ditto.
1891	XII	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1891.	So much as relates to the Central Provinces Civil Courts Act, 1885.
1896	XIX	The Central Provinces Additional Judicial Commissioners Act, 1896.	The whole Act.
1901	IV	The Central Provinces Civil Courts (Amendment) Act, 1901.	Ditto.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THIS Bill is intended to consolidate the law relating to Civil Courts in the Central Provinces, and to introduce certain amendments the necessity for which was foreshadowed when the Bill which became the Central Provinces Civil Courts (Amendment) Act, 1901 (IV of 1901), was under consideration. The main alterations proposed are—

- (a) the separation, as far as practicable, of the civil from the criminal and revenue branches of the administration, and
- (b) the provision that appeals in suits where the value exceeds Rs. 5,000 shall lie direct from the District Court to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner and not as heretofore to the Divisional Court.

The first is provided for by the establishment of regular Civil Courts. The second follows the law in force in other Provinces, and, as it will throw an additional burden upon the already overworked Judicial Commissioner, the Bill provides for his relief by the appointment of a permanent Additional Judicial Commissioner, or of more than one, if at any future time the state of business should render further assistance necessary. The provisions here suggested are on the lines of similar laws in force elsewhere in British India.

Certain minor points calling for explanation are dealt with in the annexed *Notes on Clauses*.

The 2nd December, 1903.

A. T. ARUNDEL.

Notes on Clauses.

Clause 2.—The definition of "Assistant Commissioner" in the Act of 1885 has been omitted, as there is no mention of that officer in the Bill.

Clause 3.—The effect of this clause will be merely to abolish the old titles and to re-establish the existing Courts under names similar to those used elsewhere in British India.

Clause 7 (a) is taken from the Oudh Courts Act, 1891, and is a necessary pendent to the appointment of an Additional Judicial Commissioner.

Clause 9 makes due provision for the appointment of a Registrar and the requisite ministerial establishment for the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

Clause 10.—Sub-clauses (b) and (d) of paragraph 1 are new. They are taken from the Lower Burma Courts Act, 1900, and supply an obvious want.

Clause 13 also is new, and is on the lines of the law in force in Lower Burma. It merely provides that for each civil division and district notified under clause 12, the Local Government shall establish a Divisional and District Court, respectively, and also Courts of Subordinate Judges and Munsifs.

Clause 14 is new in so far as it raises the jurisdiction of the Court of a Munsit to Rs. 500. Otherwise it reproduces in the language of the Lower Burma Act and with the necessary formal changes the provisions of sections 7 to 10 of the existing Act.

Clause 16.—Here the provisions of the present law are modified to meet the altered circumstances, and clause (c) makes the second of the important changes described in the statement above.

Clause 20 is new, and imports a very necessary provision in regard to cases in which Judges are parties or personally interested.

Clauses 21 to 25.—These are new and all of them (with the exception of clause 22, which follows the law of the Punjab) are modelled on the marginally cited provisions of the Lower Burma Courts Act of 1900.

Clauses 26 (3), 27 and 28.—These additions likewise follow the Lower Burma Law. Some provision for pending proceedings is obviously necessary in view of the provisions of clause 3 and the other changes proposed by the Bill.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 49.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1903.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

**Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 a.m. on Thursday,
the 3rd December 1903, based on the India Daily Weather Reports
of the period.**

The storm which was approaching the Madras Coast on the morning of the 26th proved to be a comparatively feeble disturbance. The storm practically filled up during the 26th and only a small residual depression was shown in the neighbourhood of Nellore on the morning of the 27th. It had, however, disturbed the weather over a large part of the Peninsula. The clear weather with low humidities which prevailed during the previous week, disappeared with the approach of the disturbance, and throughout the week under review showery to rainy weather has prevailed on both coasts of the Peninsula and over South India. The principal amounts of rain reported were: on the 27th 9.96" at Nellore and 1.87" at Trichinopoly; on the 28th 1.90" at Mangalore and 1.58" at Nellore; on the 29th 1.03" at Goa; on the 30th 1.18" at Kodaikanal; on December 1st 2.62" at Gopalpur, 2.05" at Raichur and 1.91" at Cochin; on the 2nd 2.45" at Mercara and 1.50" at Masulipatam, and on the 3rd 1.31" at Calicut.

Occasional light scattered showers were received during the early part of the week over Burma, South-East Bengal and the Brahmaputra Valley—the only important fall having been 1" at Dibrugarh on November 28th. These showers ceased on the 30th November and the weather over this region was fine during the first three days of December.

In all other parts of the Indian area fine rainless weather has prevailed during the week under review.

At the close of the week a fresh but apparently slight storm was developing over the south of the Bay, so that the weather promises to remain unsettled over the south of the Peninsula but to continue fine elsewhere.

The rainfall table shows that the average actual rainfall of the week was 0.28" in the Brahmaputra Valley, between 10.02" and 0.10" over Burma and Bengal, 0.19" in the Cuttack sub-division, 1.95" in the Waltair sub-division, 0.61" in the Bombay sub-division, 1.92" in the Calicut sub-division, between 0.30" and 1.14" in the Deccan division, about 0.90" in South India and 3.03" in the East Coast (South) division. The week's rainfall was about normal over Burma and North-East India, but was everywhere excessive over the Peninsula—the excess having been considerable over the west, centre and north-east of the Peninsula.

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 3RD DECEMBER 1903.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 1ST MAY 1903 TO 3RD DECEMBER 1903.			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE VARIATION	
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.			
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon)	...	0'04	0'16	-0'12	153'57	149'06	+ 4'51	+ 3	+ 3
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo)	...	0'10	0'13	-0'03	62'43	60'55	+ 1'88	+ 3	+ 3
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay)	...	0'02	0'04	-0'02	29'34	30'88	- 1'54	- 5	- 5
4. Delta of Bengal	{ Narayanganj .	0'09	0'07	+0'02	83'86	79'30	+ 4'56	+ 6	+ 6
	{ Calcutta .	0'05	0'03	+0'02	51'85	58'94	- 7'09	- 12	- 12
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar)	...	0'28	0'12	+0'16	121'79	119'10	+ 2'69	+ 2	+ 2
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, East.	{ Dinajpur .	0	0'04	-0'04	81'86	90'75	- 8'89	- 10	- 10
	{ Darbhanga .	0	0'01	-0'01	54'70	49'36	+ 5'34	+ 11	+ 11
	{ Bahraich .	0	0'02	-0'02	51'87	45'35	+ 6'52	+ 14	+ 14
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East	{ Burdwan .	0	0'01	-0'01	52'84	52'00	+ 0'84	0	0
	{ Patna .	0	0'05	-0'05	36'28	43'61	- 7'33	- 17	- 17
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, West.	{ Simla .	0	0'14	-0'14	45'05	48'88	- 3'83	- 8	- 8
	{ Ludhiana .	0	0'05	-0'05	32'64	30'91	- 1'73	- 12	- 11
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	{ Cawnpore .	0	0'02	-0'02	34'01	32'48	+ 1'53	+ 5	+ 5
	{ Lahore .	0	0'02	-0'02	12'81	20'76	- 7'95	- 38	- 38
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner)	...	0	0'05	-0'05	9'43	8'19	+ 1'24	+ 15	+ 16
11. Baluchistan (Quetta)	...	0	0'28	-0'28	0'92	1'86	- 0'94	- 51	- 42
12. East Coast, North	{ Waltair .	1'95	0'47	+1'48	46'58	40'80	+ 5'78	+ 14	+ 11
	{ Cuttack .	0'19	0'04	+0'15	64'52	59'25	+ 5'27	+ 9	+ 9
	{ Ranchi .	0	0'01	-0'01	46'68	53'69	- 7'01	- 13	- 13
13. East Satpuras	{ Raipur .	0'01	0'05	-0'04	51'60	50'81	+ 0'79	+ 2	+ 2
	{ Jabulpore .	0	0'06	-0'06	62'83	58'54	+ 4'29	+ 7	+ 7
14. Central India Plateau	{ Jhansi .	0	0'03	-0'03	41'29	42'43	- 1'14	- 3	- 3
	{ Jaipur .	0	0'02	-0'02	21'59	21'57	+ 0'02	0	0
	{ Indore .	0	0'05	-0'05	42'62	41'01	+ 1'61	+ 4	+ 4
15. West Coast	{ Calicut .	1'92	0'63	+1'29	104'99	95'45	+ 9'54	+ 10	+ 9
	{ Bombay .	0'01	0'02	+0'59	108'28	99'02	+ 9'26	+ 9	+ 9
16. Gujarat	{ Ahmedabad .	0	0	0	33'29	38'48	- 5'19	- 13	- 13
	{ Rajkot .	0	0'01	-0'01	20'67	21'04	- 0'37	- 2	- 2
17. West Satpuras (Akola)	...	0	0'03	-0'03	36'91	33'29	+ 3'62	+ 11	+ 11
18. Deccan	{ Bellary .	0'71	0'30	+0'41	36'65	25'47	+ 11'18	+ 44	+ 43
	{ Bijapur .	0'30	0'05	+0'25	33'67	29'67	+ 4'00	+ 13	+ 13
	{ Hyderabad .	1'14	0'06	+1'08	45'20	29'74	+ 15'46	+ 52	+ 48
19. South India	{ Mysore .	0'84	0'30	+0'54	45'84	28'01	+ 17'83	+ 64	+ 62
	{ Madura .	0'19	0'86	+0'13	32'51	27'70	+ 4'81	+ 17	+ 17
20. East Coast, South (Madras)	...	3'03	2'75	+0'28	42'40	38'75	+ 3'65	+ 9	+ 9

W. L. DALLAS,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India
and Director General of Indian Observatories.

J. O. MILLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA :

The 3d December 1903.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday,
28th November 1903.

Madras.—No rain fell during the week in Madura and Tinnevely. There was good rain in Cuddapah, and in parts of the Carnatic. The rainfall was light to fair elsewhere. Water for irrigation is generally sufficient. Ploughing, sowing, transplanting, and weeding are going on. The standing crops are in good condition, but in parts of Godavari and Cuddapah they have suffered from excessive rains, and in parts of Kistna and Tanjore from floods. Early crops are being harvested with fair outturn. Pasture is sufficient, and fodder is procurable. The condition of cattle is good. Prices are nearly stationary.

Bombay.—Slight rain fell during the week in parts of Sholapur, the Carnatic and Kanara. The rainfall is generally sufficient, but more rain is needed for spring crops in parts of the Deccan and Bijapur. The standing crops have been damaged by locusts in parts of Karachi, Surat, Nasik, Poona, and Satara; by insects in parts of Satara and by rats in parts of Sholapur. Crops are suffering from insufficient moisture in parts of Karachi, Poona, and Bijapur, but are generally in good condition elsewhere. The harvest of autumn crops is completed in Kaira, Poona, and Nasik, and is nearly over in Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals, Thana, Ratnagiri, Khandesh, and Kanara and generally continues elsewhere. Threshing is completed in Karachi and continues in parts of Sindh, the Panch Mahals, Thana, Colaba, Ahmednagar, Poona, and Belgaum. Cotton has been damaged by locusts in parts of Khandesh, and by rats in parts of Sholapur, but is in fair condition in Surat and Bijapur and generally in good condition in Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals, Broach, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar and Baroda. The picking of cotton has commenced in parts of Khandesh and continues in parts of Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Ahmednagar, and Poona. The preparation of lands for spring cultivation is progressing in parts of Ratnagiri and Kanara. Sowing of spring crops has been completed in Nasik and is almost over in Hyderabad, Broach, Sholapur, and the Carnatic, and generally continues elsewhere. The fodder supply is sufficient. Agricultural stock is generally sufficient and in good condition. The water-supply is adequate. Prices have fallen in one district, risen in three districts and are stationary elsewhere.

Bengal.—Light local showers are reported from parts of the Presidency, Chittagong, and the Orissa Division. Harvesting of winter rice is in progress. Sugarcane is being pressed. Sowing of spring crops and poppy is approaching completion. Prospects generally are in good condition. Fodder and water are ample. The price of common rice has risen in 5 districts, has fallen in 16, and is stationary in the remainder.

United Provinces.—The weather is seasonable. Harvesting of autumn and sowing of spring crops have been completed in a few districts. Germination continues good. Threshing and winnowing are going on. Irrigation is in progress. Sugarcane pressing continues. The picking of cotton and sowing of poppy are nearing completion. Prospects continue favourable. Fodder is ample. Markets are well supplied and prices continue stationary.

Punjab.—No rain fell during the week. The picking of cotton, pressing of sugarcane and harvesting and threshing of other autumn crops are in progress. The sowing of spring crops continues in all districts except in Delhi, Umballa, Ferozepore, and Amritsar. The condition and prospects of autumn crops are generally good except in parts of Ferozepore. The condition of the standing spring crops is good. The outturn of cotton is above average in Jullundur and below average in Shahpur. Sugarcane is good in Jullundur and average in Sialkot. Crops have been slightly damaged by "grass-hoppers" in Sialkot; by insects in Mooltan and by rats in Lahore. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient in all districts. The price of wheat is falling in Umballa, and rising in Shahpur, Rawalpindi, and Mooltan. The prices of other food-grains are generally fluctuating.

North-West Frontier Province.—No rain fell during the week. The sowing of spring crops and the cutting of autumn crops are nearly finished in Dera Ismail Khan. Wheat and barley are being sown in some parts of Peshawar. The prospects on irrigated areas are generally good except in the Bara Circle. Prospects on unirrigated areas are average. Water in rivers is diminishing but is sufficient in canals. Fodder and stocks of food-grains are ample. Prices are stationary.

Burma.—Very slight rain fell during the week in Henzada, Toungoo, Mandalay, Kyaukse, Yamethin, and the Shan States. There was no rain elsewhere. The reaping of early wet weather paddy is in progress. The standing crops are in good condition. Plucking of cotton and sowing of island and miscellaneous crops are in progress. The price of paddy has fallen in Tharrawaddy, Amherst, Katha, and the Northern Shan States, and has risen slightly in Mandalay. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been cool and occasionally cloudy. The harvesting of autumn crops is in progress. Spring sowings have been completed in places and germination is generally good. Picking of cotton continues. Crop prospects are good, but some damage has been caused by insects in Wardha and Ellichpur. Insufficiency of fodder is reported from the Mungeli tahsil in the Bilaspur District. Prices show a tendency to rise in the Damoh and Raipur Districts. Elsewhere they are generally stationary.

Assam.—The rainfall was moderate in Upper Assam, and slight in Kamrup, the Garo and Lushai hills. The weather is seasonable. Plucking and manufacture of tea, sowing of mustard and linseed and harvesting of late rice are in progress. Prospects of tea, late rice, pulse, and sugarcane are fair to good. Prices:—Common rice, Silchar, 19; Sylhet, 17; Nowgong, 16; Gauhati, 14; Dhubri and Tezpur, 12, and Sibsagar and Dibrugarh 11 seers per rupee.

Mysore.—Thirty-seven cents of rain fell in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. The rainfall was fair throughout the province. General prospects are good. Prices are fluctuating. Cattle are healthy except in parts of Mysore. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Coorg.—Rainfall 3 inches 36 cents. The picking of cardamom is completed in parts. Prices of food grains are stationary. Water and fodder are ample. The harvesting of autumn and sowing of spring crops are in progress. Prospects of the outturn of the autumn crops are good. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder is ample. Prices are generally favourable.

Hyderabad.—No rain fell during the week. The autumn harvest is nearly over. Early rice is in good condition and the harvest continues. Spring sowings are practically completed and crops are being weeded. Lands are being prepared for late rice sowings. Prospects are favourable. Prices:—wheat, 10½, rice, 10; and *juar*, 35 seers per halli rupee.

Central India.—No rain fell during the week. ~~Agricultural operations are in progress~~ everywhere. Crops are good in Gwalior, Bhopal, Baghelkhand, and Bhopawar; fair in Indore and Malwa, and average in Bundelkhand, but have been slightly damaged by vermin in parts of Indore. Agricultural stock and pasturage are generally good. Poppy sowing continues in Indore and Bhopawar. Prices are steady in Gwalior, Bundelkhand and Malwa; normal in Indore, Bhopal and Baghelkhand and are falling in Bhopawar.

Kashmir.—The weather generally is bright but cooler. Prices are stationary. **JAMMU.**—Rainfall *nil*. The condition of the standing crops is fair. Fodder is sufficient. The sowing of spring crops is in progress. Wheat is selling from 16 to 24 and maize from 22 to 32 seers per rupee.

Nepal.—Rainfall *nil*. The weather is cloudy but not as cold as it should be. The harvesting of lowland rice is finished and the outturn is fair. The price of rice is 6½ seers for the rupee.

J. O. MILLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, INDIGO, JUTE, TEA, AND RICE

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of COTTON imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in September 1903, and from 1st January to 30th September, 1903, and in the corresponding periods of 1901 and 1902

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL		
	1901	1902	1903	1901	1902	1903	1901	1902	1903	1901	1902	1903
Imports in September												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Annam . . .	147	535	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	535	...
Bengal . . .	2,432	1,773	2,496	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,432	1,773	2,496
U. P. of Agra & Oudh . . .	27,108	6,929	2,190	7,915	1,645	974	...	...	...	35,083	8,540	3,170
Punjab . . .	3,387	912	400	743	692	...	281	58	553	4,411	1,602	959
Sind . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,935	55	1,003	3,955	55	1,003
Raj. & C. India . . .	2,024	1,133	370	9,766	1,585	6,206	...	...	...	11,790	2,718	6,606
Bombay . . .	...	...	...	52,133	16,389	44,315	...	...	...	52,133	16,389	44,315
Cent. Provs. . .	2,012	...	...	3,785	4,141	3,217	...	...	...	4,707	4,141	3,217
Berar . . .	225	...	989	12,306	3,407	18,684	...	...	...	12,531	3,407	19,093
Nizam's Territory . . .	...	...	...	2,625	455	3,895	...	...	...	2,625	455	3,895
Madras . . .	...	...	...	370	18	7	...	...	...	370	18	7
Mysore . . .	...	...	...	...	301	...	...	...	...	...	301	...
TOTAL	37,395	11,282	6,457	88,043	28,633	77,388	4,236	110	2,516	130,574	40,034	86,361
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal . . .	820	912	395	...	214	196	...	...	...	820	1,126	591
Bombay . . .	...	...	...	10	213	11	...	...	60	10	213	71
Sind . . .	...	...	...	1,978	1,669	4,087	...	1	...	1,978	1,070	4,087
Madras . . .	...	4,071	3	905	2,567	112	...	...	...	905	6,138	115
Burma . . .	2,373	315	...	...	250	146	...	...	...	2,373	505	146
Non-Br. Ports in India . . .	...	...	...	16,271	4,041	19,201	...	...	...	16,271	4,041	19,201
Foreign countries . . .	...	49	4	6,964	9,679	1,739	...	...	3	6,964	9,726	1,740
TOTAL	3,193	5,347	402	26,188	18,633	26,092	...	1	63	29,381	23,981	26,557
TOTAL IMPORTS	40,588	16,629	6,859	115,131	47,266	103,480	4,236	120	2,579	159,955	64,015	112,918
Imports to end of September												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Annam . . .	17,781	19,393	4,360	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,781	19,393	4,360
Bengal . . .	84,412	74,903	48,299	...	...	...	...	...	...	84,412	74,903	48,299
U. P. of Agra & Oudh . . .	184,190	293,440	193,605	278,705	691,855	427,420	...	167	6	464,835	983,268	621,031
Punjab . . .	30,109	39,441	31,083	115,747	231,007	179,141	204,820	24,510	429,885	410,070	514,258	649,109
Sind . . .	...	...	...	303	...	...	107,395	310,921	334,259	167,698	310,941	334,259
Raj. & C. India . . .	10,584	30,768	39,735	319,607	386,034	554,999	...	35	2,000	330,300	419,411	620,038
Bombay . . .	31	...	100	2,082,340	1,922,323	2,495,437	...	...	...	2,082,371	1,922,323	2,495,597
Cent. Provs. . .	51,344	15,933	...	638,204	555,456	945,502	...	...	...	689,638	571,391	925,503
Berar . . .	26,202	...	1,229	1,820,004	1,319,753	1,628,597	...	...	...	1,846,206	1,319,753	1,629,826
Nizam's Territory . . .	...	...	...	129,466	307,117	351,853	...	...	...	129,466	307,117	351,853
Madras . . .	...	16	...	17,086	52,310	23,398	...	...	...	17,086	52,320	23,398
Mysore . . .	...	...	...	27	4,838	1,695	...	...	...	27	4,838	1,695
TOTAL	410,653	473,760	318,472	5,401,599	5,470,695	6,386,102	432,250	562,207	791,454	6,244,502	6,506,662	7,696,028
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal . . .	21,820	14,071	49,290	1,232	1,063	1,535	...	...	...	23,061	15,134	50,828
Bombay . . .	3,026	4,264	1,745	2,095	3,840	7,031	...	4	337	5,751	8,128	9,713
Sind . . .	...	...	...	57,801	180,332	107,255	...	1	...	57,801	180,333	107,255
Madras . . .	288	14,987	2,235	3,601	7,131	3,944	...	...	...	3,689	22,118	6,179
Burma . . .	8,991	16,792	12,469	579	900	6,812	...	...	...	9,570	17,692	19,281
Non-Br. Ports in India . . .	...	...	...	298,070	418,229	827,484	...	...	...	298,070	418,229	827,484
Foreign countries . . .	1,546	444	392	63,910	64,807	20,310	201	...	79	65,657	65,231	20,781
TOTAL	36,310	50,558	66,131	427,888	676,302	1,034,971	201	5	417	464,399	726,865	1,101,519
TOTAL IMPORTS	446,963	524,318	384,603	5,829,487	6,146,997	7,421,073	432,451	562,212	791,871	6,708,901	7,233,527	8,797,547

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of WHEAT imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in September 1903, and from 1st January to 30th September 1903, and in the corresponding periods of 1901 and 1902

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL		
	1901	1902	1903	1901	1902	1903	1901	1902	1903	1901	1902	1903
Imports in September												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	40,924	49,823	54,837	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,924	49,823	54,837
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	60,655	238,705	618,016	602	1,866	36,516	...	...	...	61,257	302,688	815,256
Punjab	47,135	3,700	...	24,747	15,667	8,957	659,205	868,107	1,908,140	731,087	887,603	1,993,037
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,773	50,574	116,530	29,773	50,574	116,580
Raj. & C. India	...	...	298	1,460	650	12,302	...	...	400	1,460	650	13,000
Bombay	...	...	...	2,657	445	17,146	...	...	...	2,657	445	17,146
Cent. Provs.	...	...	...	1,122	6,515	145,938	...	...	...	1,122	6,515	145,938
Berar	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	148,714	292,297	673,151	30,595	25,152	301,867	688,978	980,858	2,185,844	868,387	1,298,307	3,160,863
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal	...	...	...	...	413	...	...	...	...	...	413	...
Bombay	...	...	...	156	1	1,248	...	...	...	...	156	1,248
Sind	...	...	...	...	99,630	45,981	...	...	...	...	99,630	45,981
Madras	...	...	...	103,188	...	...	...	...	...	103,188	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	1,588	...	...	...	...	...	1,588	...
Non-Brit. Ports in India	...	...	...	5,036	...	37,378	...	...	8,108	5,036	...	45,486
Foreign countries	...	...	...	...	...	7,669	...	...	...	...	...	7,669
TOTAL	...	...	...	106,300	101,632	92,276	...	...	8,108	108,380	101,632	100,384
13. East Sotouree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL IMPORTS	148,714	292,297	673,151	138,975	126,784	394,143	688,978	980,858	2,193,952	976,667	1,399,939	3,261,246
Imports to end of September												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Assam	...	...	1,276	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,276
Bengal	310,046	528,075	385,021	...	5,561	143	...	...	...	310,056	533,636	385,764
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	985,914	1,707,029	4,105,771	80,801	2,792,22	565,531	3,366	104,397	799,450	1,070,061	2,039,348	5,770,752
Punjab	178,022	50,870	926	320,124	320,260	512,049	5,523,089	7,370,460	10,441,200	6,021,235	7,756,002	10,954,235
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	796,825	973,417	1,019,673	796,825	973,417	1,019,673
Raj. & C. India	...	988	298	17,700	11,945	128,243	1,741	...	404	19,441	12,983	122,945
Bombay	...	...	...	131,247	19,953	257,700	...	...	...	131,247	19,953	257,700
Cent. Provs.	5,639	4,307	7,814	20,739	417,634	1,655,942	...	...	...	26,378	421,921	1,663,750
Berar	984	...	...	50	25	134	...	...	...	1,034	25	134
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	75	212	65	...	...	...	75	212	65
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	20
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,480,605	2,291,275	4,801,700	570,746	1,012,362	3,113,889	6,325,021	8,454,280	12,260,787	8,376,372	11,758,117	20,176,382
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal	...	...	...	...	79	19,169	...	...	...	...	19,169	85
Bombay	...	...	...	18,599	10,447	64,417	...	...	...	18,599	10,448	64,417
Sind	...	...	...	902,868	1,140,090	599,397	151	22	...	903,019	1,140,718	599,397
Madras	...	...	...	104,040	901	210	...	...	...	104,040	901	210
Burma	...	...	1,224	848	11,240	217	...	...	...	848	11,240	1,441
Non-Brit. Ports in India	...	...	...	235,601	32,901	301,344	8,852	...	27,086	244,543	32,901	328,430
Foreign countries	20,693	...	7	277,025	293	10,948	7,351	...	9	306,109	293	10,964
TOTAL	20,693	...	1,231	1,339,750	1,215,707	982,618	16,854	23	27,095	1,577,207	1,215,730	1,010,944
TOTAL IMPORTS	1,501,298	2,291,275	4,802,937	2,110,496	2,228,269	4,096,507	6,341,875	8,454,303	12,287,882	9,953,669	12,973,847	21,187,326

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of LINSEED imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in September 1903, and from 1st January to 30th September 1903, and in the corresponding periods of 1901 and 1902

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL		
	1901	1902	1903	1901	1902	1903	1901	1902	1903	1901	1902	1903
Imports in September												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Assam	188	...	5,616	...	...	...	...	...	...	188	...	5,616
Bengal	136,716	214,221	284,857	...	...	...	...	...	...	136,716	214,221	284,857
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	56,193	101,018	170,409	7,842	5,135	21,256	...	...	361	64,035	106,133	198,026
Punjab	...	...	...	4,230	5,044	...	6,134	12,396	4,842	10,314	17,340	4,842
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	39
Raj. & C. India	501	...	6,263	2,657	446	8,470	...	...	...	3,158	446	14,733
Bombay	...	...	...	844	3,180	5,701	...	...	...	844	3,180	5,701
Cent. Provs.	503	...	...	2,401	7,441	19,049	...	...	...	2,964	7,441	19,049
Berar	...	...	...	8,779	233	617	...	...	...	8,779	233	617
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	1,062	422	10,918	...	...	...	1,062	422	10,918
Madras	...	...	...	653	153	...	...	...	...	653	153	...
Mysore	...	...	...	10	7	...	...	...	...	16	7	...
TOTAL	194,101	315,239	473,145	28,544	22,081	75,611	6,134	12,206	5,242	229,779	349,016	553,998
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal	49	69	...	253	...	...	...	...	...	302	69	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind	...	...	...	1,469	7,301	1,157	...	...	...	1,469	7,301	1,157
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	878	196	7	...	...	...	878	196	7
Foreign countries	...	...	...	787	2,222	1,601	...	...	...	787	2,222	1,601
TOTAL	49	69	...	3,387	9,719	2,765	...	...	...	3,436	9,788	2,765
TOTAL IMPORTS	194,150	315,308	473,145	31,931	31,800	78,376	6,134	12,206	5,242	233,215	359,404	556,763
Imports to end of September												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Assam	40,410	46,526	83,603	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,410	46,526	83,603
Bengal	1,967,579	1,705,042	2,553,260	2,565	137	...	...	...	...	1,970,144	1,705,179	2,553,260
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	1,634,560	1,275,510	1,558,311	400,907	464,755	494,477	511	4,284	13,163	2,042,014	1,741,549	2,005,901
Punjab	2,459	995	...	19,720	28,030	9,065	33,164	39,063	34,001	56,943	68,038	43,066
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	137	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. India	38,732	1,111	21,396	299,944	138,858	479,116	...	...	333	339,670	139,669	500,370
Bombay	...	...	...	109,010	249,699	492,783	...	...	...	109,010	249,699	492,783
Cent. Provs.	18,691	14,422	251	299,118	474,485	378,979	...	...	...	317,803	488,907	379,230
Berar	197	...	...	151,362	90,752	56,946	...	...	...	152,053	90,752	56,946
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	227,377	377,978	781,041	...	...	...	227,377	377,978	781,041
Madras	...	3,535	...	19,697	20,566	19,350	...	...	...	19,697	24,121	19,350
Mysore	...	...	...	391	1,949	1,252	...	...	...	391	1,949	1,252
TOTAL	3,722,264	3,107,141	4,216,821	1,596,591	1,847,229	2,712,939	35,812	43,347	48,221	5,354,067	4,997,717	6,977,981
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal	428	1,270	246	353	...	...	...	...	...	681	1,270	246
Bombay	...	...	...	1,715	34	1,739	...	...	...	1,715	34	1,739
Sind	...	...	...	19,730	24,466	8,717	...	...	...	19,730	24,466	8,717
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	19,207	33,803	14,667	...	...	...	19,207	33,803	14,667
Foreign countries	...	...	...	4,001	4,385	3,390	...	...	...	4,001	4,385	3,390
TOTAL	428	1,270	246	44,906	62,688	28,513	...	...	...	45,334	63,958	28,750
TOTAL IMPORTS	3,722,692	3,108,411	4,217,067	1,641,497	1,909,917	2,741,452	35,812	43,347	48,221	5,400,001	5,061,675	7,006,730

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of INDIGO imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in September 1903, and from 1st January to 30th September 1903, and in the corresponding periods of 1901 and 1902

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL		
	1901	1902	1903	1901	1902	1903	1901	1902	1903	1901	1902	1903
Imports in September												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Assam . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	7	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	3
U. P. of Agra & Oudh . . . . .	...	43	...	...	2	13	...	...	...	...	45	13
Panjab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	309	135	389	309	135	389
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	79	67	170	79	67
Raj. & C. India . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Cent. Provs. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's Territory . . . . .	...	...	...	123	63	90	...	...	...	123	63	90
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	121	19	211	...	...	...	121	19	211
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	7	43	3	245	84	314	479	214	456	731	341	773
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	354	166	317	...	...	...	354	166	317
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	73	...	...	...	...	...	73	...	...
Burma . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries . . . . .	...	26	7	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	90	7
TOTAL . . . . .	...	26	7	427	230	317	4	...	...	431	256	324
TOTAL IMPORTS	7	69	10	672	314	631	483	214	456	1,162	597	1,097
Imports to end of September												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Assam . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	9,308	18,895	5,172	...	...	5	...	...	...	9,308	18,895	5,177
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	4,574	2,081	956	37	7	10	...	...	...	4,611	2,088	972
Panjab	50	...	...	18	...	...	3,517	1,668	2,325	3,585	1,668	2,325
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	26	...	2,481	1,158	1,445	2,481	1,184	1,445
Raj. & C. India	4	...	...	3	18	235	...	...	...	7	18	235
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	23	62	24	...	...	...	23	62	24
Cent. Provs. . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Berar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	15	...	...	...	...	2	15
Nizam's Territory . . . . .	...	...	...	359	493	568	...	...	...	359	493	568
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	260	211	339	...	...	...	260	211	339
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	13,936	20,976	6,128	710	819	1,402	5,998	2,826	3,770	20,644	24,621	11,300
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal	8	18	5	194	73	76	...	...	...	202	91	81
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	5	...	30	5	...
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	3,213	2,247	2,887	1	...	...	3,214	2,247	2,887
Madras . . . . .	...	16	...	82	43	6	...	...	...	82	59	6
Burma . . . . .	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
Non-Br. Ports in India . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries . . . . .	...	341	7	24	465	65	...	...	2	24	806	74
TOTAL	8	385	12	3,513	2,828	3,034	31	5	2	3,552	3,218	3,048
TOTAL IMPORTS	13,944	21,361	6,140	4,223	3,647	4,436	6,029	2,831	3,772	24,196	27,839	14,348

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of JUTE, TEA, and RICE imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, in September 1903, and from 1st January to 30th September 1903, and in the corresponding periods of 1901 and 1902

Whence exported	JUTE			TEA			RICE		
	1901	1902	1903	1901	1902	1903	1901	1902	1903
Imports in September									
<i>By Rail and River—</i>									
Assam	168	805	4,518	155,319	180,493	160,062	443	2,834	8,410
Bengal	2,689,297	2,923,743	2,289,405	60,776	68,259	76,105	520,042	439,035	488,839
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	147	..	162	469	477	150	210	12	230
Punjab . . . . .	..	..	..	..	262	145	..	584	83
Rajputana and Central India . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
Bombay . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central Provinces	3	..	..	..	..	..	10,624	5	..
Berar . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nizam's Territory . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77
TOTAL	2,689,615	2,924,548	2,294,085	216,561	249,481	237,379	532,210	442,190	464,381
<i>By Sea—</i>									
Bengal . . . . .	..	102	..	1,049	1,449	1,297	3,878	0,133	3,004
Bombay . . . . .	..	..	..	47	..	..	..	70	..
Madras . . . . .	..	..	..	..	117	11	..	..	73
Burma . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	175,896	20,602	2,028
Non-British Ports in India . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foreign countries . . . . .	..	..	110	41	63	135	..	30	10
TOTAL	..	102	110	1,137	1,629	1,443	174,774	35,834	5,115
TOTAL IMPORTS	2,689,615	2,924,650	2,294,195	217,700	251,110	238,822	711,993	478,024	490,496
Imports to end of September									
<i>By Rail and River—</i>									
Assam	56,190	92,858	48,080	640,168	633,172	600,640	3,360	94,954	21,777
Bengal	9,887,756	12,553,391	5,783,754	229,854	243,161	242,176	6,200,266	5,749,391	5,693,189
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	706	4,871	31,672	2,023	1,991	1,122	1,691	915	2,392
Punjab . . . . .	..	..	..	621	393	1,778	91	492	255
Rajputana and Central India	13	19	..	1	..	8	..	..	..
Bombay . . . . .	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
Central Provinces	723	44	194	1	1	1	17,980	20,447	294
Berar . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nizam's Territory . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras . . . . .	..	..	2	..	..	1	31	11,122	279
TOTAL	9,945,388	12,651,093	5,863,702	872,677	878,718	845,727	6,223,619	5,877,321	5,718,156
<i>By Sea—</i>									
Bengal	20,126	38,828	10,062	3,443	5,241	4,877	198,192	125,336	95,268
Bombay . . . . .	..	..	..	47	7	5	..	70	273
Madras	30	..	..	202	550	423	..	..	881
Burma	1,540	..	..	2	2	70	778,160	611,214	124,362
Non-British Ports in India . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foreign countries	67	36	5,947	920	1,086	1,041	122	146	655
TOTAL	21,763	38,864	16,909	4,623	6,886	6,418	966,464	736,765	221,439
TOTAL IMPORTS	9,967,151	12,689,957	5,880,611	877,300	885,604	852,145	7,190,083	6,614,087	5,939,595

J. A. ROBERTSON
Offg. Director-General of Statistics

J. O. MILLER
Secretary to the Government of India

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.**

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	AVERAGE EARNINGS PER MILE PER WEEK.		MEAN MILEAGE WORKED.		TOTAL EARNINGS FOR WEEK ENDING.		EARNINGS PER MILE OPEN FOR WEEK.		TOTAL EARNINGS FROM 1ST JULY TO 21ST NOVEMBER 1903.		TOTAL EARNINGS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 21ST NOVEMBER 1903.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	During 2nd-half 1902.	During official year 1902-03.	1902.	1903.	22nd November 1902.	21st November 1903.	1902.	1903.	22nd November 1902.	21st November 1903.	22nd November 1902.	21st November 1903.	R	R	R	R
	R	R	Miles.	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
State and Guaranteed Railways.																
East Indian	624	671	1,949	1,972	14,75,035	14,64,000	757	742	2,46,20,496	2,37,63,000	4,22,71,348	4,36,12,000	13,40,652	...	...	...
Bengal Central	194	183	139	139	27,911	34,000	201	243	5,70,439	7,20,000	8,85,915	10,32,000	1,46,085	...	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur (inclgd. Raipur-Dhamtari 2' 6")	153	169	1,605	1,805	2,74,073	2,37,000	170	144	47,39,571	32,08,000	8,11,2,745	92,17,000	8,04,253	...	...	...
Great Indian Peninsula system	418	534	1,568	1,569	9,69,074	8,70,000	618	559	1,09,20,403	1,25,31,000	2,27,62,603	2,59,85,000	32,20,392	...	5,22,457	...
Indian Midland (inclgd. Bhopal-Itanri)	176	283	81	916	1,92,985	1,50,000	221	164	36,68,474	25,70,000	57,13,257	51,07,000	...	...	...	...
Berwade extra. (East Coast State)	276	283	21	21	4,428	3,700	224	224	1,11,059	95,500	1,76,167	1,77,000	...	...	...	...
North Western (inclgd. Nowshera-Dargai 2' 6")	247	255	3,158	3,267	8,50,647	9,90,000	281	303	1,57,45,123	1,02,45,000	2,66,52,729	3,24,32,000	57,79,271	...	...	...
Odish and Rohilkhand (inclgd. m. g.)	208	229	1,115	1,162	2,59,354	2,00,000	233	225	45,85,051	42,00,000	82,93,435	85,36,000	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal (inclgd. metre and 2' 6")	425	380	891	899	3,85,421	4,00,000	433	477	77,18,037	51,14,000	1,13,53,149	1,15,47,000	1,88,851	...	...	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	566	657	461	461	2,64,934	3,00,000	575	725	45,36,640	50,65,000	94,50,611	1,05,47,000	10,96,389	...	...	...
Madras	248	259	888	900	2,18,531	2,00,000	246	170	44,20,532	4,70,000	76,17,350	81,51,000	5,33,650	...	...	...
" North-East line	148	173	494	495	4,37,735	3,50,000	88	97	14,64,011	14,77,000	27,99,036	27,36,000	...	...	63,036	...
(Hardwar-Dehra)	144	152	32	32	4,601	4,500	140	150	99,063	87,500	1,69,470	1,07,000	...	...	2,470	...
Rajputana-Malwa (inclgd. Godhra-Rutham-Nagda 5' 6")	236	268	1,784	1,784	4,42,059	4,412,000	248	231	79,06,112	71,95,000	1,53,56,869	1,35,91,000	17,77,869	...	...	...
Palaipur-Deesa	31	36	17	17	557	500	31	0	1,72,40	9,500	20,355	18,700	...	...	1,653	...
South Indian	184	191	1,124	1,124	1,75,027	1,00,000	150	171	40,90,177	46,00,000	68,50,413	79,04,000	10,53,587	...	...	...
Timevelley-Quilon (British Section)	82	82	19	50	1,240	8,000	69	98	3,1921	9,1000	(a) 33,045	1,18,000	79,355	...	...	...
Tanjore District Road	100	103	71	71	7,700	7,500	109	106	1,22,709	1,52,000	2,05,049	2,63,000	56,951	...	...	...
Southern Mahratta (inclgd. Gt. M. From. sec.)	104	115	1,165	1,165	2,90,007	3,00,000	102	105	24,37,714	24,97,000	46,51,201	47,32,000	86,739	...	...	...
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	107	107	296	296	50,007	50,000	102	105	6,02,336	5,50,000	10,96,592	9,50,000	...	...	1,16,292	...
Bengal and N.W. (inclgd. Tirhoot sec.)	130	158	1,261	1,261	2,28,557	2,00,000	181	183	32,12,896	38,35,000	64,12,226	74,44,000	10,31,274	...	...	...
Lucknow-Banailly	114	127	200	200	44,447	40,000	91	88	4,56,403	4,15,000	8,50,976	8,56,000	...	...	23,976	...
Assam-Bengal	71	68	589	643	2,18,486	2,00,000	75	88	8,21,568	9,74,000	12,98,659	15,06,000	2,07,341	...	...	...
Burma	176	202	1,178	1,237	4,405	4,000	185	171	41,60,399	46,81,000	72,37,414	86,35,000	7,97,586	...	...	...
Brahmaputra-Saltanpur	94	79	59	59	7,381	5,500	76	93	1,13,590	1,00,000	1,64,026	1,63,000	7,974	...	...	...
Indrapur-Hyderabad (British section)	70	78	124	124	4,023	4,000	60	83	1,72,214	2,09,000	3,10,993	3,01,000	56,997	...	...	...
Nagda	311	337	17	17	4,023	4,700	237	100	1,52,410	5,26,000	2,27,976	1,15,000	...	...	42,976	...
Special gauge. } Jorhat	69	57	30	30	1,555	1,700	52	57	40,806	41,700	60,443	62,400	1,958	...	...	...

Standard gauge.

Narrow gauge.

All other Railways.									
Delhi-Umber-Kala	244	231	162	59,817	41,500	369	256	7,493,340	7,08,000
Tarapur	256	202	22	6,068	6,400	317	291	1,18,424	1,16,000
South Behar	114	123	79	9,334	7,300	121	93	1,89,227	1,86,000
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samastia)	80	85	425	33,861	35,000	84	82	6,11,253	7,39,000
Rajput-Bikaner	132	149	107	17,336	14,400	161	134	3,31,013	3,11,000
Ludhiana-Ohari-Jalandhar	101	89	79	9,393	5,000	119	72	1,59,300	1,19,000
The Nizam's Guaranteed State	244	261	334	86,414	78,800	289	236	14,89,332	13,03,000
Tapt Valley	78	105	155	12,328	15,300	84	99	2,04,995	2,01,000
Patiala-Cumby	60	71	33	2,691	2,400	65	73	40,077	44,000
Nagda-Ujjain	60	82	34	2,177	2,300	64	68	37,521	31,700
Bilaspur-Goswami	29	35	148	3,879	7,100	26	48	78,122	95,600
Bhopal Ujjain	71	92	114	9,971	10,000	87	88	1,55,336	1,43,000
Kolar-Gold-fields	409	404	10	4,337	2,100	434	230	96,202	52,000
Rebtilhead and Kumaon (Co's sec.)	114	143	66	7,716	7,300	117	111	2,12,353	2,19,000
Sagauli-Rawal	45	45	18	1,498	600	83	33	11,019	10,000
Wakniali (Bengal)	...	...	35	...	1,300	...	31	...	15,200
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathganj	81	74	53	5,116	6,000	96	118	83,353	95,000
Bengal-Donors	177	143	36	6,292	6,900	175	192	1,23,332	1,65,000
Bengal-Donors Extensions	79	64	78	7,047	7,700	90	86	1,10,338	1,41,000
Dibru-Sadiya	213	203	78	14,030	18,000	188	231	3,41,767	4,15,000
Shoranur-Cochin	76	76	65	6,055	6,200	93	95	97,056	1,35,000
Ahmedabad-Parantij	51	58	55	2,320	2,300	40	42	54,739	48,000
Ahmedabad-Dholka	...	...	34	...	900	...	26	...	20,100
The Gachwar's Railway	57	63	122	15,508	7,100	127	53	1,36,053	1,34,000
Kolhapur	70	83	29	2,036	2,200	71	76	41,717	45,800
Yavatpur-Mysore From sec. (incldg. M. Nasirgud)	74	72	67	4,393	5,200	66	87	1,04,221	1,05,000
Birur-Shimoga	30	32	35	1,349	800	35	21	21,989	21,800
Hyderabad-Giddarri Valley	88	108	392	35,996	38,500	92	98	6,39,318	6,06,000
Bilaspur-Gondal-Junagadh-Portabdar	65	82	334	27,373	25,500	82	76	4,19,449	4,79,000
Jekalpur-Rajkot	49	60	46	2,273	3,400	49	70	45,994	6,200
Jamnagar	42	45	54	1,546	2,600	28	48	48,652	52,000
Dharamdara	28	33	21	521	600	25	29	11,185	13,300
Jodhpur-Bikaner	49	50	690	29,490	32,200	42	46	6,21,130	6,55,000
Ludhiana-Chitor	54	58	67	6,131	3,400	91	51	74,270	62,500
Darjeeling-Himalaya	324	326	51	6,1424	14,000	263	273	3,32,880	3,26,000
Kalim-Simla	...	...	60	...	3,300	...	63	...	47,900
Coch Behar	70	69	34	4,041	4,600	119	90	49,630	50,000
The Gachwar's Dabhoi	41	52	79	2,530	4,600	30	52	60,323	73,500
Rajpura	16	21	37	611	600	16	16	12,465	12,800
Morvi	52	58	94	4,579	5,300	42	36	1,01,333	1,10,000
Barai	66	101	22	1,684	2,000	77	113	31,555	38,300
TOTAL	97	106	4,336	465,326	441,000	107	97	80,57,213	82,08,100
GRAND TOTAL	233	286	25,465	67,85,106	67,82,000	266	257	11,49,40,378	11,29,45,100

(a) From 1st June to 22nd November 1902.

(b) From 15th May to 21st November 1903.

(c) From 22nd June to 22nd November 1902.

(d) From 24th to 21st November 1903.

Calcutta, the 3rd December 1903.

A. R. JACOBSON,
Offg. Under Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.
Customs.

No. 7294—S. R., dated Calcutta, the 3rd December 1903.

READ—

Customs Circular No. XX of 1903.

ORDERED, that the circular be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

E. N. BAKER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Customs Circular No. XX of 1903.

From—J. CAMPBELL, Esq., Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 7126 S. R., dated 26th November 1903;

To—The Secretary to the Government of ^{Bombay,} Madras, Revenue Department.
The Revenue Secretary to the Government of Burma.

I am directed to refer to the correspondence ending with your letter No. ^{6271, dated the 10th September 1903,} ^{3030, dated the 22nd Aug. 1903,} ^{870—I. C.-18, dated the 24th September 1903,} in which you explain the procedure adopted in ascertaining the gallonage of consignments of case oil.

2. In their Resolution No. 4057-S. R., dated the 23rd September 1896, the Government of India directed that the contents of a certain number of cases in each consignment should be measured, and the assessment based on the average so determined. It was left to the discretion of the Local Authorities to fix the percentage of cases which should ordinarily be tested.

3. It appears that great diversity now exists in the procedure followed at the various ports; the percentage of cases actually measured varies from one-fifth to one-hundredth of one per cent.; and the proportion tested is, in general, much too small to afford an accurate basis for assessment. The Government of India considered that a uniform system of measurement should be adopted at all ports; and the Governor-General in Council is therefore pleased to prescribe that the contents of one case in each five hundred cases of oil imported shall be ascertained by actual measurement, not less than two cases being tested in each consignment.

The importer should be allowed the option of declaring the contents of each case as 8½ Imperial gallons. If he does so, the declaration may ordinarily be accepted, unless the local customs authorities in their discretion think it desirable to have recourse to actual measurement. If the option is not exercised, or if the local customs authorities decide to resort to measurement, the gallonage should be ascertained in the manner prescribed above, the assessment being made upon the basis of the average contents of each case, as determined by actual measurement.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE SECOND HALF OF
OCTOBER 1903 OF:

RICE
WHEAT AND FLOUR
BARLEY
JAWAR AND BAJRA
RAGI
KANGNI

MAIZE
GRAM AND PULSE
GHI
SUGAR
SALT
TOBACCO

TURMERIC
GRASS AND STRAW
JAWAR STALKS
BHUSA
SHEEP, GOATS, AND BULLOCKS

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF OCTOBER

DISTRICTS	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR	
	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902
Burma* —												
<i>Tenasserim</i> —												
Mergui . . . . .	...	...	...	29'81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy . . . . .	...	...	29'9	27'59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst . . . . .	...	...	35'56	...	55'65	55'65	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (deltaic)</i> —												
Rangoon . . . . .	...	...	33'19	31'92	28'88	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thongwa . . . . .	...	...	31'68	28'36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein . . . . .	...	...	38'32	27'95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (inland)</i> —												
Hensada . . . . .	...	...	41'56	25'1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo . . . . .	...	...	34'97	34'97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Upper Burma</i> —												
Mandalay . . . . .	...	...	35'96	29'77	31'07	31'07	...	...	...	...	...	12'96
Bamo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakokku . . . . .	...	...	38'00	28'19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Arakan</i> —												
Kyaukpada . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab . . . . .	...	...	40	36'36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam —												
<i>Brahmaputra</i> —												
Goalpara	18'75	16'25	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganhati . . . . .	...	...	30	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal* —												
<i>Eastern</i> —												
Chittagong . . . . .	...	...	28'75	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca . . . . .	...	...	25	38'75	21'25	27'5	...	...	21'25	22'5	...	...
<i>Deltaic</i> —												
Midnapur . . . . .	...	...	25	38'12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta . . . . .	...	...	42'5	37'5	30	32'5	...	...	23'75	23'75	23'75	25
<i>Central</i> —												
Bardwan . . . . .	...	...	30'62	33'12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna . . . . .	...	...	24'22	33'12	28'56	25'31	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Northern</i> —												
Rangpur . . . . .	...	...	27'5	40	32'31	32'5	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Orissa</i> —												
Cuttack . . . . .	...	...	22'03	25'62	26'25	32'5	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Bihar, south</i> —												
Patna . . . . .	...	...	26'25	30	21'37	26'56	...	...	15'62	20	...	24'37
<i>Bihar, north</i> —												
Bhagalpur . . . . .	...	...	28'12	36'56	28'12	28'75	...	...	20'94	19'37	...	...
Muzaffarpur . . . . .	...	...	27'5	31'37	25	27'66	...	...	15'94	21'98	...	...
United Provinces:												
(a) AGRA—												
<i>Eastern</i> —												
Benares	18'33	19'37	31'15	33'23	25'78	26'51	30'42	31'93	18'35	19'48	17'66	...
<i>Central</i> —												
Cawnpore	20	16'67	34'79	31'93	25	25	28'59	29'63	17'03	18'18	...	...
Jhansi	15'99	17'4	37'5	38'02	26'25	28'59	...	...	15'73	20	12'29	19'58
<i>Western</i> —												
Meerut . . . . .	...	...	36'46	36'35	24'22	23'86	28'39	29'05	18'18	18'59	16'59	...
Agra	20	19'06	47'03	50	25	25	29'58	30'78	16'3	19'53	14'01	17'31
<i>Submontane, west</i> —												
Shahjahanpur . . . . .	...	15'36	...	33'33	24'23	23'54	...	...	15'78	16'67	...	20
(b) OUDH—												
<i>Southern</i> —												
Lucknow	15'99	18'65	30'73	33'33	25'78	25	31'93	30'73	16'67	16'67	18'73	20
<i>Northern</i> —												
Fyzabad	18'28	19'06	40	40	25'83	26'37	...	...	16'15	18'12	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

BAJRA		RAGI		MAIZE		GRAM		ARHAR DAL		GRI		DISTRICTS
1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	
...	Burma—
...	Tenasserim—
...	Mergui
...	40.76	40.76	50	50	...	...	Tavoy
...	Moulmein and Amherst
...	24.62	25.6	37.35	30.77	...	...	Pegu (deltaic)—
...	38.79	28.19	...	...	...	...	Bangoon
...	Thongwa
...	Bassein
...	48.12	49.23	...	...	Pegu (inland)—
...	38.1	38.1	...	...	...	...	Hensada
...	Toungoo
...	18.55	14.85	24.24	24.24	45.89	47.76	...	...	Upper Burma—
...	25	18.5	41.29	42.95	...	...	Mandalay
...	Bamo
...	Pakokku
...	40	40	50	57.14	...	...	Arakan—
...	Kyaukpada
...	Akyab
...	Assam—
...	Brahmaputra—
...	Goalpara
...	Gauhati
...	31.25	33.75	45	42.5	360	300	Bengal—
...	25	30	27.5	30	400	400	Eastern—
...	Chittagong
...	Dacca
...	25.25 to 31.25	25	40	37.5 to 40	340	280	Deltic—
26.25	25	...	...	21.25	20	25	25	42.5	40	390	370	Midnapur
...	23.75	25	32.5	31.87	320	280	Calcutta
...	26.56	26.56	40.78	48.12	520	530	Central—
...	21.87	22.5	26.25	27.5	37.19	40	275.62	380	Bardwan
...	18.75	22.5	25.02	23.44	318.75	337.5	Pabna
...	...	19.37	19.37	20	15.47	12.5 to 19.37	20	21.87 and 26.25	18.75	300 to 310	200	Northern—
...	15	15	20.94	20.92	31.56	31.25	320	320	Rangpur
...	...	18.28	15.73	14.53	15.35	18.12	20	27.5	27.5	290.94	266.56	Orissa—
...	Cuttack
...	Bihar, south—
...	Patna
...	Bihar, north—
...	Bhagalpur
...	Muzaffarpur
...	United Provinces:
...	16.46	19.69	17.19	33.91	27.13	335.26	266.93	(a) AGRA—
...	18.33	15.05	19.06	19.01	...	...	304.74	266.67	Eastern—
15.99	20	...	...	19.74	...	18.18	19.06	...	...	297.5	235	Benares
16.67	17.03	...	18.59	21.04	26.67	26.67	320	266.67	Central—
15.68	17.81	...	...	16.3	17.81	20	20.52	38.07	31.48	300.62	237.03	Cawnpore
...	20	...	...	...	15.36	21.56	20	...	...	320	260	Itansi
...	Western—
...	Meerut
...	Agra
...	Submontane, west—
...	Shahjahanpur
...	(b) OUDH—
18.75	20	...	...	18.75	14.27	21.04	18.12	...	...	320	260	Southern—
...	18.12	16.67	...	...	320	300	Lucknow
...	Northern—
...	Fyzabad

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF OCTOBER—continued

Districts	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR	
	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902
Rajputana—												
Eastern— Ajmer	12.5	12.5	...	...	30.78	30	...	...	21.04	21.87	15.99	20
Panjab—												
Southern— Ferozpur	15.86	16.72	44.87	44.87	22.19	23.59	27.5	28.59	15.31	16.72	15.31	19.06
Central— Lahore	20	20.52	42.08	40	22.4	23.91	27.03	28.38	15.21	16.35	16.25	16.25
South-eastern— Delhi . . . . .	...	20	40	38.07	24.27	25	30.78	32.03	15.68	19.06	17.4	18.12
Submontane— Amritsar	20	22.24	38.07	37.19	21.35	22.55	23.54	25	...	...	...	...
Northern— Rawalpindi	20	22.19	42.08	38.65	25	26.67	28.54	27.6	19.53	19.53	20	14.27
Western— Multan	16.67	17.4	30.73	30.73	26.67	27.6	33.33	34.74	16.67	20.52	15.36	15.99
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi . . . . .	...	...	40.62	34.37	30	29.37	...	...	...	25.62	18.49	30.31
Shikarpur . . . . .	...	...	38.75	...	28.41	26.25	...	...	...	21.25	18.59	14.87
Quetta . . . . .	...	...	...	...	20.06 to 32.81	33.75 to 35.62	57.5	57.5	22.5 to 23.75	29.53	20	19.37 to 21.87
Bombay—												
Deccan and Karnatak—												
Dharwar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.32	...
Sholapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh and N.E. Deccan—												
Gujarat—												
Surat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—(a)												
Western— Nagpur . . . . .	...	...	32	38	28	31	38.25	40	...	17.37	...	21
Central— Jubbulpore . . . . .	...	...	32	36.37	27.62	26.62	33.25	32	...	16	...	...
Eastern— Raipur . . . . .	...	...	27	32	28	26.75	29	34	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Basim . . . . .	...	...	...	...	39.29	42.56	...	...	...	...	19.28	15.39
Akola . . . . .	...	...	66.67	75	40.62	47.22	50	50	...	...	17.5	18.75
Bilchpur . . . . .	...	...	61.54	66.67	36.36	50	44.44	57.14	...	...	21.33	22.22
Amraoti . . . . .	...	...	45	45	32.5	40	40	45	...	...	17.5	17.5
Madras—												
South-central—												
Columbators . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.7	18.3
Salem . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bellary . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.9	19.2
Ouddapah	20.5	23.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.9	21.1
Karnul . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south—												
Madras	21.1	22.3	35.5	39.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	22.4	20.9	37.2	32.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.1	19.4
Mysore—												
Mysore	22.69	21.96	37.22	39.37	39.19	48.75	49.93	48	...	...	10.97	15
Bangalore	18.31	20.44	39.73	42.09	35.02	41.19	56.95	56.95	...	...	...	34.29

(a) The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of cleaned rice or shawari

The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

BAJRA		RAGI		MAIZE		GRAM		ANNA DÁL		GNI		DISTRICTS
1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	
21-04	19-06	...	...	15-99	20	24-06	22-81	...	...	320	240	Rajputana— Eastern— Ajmer
19-06	19-06	...	...	14-22	18-75	14-84	18-12	40	40	315	295	Panjab— Southern— Ferozpur
18-68	19-48	...	...	16-51	16-85	16-82	18-91	37-24	37-66	245-96	293-03	Central— Lahore
18-18	20	...	...	16-15	14-79	17-76	22-19	30-78	32-08	345	290-04	South-eastern— Delhi
...	...	...	...	...	...	16-15	19-01	...	...	...	320	Sulmontane— Amritsar
22-21	18-18	...	...	19-27	17-4	18-19	21-35	38-07	36-3	260-07	266-67	Northern— Rawalpindi
19-48	20	...	...	16-3	19-01	18-7	23-18	...	...	336-82	278-23	Western— Multan
...	20-31	...	...	...	...	...	26-25	...	39-37	3601	305	Sind and Baluchistan— Karachi
...	...	...	...	...	...	20-78	...	...	...	330	295	Shikarpur
...	...	...	...	20	24-69	...	...	40	37-5	330 to 370	320 to 340	Quetta
10-42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bombay— Deccan and Karnatak— Dharwar Sholapur Poona
12-55	21-04	...	...	...	...	...	23-12	...	...	...	...	Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan— Ahmadnagar Dhulia
15-52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gujarat— Surat Ahmadabad
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Central Provinces— Western— Nagpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	24	28	44	34	383-25	267	Central— Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	18-62	21	30-75	30-75	205	235	Eastern— Raipur
...	...	...	...	...	...	23	23	33	36	270	260	Berar— Basim Akola Ellichpur Amraoti
17-5	22-92	...	...	...	...	25	31-25	45-88	37-5	342-65	138-89	Madras— South, central— Coimbatore Salem
24-23	30-77	...	...	...	...	25-81	34-78	44-44	47-06	290-91	290-91	Central— Bellary Uddappah Karnal
18-75	22-5	...	...	...	...	25	37-5	37-5	35	320	260	East Coast, central— Nellore
18-6	14-4	...	...	...	...	35-3	49	...	...	326	326	East Coast, south— Madras Tanjore Trichinopoly
...	...	15-1	16-1	...	...	...	...	...	...	299-6	325-3	Southern— Madura
12-7	14-6	...	...	...	...	38-4	33-6	25-2	22-9	317-4	349-2	Mysore— Mysore Bangalore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	279-6	296-1	
...	...	14-8	17-1	...	...	...	...	29-7	23-8	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	31-3	30-4	...	...	329-2	362-1	
...	...	15	17-1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	19-1	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	29-9	...	...
...	...	15-09	16-29	...	...	12-75	19-97	28-3	62-06	309-75	315	
...	...	18-27	16-45	...	...	12-71	14-91	55-73	43-4	351-42	377-14	

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF OCTOBER—continued

Districts	SUGAR, RAW (Gdr)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF		TURNERIE		GRAM		STRAW	
	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	50	44-06	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4-22	3-33	3-33
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	40	40	...	...	80	80	57-19	100	2-5	3-28	5-73	5
Central—												
Lahore	48-40	48-28	...	...	57-13	53-33	63-31	72-71	8-02	10	7-13	6-46
South-eastern—												
Delhi . . . . .	...	38-12	...	...	61-56	80	66-67	85	6-67	6-67	5-62	6-67
Submontane—												
Amritsar . . . . .	...	40	...	...	...	...	66-67	...	...	...	5-31	6-15
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	44-43	40	...	...	...	40	61-36	70-2	13-28	5	7-66	6-23
Western—												
Multan	48-23	47-03	...	...	80	80	66-67	50	4-01	4-43	5	5-63
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4-01	4-58	...
Shikarpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan and Kanadakh—												
Dharwar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	58-33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh and N.E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar	80	...	...	...	...	60-83	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Jubbulpore . . . . .	...	...	34-75	39	66-62	72-75	57	53-25	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Raipur . . . . .	...	...	80	86	140	130	52-5	60	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Basim . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akola	66-67	114-28	...	...	133-33	120	47-61	76-19	132	2-08	...	...
Ellichpur	61-54	68-89	...	...	133-33	200	61-54	100	10	...	...	...
Amruti	50	51	...	...	190	116	46	66	6-17	8-23	...	...
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	44-8	44-8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem . . . . .	...	...	...	...	115-6	137	29-1	37-7	...	...	6-9	6-9
Central—												
Bellary	31-8	39-7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	26-3	24-6	...	...	...	...
Karnul . . . . .	...	...	...	...	49-4	49-4	32-9	25-1	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3-9	4-4
East Coast, south—												
Madras	37-6	41-1	...	...	123-4	123-4	31-3	33-9	...	...	...	...
Tanjore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly . . . . .	...	...	...	...	63-3	113-1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madam . . . . .	...	...	...	...	106-3	106-3	...	...	...	...	4-3	4-3
C Mysore—												
Mysore	18	44-89	...	...	274-28	274-28	63-5	69-37	5	4-5	4	4
Bangalore	33-37	42-86	...	...	306-57	306-57	34-43	51-43	7-61	9-1	6-68	7-31

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

JAWAB STALKS		BHURA		SHEEP, PER SCORE		GOATS, PER SCORE		PLOWB BULLOCKS, PER PAIR		DISTRICTS
1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	
2.5	3.38	...	...	140	140	...	...	80	80	Rajputana— Eastern— Ajmer
2.5	3.38	...	...	50	50	...	...	75	75	Panjab— Southern— Ferozpur
...	...	...	...	100	100	...	...	112.5	112.5	Central— Lahore
5.63	6.67	...	...	80	70	...	...	120	100	South-eastern— Delhi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Submontana— Amritsar
7.66	5	...	...	70	70	...	...	80	50	Northern— Rawalpindi
6.67	10	...	...	50	50	...	...	70	70	Western— Multan
4.79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sind and Baluchistan Karachi Shikarpur
...	...	6.25	15.62	40 to 140	40 to 140	...	...	...	...	Quetta
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bombay— Deccan and Karnatak— Dharwar Sholapur Poona
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Khandesh and N.E. Deccan— Ahmadnagar Dhulia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gujarat— Surat Ahmadabad
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	100	100	Central Provinces— Western— Nagpur
...	...	...	...	35	50	...	...	35	45	Central— Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Eastern— Raipur
5.5	5.5	...	...	65	60	...	...	80	90	Berar— Basim Akola
...	...	...	...	50	40	...	...	150	150	Ellichpur
...	...	...	...	65	70	...	...	75	70	Amratoli
1.2	1.9	...	...	75	75	75	75	50	70	Madras— South, central— Coimbatore Salom
3.7	3.9	...	...	50	50	50	50	100	100	Central— Bellary Ouddapah Karnul
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	East Coast, central Nellore
...	...	...	...	52.5	57.5	5	57.5	...	...	East Coast, south— Madras Tanjore Trichinopoly
...	...	...	...	50	50	50	80	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	Southern— Madura
3.75	3.5	...	...	100	100	...	...	65	70	Mysore— Mysore
...	4.29	...	...	140	120	...	...	150 to 150	120 to 150	Bangalore

J. A. ROBERTSON

Off. Director-General of Statistics

E. N. BAKER

Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF OCTOBER 1903 (*The figures*

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OHOLUM (<i>Andropogon sorghum</i>)		BAJRA OR OUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoidum</i>)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergul . . . . .	...	...	...	...	12 8	11 7	9 9	9 9	..	..	...	...
Tavoy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13	...	...	8 7	8 7	9 —	9 —	..	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu . . . . .	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	13 6	13 6	...	...	14 4	14 4	16 8	16 4	...	...	...	...
Thongwa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 9	11 9	...	...	...	...
Bassein . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Honzada . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	9 1	9 1	...	...	...	...
Prome . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 14	9 9	11 1	11 8	...	...	...	...
Toungoo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 13	10 10	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	12 9	12 —	...	...	10 —	10 6	10 15	11 2	...	...	...	...
Bamo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...
Pakokku . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 2	8 10	9 18	9 6	...	...	...	...
Meiktila . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	9 10	9 2	20 —	18 13	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway . . . . .	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 —	16 12	16 12	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpau . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 —	8 5	12 11	9 5	...	...	...	...
Akyab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...
Cachar	9 —	9 —	...	...	12 —	10 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Garo Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	13 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	28 —	27 8	33 —	33 —	...	...	...	...
Naga Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 —	8 —	11 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	4 4	4 4	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	16 —	16 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	11 8	11 —	...	...	...	...
Kamrup	9 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	8 4	9 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 —	5 12	13 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 8	13 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	9 —	9 4	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Backerganj . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ 12 8 and 15 — }	{ 12 — and 14 8 }	...	...	...	...
Noakhali . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 —	...	...	...	...
Chittagong . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Tippera . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 —	17 12	...	...	...	...
Dacca	18 —	18 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	16 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	14 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 —	12 12	...	...	...	...
24 Parganas . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Howrah . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	10 10	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	12 4	12 4	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 6	9 6	16 —	16 —	14 —	14 —
Hooghly	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 6	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	13 4	13 4	17 8	19 8	...	...	11 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Jessore	10 8	10 8	11 —	11 —	...	...	14 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	17 —	17 —	21 —	21 —	...	...	15 —	12 —	...	...	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer aristinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ANBAR OR THUR, CAJIAN PBA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	18 14	18 14	Burma—
...	15 15	15 15	Tonasserie—
...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 9	7 9	16 4	16 4	Mergui
...	Tavoy
...	Montleim and Amherst
...	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	17 —	17 —	Pegu (deltaic)—
...	15 8	15 8	...	...	14 4	14 —	15 12	15 12	Pegu
...	12 8	12 8	Hangoon
...	9 13	9 13	...	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	Thongwa
...	Bassein
...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	Pegu (inland)—
...	7 2	7 2	16 3	16 3	Tharawadi
...	11 5	10 5	...	...	8 2	8 2	16 2	16 2	Honzada
...	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	Promo
...	12 12	12 12	...	28 3	9 3	9 3	14 8	14 8	Toungoo
...	Thayotmyo
...	13 12	13 12	20 10	17 10	8 10	8 11	14 8	14 8	Upper Burma—
...	6 3	6 3	...	...	7 1	7 1	10 10	10 10	Mandalay
...	15 —	15 —	...	...	7 9	7 9	14 3	14 3	Bano
...	14 —	13 —	52 8	22 —	7 8	7 4	14 —	14 —	Lakokku
...	Meiktila
...	18 10	18 10	Arakan—
...	18 —	18 —	Sandoway
...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	Kyankpyu
...	Akyab
...	Assam—
...	12 6	12 6	...	...	9 6	9 6	11 12	11 12	Surma—
...	11 —	11 —	...	...	9 8	9 —	12 —	12 —	Sylhet
...	Cachar
...	8 8	8 8	13 —	13 —	7 —	7 —	8 2	8 2	Hill tracts—
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	Khasi and Jaintia Hills
...	6 8	5 8	7 4	7 8	Jaro Hills
...	7 —	6 —	...	...	6 4	6 8	7 —	7 —	Manipur
...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 4	5 4	6 8	6 8	Naga Hills
...	Lushai Hills
...	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	Brahmaputra—
...	12 8	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Goalpara
...	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 8	11 —	Kamrup
...	8 —	10 —	...	...	8 14	8 8	10 12	10 10	Darrang
...	10 8	10 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 8	11 —	Nowgong
...	11 —	11 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 —	10 —	Sivasagar
...	Lakhimpur
...	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	Bengal—
...	Eastern—
...	12 8	11 —	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 5	Backerganj
...	13 —	13 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	12 14	13 —	Noakhali
...	10 10	10 10	Chittagong
...	16 —	16 —	...	...	14 —	16 —	11 —	11 —	Tippera
...	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 —	11 —	Dacca
...	Maimensingh
...	10 10	11 —	...	...	9 2	9 —	13 5	13 5	Deltaic—
...	14 —	15 2	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 5	12 5	Khulna
...	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 8	11 8	24 Parganas
...	14 —	14 —	...	...	11 8	11 6	12 8	12 8	Midnapur
...	16 —	15 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	Howrah
...	14 —	13 5	17 —	16 —	9 6	9 —	11 —	11 —	Calcutta
...	13 8	16 —	...	...	12 —	16 —	13 —	13 —	Hoochly
...	13 12	17 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 —	12 —	Nadia (Kriahnagash)
...	16 —	16 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	12 —	12 —	Jessore
...	8 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	12 8	Faridpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF OCTOBER 1903—continued (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetum typhoides)	
	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month
					Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month				
Bengal—continued												
Central—												
Bankura	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	15 —	{ 12 8 and 14 — }	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	12 8	12 —	...	...	...	...	16 —	10 4	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 —	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	14 —	13 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	11 8	11 —	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	12 8	12 —	17 —	16 —	...	...	18 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Fabna	15 —	15 —	26 —	26 —	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...
Bogra	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	15 —	15 —	22 8	22 8	...	...	{ 14 4 and 16 8 }	13 8	...	...	...	...
Malda	15 —	14 8	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Bangpur	10 2	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 —	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	13 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	15 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	11 13	11 2	...	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	14 7	13 2	...	...	...	...	17 1	15 12	...	...	...	...
Balasore	11 —	11 6	...	...	...	...	{ 15 — to 16 — }	14 —	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singbhum	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	12 —	13 4	...	...	...	...	13 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Banchi	{ 9 4 to 12 — }	{ 9 4 to 12 — }	13 —	11 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Palaman	13 8	14 1	14 10	13 8	...	...	12 15	15 12	...	...	...	...
Bagh	12 —	12 —	14 —	15 8	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Monghyr	15 —	16 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Gaya	14 6	14 8	19 12	20 —	...	...	12 9	12 —	19 8	...	...	...
Patna	18 —	17 —	25 —	23 —	...	...	15 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	15 —	15 —	20 —	21 —	...	...	13 12	13 8	...	...	...	...
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	{ 11 — and 12 8 }	12 —	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur	13 14	13 14	19 —	18 —	...	...	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	17 0	16 8	24 3	25 4	...	...	17 9	16 8	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	15 —	15 —	25 —	21 —	...	...	17 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Saran	15 8	16 —	23 —	22 8	...	...	14 8	14 —	23 —	...	...	...
Champaran	16 —	16 8	28 —	27 8	...	...	18 —	18 —	...	...	...	...
United Provinces :												
(a) AGRA—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	14 —	14 8	19 —	21 —	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	22 —	23 —	23 —	23 —
Benares	14 10	15 3	20 1	21 11	7 5	7 5	12 7	11 6	24 —	21 11	...	...
Ghazipur	14 12	14 12	21 8	21 10	7 —	7 —	11 7	11 7	...	...	22 12	22 12
Jaunpur	16 —	17 —	24 8	24 8	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	14 8	14 8	22 —	22 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	24 —	24 —	25 —	24 —
Central—												
Banda	14 8	15 —	16 —	16 —	5 4	5 4	10 8	10 8	23 —	24 —	21 —	20 —
Fatehpur	16 8	16 —	21 —	21 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Hamirpur	14 12	15 4	17 4	17 4	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	19 8	23 —	24 —	21 —
Jalann	15 —	15 —	20 —	20 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	25 —	25 —	22 —	22 —
Cawnpore	15 —	16 8	22 —	24 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	25 —	24 8	25 —	24 8
Jhansi	14 8	15 8	24 12	25 —	7 8	8 —	10 —	10 8	32 8	24 4	27 —	25 —
Etawah	16 —	16 —	18 8	19 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	24 8	24 8	23 8	23 8
Farukhabad	16 —	16 —	21 8	24 8	5 7	5 7	10 5	10 15	...	...	23 8	20 7
Mainpuri	16 4	15 8	22 8	23 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	23 8	22 8	21 8	21 8
Etah	16 8	16 8	23 —	21 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	25 —	21 —
Western—												
Meerut	16 —	16 8	21 —	21 —	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	20 —	20 8	23 —	20 —
Agra	15 —	15 —	24 —	23 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	23 —	27 —	25 —	23 —
Muttra	16 8	17 —	25 —	24 8	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 4	23 —	27 8	24 —	23 8
Aligarh	16 8	16 8	21 —	21 —	4 8	4 8	...	...	23 8	23 8	25 —	24 8
Bulandshahr	18 —	17 12	23 —	24 —	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8	22 —	22 —	24 —	20 —
Submontane, east—												
Balla	14 8	14 8	21 —	21 8	9 8	6 8	16 4	10 —	23 —	21 8	21 —	21 8
Azamgarh	14 12	15 12	23 4	23 4	8 8	8 8	9 15	9 15	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	16 10	16 3	24 2	23 8	10 14	8 8	15 —	12 2	24 4	13 6	...	...
Basti	16 8	16 4	25 8	25 8	8 8	8 8	15 —	13 4	24 —	24 —	...	...

state the number of sars (of 30 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARWA OR BAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>)		KANGHI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer aristinum</i>)		MAISEN (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ANBAR OR THUR, OAJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
Bengal—continued												
...	15 —	15 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	13 —†	13 —	Central— Bankura
...	16 8	18 12	...	...	12 —	11 12	13 8	13 4	Bardwan
...	15 8	16 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	12 —	12 —	Birbhum
...	17 —	18 —	...	...	10 —	11 —	12 8	13 —	Murshidabad
...	15 8	15 8	10 —	20 —	20 —	19 —	10 8	11 —	Saundal Parganas
...	15 —	14 4	...	...	9 12	9 4	12 —	12 —	Pabna
...	18 8	18 8	...	...	15 —	15 —	12 —	12 —	Bogra
...	19 8	18 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 —	12 —	Rajshahi
...	17 —	17 —	...	32 —	13 —	12 8	11 — and 12 —	11 — and 12 —	Malda
...	12 8	13 —	15 12	...	9 —	9 —	12 6	10 —	Northern— Bangpur
...	16 —	15 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	Dinajpur
...	14 —	14 —	...	...	9 4	9 4	12 —	12 —	Jalpaiguri
13 —	13 —	...	...	13 4	12 8	16 —	17 —	6 8	6 6	10 —	10 —	Hills— Darjeeling
...	18 6	18 6	...	...	9 3	9 13	15 —	16 —	Orissa— Puri
...	20 3	19 11*	...	...	14 7	14 7	15 —	15 —	Cuttack
...	14 —	14 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 12	Balasore
...	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 —	11 —	Chota Nagpur— Singbhum
...	14 —	14 —	26 —	21 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	Manbhum
40 —	35 —	...	...	14 —	15 8	28 —	28 —	7 4 to 8 —	7 4 to 8 —	11 —	8 —	Ranchi
27 —	27 —	...	...	15 3	10 2	27 —	27 —	12 6	12 6	11 4	12 6	Palamanu
31 —	30 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	21 —	30 —	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	Hazaribagh
...	20 —	20 —	26 10	25 —	11 — to 20 —	13 —	12 —	12 —	Bihar, south— Monghyr
...	...	17 7	17 —	19 8	20 —	21 8	23 8	12 9	13 —	13 2	12 12	Gaya
20 —	20 —	24 —	22 —	20 — and 23 —	19 — and 23 —	27 8	26 —	15 — and 18 —	22 8	12 —	11 —	Patna
...	20 —	21 —	23 —	23 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	Shahabad
...	15 —	15 —	26 —	...	10 —	10 —	11 8	11 —	Bihar, north— Purnea
...	18 14	19 —	26 8	24 8	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	Bhagalpur
33 —	31 —	...	...	20 12	19 12	33 —	31 —	14 4	14 4	12 9	12 9	Darbhanga
29 —	29 —	...	...	21 —	21 —	27 —	27 —	14 —	14 —	12 8	12 8	Muzaffarpur
23 —	22 —	...	...	20 —	20 8	26 —	27 —	14 8	16 —	13 4	13 —	Saran
34 —	31 —	...	...	26 —	25 8	21 —	22 8	23 —	23 8	12 8	12 6	Champaran
United Provinces:												
(a) AGRA—												
Eastern—												
...	...	17 —	17 —	21 —	21 —	24 —	25 —	12 —†	12 —†	12 —	12 —	Mirzapur
...	...	19 8	19 —	19 8	20 1	...	...	10 12†	11 —†	11 10†	11 4	Benares
...	...	15 8	15 8	20 4	19 8	25 8	25 8	12 12†	12 12†	9 14	9 14	Ghazipur
24 —	21 —	21 —	...	...	11 —†	12 —†	12 11	12 11	Jaunpur
...	...	19 —	18 —	21 8	22 —	17 —	...	10 8	10 8	12 —	12 —	Allahabad
...	21 —	21 —	...	...	10 8†	11 —†	12 —	12 —	Central— Banda
...	21 —	20 —	...	...	10 —†	10 —†	12 —	12 —	Fatehpur
...	19 8	20 —	...	...	11 —	12 —	11 8	11 8	Hamirpur
...	22 —	22 —	...	...	10 —†	10 —	10 —	10 —	Jalaun
24 —	...	22 —	22 —	20 8	20 8	27 —	40 —	12 —†	12 —†	13 8	13 8	Cawnpore
30 —	24 —	22 —	22 —	21 4	22 8	...	...	...	...	3 —	13 —	Jhansi
...	18 4	19 4	27 —	19 —	14 —†	13 —†	13 8	13 8	Etawah
...	16 6	18 6	27 4	27 4	10 15†	10 15†	13 10	13 10	Farrukhabad
...	17 12	17 8	27 8	25 8	11 8	11 8	12 8	12 8	Mainpuri
...	18 —	17 8	30 —	29 —	11 —†	11 —†	13 8	13 6	...
...	20 8	21 —	23 —	28 —	13 —	13 —†	13 8	13 8	Western— Meerut
...	19 8	19 8	24 —	24 —	10 —†	10 —†	13 —	13 —	Agra
...	20 —	20 8	26 8	26 8	12 12	12 12†	14 —	14 —	Muttra
...	...	14 —	14 —	19 —	19 —	29 —	27 —	12 8	12 8	13 4	13 4	Aligarh
...	...	20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	28 —	27 —	13 —	13 —†	13 —	13 —	Bulandshahr
...	...	15 —	15 —	20 —	19 —	27 —	28 —	14 4†	14 4†	11 —	11 —	Submontane, east— Ballia
...	...	12 —	12 —	16 8	18 4	20 4	20 4	13 10	13 10	11 2	11 12	Azamgarh
...	...	18 10	17 15	20 7	20 —	23 6	...	13 13†	13 8†	12 —	11 8	Gorakhpur
24 —	24 —	14 8	14 8	21 8	22 —	28 —	27 8	14 —	15 8	11 8	11 —	Basti

* Kalai

† Husked

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF OCTOBER 1903—continued (The figure

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetum typhoidum)	
	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month
					Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month				
United Provinces—continued												
(a) AGRA—continued												
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	16 4	16 12	25 —	27 12	8 8	8 —	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	22 —	20 —
Budaun	16 8	16 8	22 —	22 —	5 —	5 —	13 —	11 8	20 —	20 —	22 —	20 —
Pilibit	16 12	16 14	26 4	26 —	5 4	5 4	12 —	11 12	27 8	25 —	25 —	21 4
Baroli	16 4	16 9	23 2	24 6	5 10	5 10	10 10	10 10	25 8	25 2	20 4	20 4
Moradabad	17 —	17 4	26 —	25 —	5 —	5 —	10 4	10 2	20 3	20 3	23 —	23 —
Bijnor	16 —	15 12	25 —	24 12	4 8	4 8	12 —	11 3	21 8	19 5	23 10	18 4
Muzaffarnagar	16 8	16 12	23 10	23 6	11 —	9 14	11 9	10 7	24 —	24 —	20 —	20 —
Saharanpur	17 13	17 8	23 1	23 1	4 5	4 5	10 3	10 3	24 —	24 —	20 —	20 —
Dehra-Dun	15 —	15 —	20 —	20 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	24 —	24 —	20 —	20 —
Hills—												
Naini Tal	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	—	—	18 —	18 —
Almora	13 8	13 8	17 —	18 —	4 —	4 —	10 8	10 —	—	—	—	—
Garhwal	10 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	—	—	—	—
(b) OUDH—												
Southern—												
Partabgarh	15 8	16 —	21 —	22 —	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	23 8	21 —	20 8	21 —
Faitanpur	17 —	17 8	21 —	23 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	12 —	24 —	21 —	24 —	16 —
Rao-Bareilly	16 8	17 8	22 —	23 —	5 8	5 8	14 8	14 8	24 —	21 —	24 —	16 —
Unao	16 —	15 4	20 8	21 —	6 —	—	10 —	10 —	20 —	19 —	21 —	16 —
Lucknow	15 4	15 8	23 8	24 —	4 8	4 8	10 8	10 —	21 —	21 —	21 —	20 8
Hardoi	17 —	16 —	25 —	25 8	—	—	10 —	—	20 —	20 —	22 —	22 —
Northern—												
Fyzabad	15 12	15 12	24 8	23 8	—	—	9 8	9 8	24 —	24 —	—	—
Barabanki	15 8	15 8	19 —	20 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	9 8	—	—	—	—
Gonda	16 8	17 —	22 8	22 8	—	—	12 —	12 4	24 —	24 —	20 —	20 —
Bahraich	18 —	18 —	32 —	32 —	7 —	7 —	12 —	14 —	33 —	33 —	26 —	26 —
Sitapur	16 4	16 8	27 —	27 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	28 —	23 —	23 —	23 —
Kheri	17 —	17 4	29 —	29 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	11 —	34 —	32 —	26 —	24 —
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Partabgarh	—	12 12	—	31 —	—	4 13	—	8 2	—	72 —	—	—
Banawara	16 8	16 8	24 —	24 —	5 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	—	—	—	—
Mewar (Udaipur)	12 2	12 7	27 11	25 13	7 2	6 15	8 —	7 13	39 6	39 8	19 5	20 3
Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)	17 —	17 8	30 —	30 —	6 4	4 4	8 12	7 —	—	—	—	—
Sirohi	13 4 and 14 —	13 —	18 —	18 —	5 4	5 4	7 8	9 —	16 —	13 —	18 —	18 —
Erinpura	14 12	15 2	20 —	20 —	6 —	6 —	7 12	7 12	21 12	21 8	19 —	19 —
Ajmer	13 10	13 10	20 —	20 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	20 10	20 10	20 —	20 —
Abu	13 10 and 14 —	13 11 and 14 —	17 15	17 12	5 4	5 4	8 1	8 2	21 11	17 12	16 11	17 —
Kishangarh	14 4	14 8	23 —	22 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	20 —	28 —	25 —	23 —
Bundi	14 8	14 4	22 9	26 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 5	26 4	23 8	18 —	23 12
Kotah	14 12	14 4	23 4	26 8	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	23 8	20 12	16 —	16 —
Jhalawar	12 5	11 8	22 —	22 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	31 8	30 —	17 12	16 —
Tonk	12 2	12 1	23 7	24 7	5 —	5 —	6 4	6 4	39 8	36 7	33 12	36 12
Jaipur	15 —	15 —	23 9	23 9	5 15	5 15	6 13	6 13	30 10	28 4	24 13	24 13
Karauli	15 10	14 6	25 5	23 12	10 4	10 5	11 9	11 9	30 10	28 12	25 10	23 12
Dholpur	16 6	19 7	23 11	23 15	7 8	7 8	9 4	9 4	29 9	30 5	29 15	29 6
Bharatpur	17 9	17 3	26 —	26 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	29 4	29 4	27 15	29 4
Alwar	14 11	15 7	21 6	21 9	8 —	8 —	8 7	8 7	24 8	21 8	21 10	22 —
Deoli	18 2	18 2	27 —	26 4	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	39 —	32 8	25 12	23 —
Nasirabad	14 4	14 4	—	—	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	28 —	24 —	21 —	21 —
Balmer	12 6	12 6	—	—	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 —	18 —	—	17 8	18 8
Anadra	15 — and 15 6	15 — and 15 8	—	—	—	5 9	—	8 8	—	—	17 —	17 —
Shahpura	12 6	11 14	25 8	23 —	7 12	8 —	9 —	9 —	33 —	36 —	17 —	17 —
Western—												
Jodhpur	12 8 and 13 7	12 1	17 13	17 8	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	23 7	22 8	17 1	17 7
Jaisalmer	11 —	10 13	—	—	6 11	6 13	8 15	9 6	17 14	18 5	16 13	16 14
Bikaner	13 8	18 —	19 —	19 —	3 8	3 8	7 —	7 —	—	—	15 —	15 —
Central India—												
Indore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nimach	12 —	12 —	—	—	7 —	7 8	8 —	8 —	30 —	20 —	—	—
Gwalior	13 12	13 3	24 12	24 2	6 11	6 12	7 13	7 14	30 —	30 3	26 3	26 10
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Hissar	16 —	16 —	26 —	27 —	—	—	10 —	10 —	22 —	22 —	25 —	24 —
Ferozpur	17 —	17 —	25 —	25 —	—	—	8 —	8 —	25 —	25 —	20 —	20 —
Central—												
Lahore	17 —	17 —	25 4	25 8	—	—	9 —	8 4	23 8	23 8	24 8	23 12
Gujranwala	18 5	19 —	26 —	26 —	—	—	10 8	10 8	22 —	22 —	17 8	17 —
Gujrat	19 —	19 —	24 —	24 —	—	—	10 —	10 —	22 —	20 —	21 —	19 —
Jhelam	17 —	17 8	24 —	21 —	—	—	9 —	9 —	20 —	18 —	21 —	18 —

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARWA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>)		KANONI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAT, OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer aristinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR OR THUS, CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	...	18 —	18 —	18 —	20 —	24 —	22 8	11 8	12 —*	12 —	12 —	United Provinces—continued (a) AGRA—continued Submontane, west— Shahjahanpur Budaun Pilibhit Baroli Moradabad Bijnor Muzaffarnagar Saharanpur Dehra-Dun
...	...	17 —	16 —	19 10	18 —	27 —	26 —	11 8	11 8*	12 —	12 —	
...	...	25 —	21 4	19 6	19 4	...	...	11 12*	11 12*	12 4	12 4
...	...	15 2	15 2	20 4	19 6	30 —	30 —	12 8	12 8	18 2	18 2	
...	24 12	19 3	19 8	31 12	24 8	10 8	10 8	12 8	12 8	
...	20 14	19 3	...	...	11 3*	11 3*	12 8	12 8	
...	20 14	20 10	25 5	...	8 13	8 13	12 12	12 15	
23 10	23 10	24 11	24 11	20 13	20 15	30 1	26 14	10 8	10 3	13 7	13 7	
21 —	21 —	...	...	19 —	19 —	23 —	23 —	...	...	12 —	12 —
...	13 2	13 8	16 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	
18 —	16 —	...	...	12 12	12 8	...	...	9 —*	9 —*	9 12	9 12
15 —	15 —	15 —	15 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —
...	(b) OUDH— Southern— Partabgarh Sultanpur Rae-Baroli Unao Lucknow Hardoi
21 —	27 —	13 —	14 —	19 —	22 —	...	...	0 —*	12 —*	12 —	13 —
...	22 —	22 —	22 8	...	10 —*	12 —*	13 —	13 —	
28 —	28 —	24 —	16 —	20 —	21 —	21 —	20 —	10 —*	11 —*	13 —	13 —	
...	...	13 —	13 —	18 —	18 —	25 —	21 —	11 —*	12 —*	11 12	...	
...	...	24 —	25 —	18 8	19 8	26 —	28 —	12 —*	12 8*	12 8	12 12	
28 —	23 —	28 —	23 —	20 —	...	28 —	25 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	
...	...	8 —	17 —	23 —	23 —	25 —	25 —	10 8*	12 —*	12 —	12 —	
...	19 —	20 —	25 —	24 —	12 —	13 8*	11 —	10 —	
21 8	21 —	16 8	16 8	23 8	23 8	30 —	30 —	12 8*	12 12*	12 —	12 —	
...	...	17 —	16 —	25 —	25 —	34 —	30 —	13 —	13 —	12 —	12 —	
28 —	32 —	21 —	21 —	20 —	21 —	25 —	25 —	12 8*	12 8*	11 8	11 8	
32 —	32 —	10 —	10 —	24 —	24 —	34 —	32 —	14 —*	14 —*	13 —	12 12	
...	17 —	...	72 —	...	8 10	...	13 —	Rajputana— Eastern— Partabgarh Banswara Mewar (Udaipur) Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)
...	23 8	23 —	64 —	64 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	
...	...	15 12	15 7	16 12	16 5	42 15	41 4	8 8	8 0	12 2	12 4	
...	27 —	27 8	55 —	55 —	...	...	9 14	10 —	
...	...	13 —	...	13 4	13 4	20 —	20 —	18 8	13 8	14 —	13 8	
...	15 12	16 —	...	...	...	...	14 12	11 8	
...	...	15 —	15 —	18 —	18 —	30 —	30 —	...	...	15 —	15 —
...	15 3	15 3	20 6	20 6	8 13	9 —	13 10	13 11	
...	20 —	20 —	35 —	33 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	
...	25 —	25 —	50 —	58 8	8 8	...	12 —	12 —	
...	25 —	25 8	60 —	60 —	8 —	8 —	11 12	11 4	
...	20 —	20 —	40 —	34 —	7 2	7 2	11 5	11	
...	16 10	17 3	37 13	37 12	...	...	13 13	13 8	
...	19 12	19 12	Jaipur
...	...	11 8	11 8	25 5	25 15	29 8	28 —	18 4	13 4	15 —	15 —	
...	...	30 10	25 10	21 6	23 2	...	...	20 5	20 5	12 13	12 13
...	...	14 —	14 —	22 1	23 4	...	...	15 14	16 15	13 9	13 8
...	...	13 4	13 4	21 8	21 8	25 8	25 8	11 12	11 12	14 4	14 4	
...	...	18 —	18 —	21 —	20 5	23 11	24 8	17 —	17 —	15 4	15 —	
...	18 4	19 —	42 4	42 —	8 —	8 —	14 8	14 8	
...	18 —	18 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	15 8	15 8	
...	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	
...	14 12	14 12	20 —	20 —	...	...	...	14 —	
...	16 14	15 —	48 —	48 8	...	...	18 12	13 12	
...	17 4	17 2	26 4	24 —	9 1	9 1	16 12	16 12	Western— Jodhpur
...	11 9	12 —	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	
...	18 8	18 8	9 —	8 8	18 4	18 —	Jaisalmer
...	Bikaner
...	15 —	15 8	8 8	8 8	18 —	18 —	Central India— Indore Nimach
...	
...	...	9 6	9 6	21 11	22 10	34 12	...	12 5	12 18	12 12	12 13	Gwalior
...	Panjab— Southern— Hissar Ferozepur
...	...	10 —	10 —	25 —	25 —	27 —	27 —	10 —	10 —	18 —	18 —	
...	26 —	26 —	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	
...	...	24 8	25 8	22 10	23 8	23 4	21 6	10 4	10 8	15 4	15 4	Central— Lahore Gujranwala Gujrat Jhelum
...	25 12	26 4	24 8	24 8	...	...	16 —	16 —	
...	22 —	23 —	21 —	22 —	...	...	16 8	16 8	
...	23 —	23 —	21 —	20 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF OCTOBER 1903—continued (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OHOLUM (<i>Andropogon sorghum</i>)		BAJRA OR OUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>)	
	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month
					Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month				
Panjab—continued												
<i>South-eastern—</i>												
Gurgaon	15 12	15 12	23 8	23 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	25 8	25 8	23 8	21 8
Delhi	16 4	16 4	24 8	24 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	24 —	24 —	21 —	23 —
Rohtak	16 8	16 8	23 —	21 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	24 —	23 —	22 8	20 —
Karnal	18 —	18 —	25 —	25 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	30 —	22 —	19 —	16 —
<i>Submontane—</i>												
Ambala	18 14	18 14	26 8	20 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	25 —	25 —	15 12	15 12
Ludhiana	19 4	18 12	25 8	24 —	...	...	11 —	10 8	25 —	23 8	18 —	17 —
Jalandhar	19 —	19 8	22 —	22 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	22 —	22 —	18 —	18 8
Hoshiarpur	19 8	20 —	24 —	24 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	24 —	22 —	16 —	16 —
Gurdaspur	18 8	19 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	22 —	22 —	...	...
Amritsar	18 —	18 —	23 —	23 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	25 —	25 —	17 —	17 —
Siakot	17 4	17 4	24 —	24 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
<i>Hills—</i>												
Simla	12 14	12 14	18 12	18 12	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	14 8	18 12
Kangra	19 8	19 —	26 —	26 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
<i>Northern—</i>												
Rawalpindi	15 12	15 12	20 —	20 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	19 8	19 8	17 12	17 8
<i>Western—</i>												
Shahpur	19 8	19 8	27 —	27 —	...	...	8 8	9 —	23 —	23 —	21 —	21 —
Jhang	17 —	17 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	10 —	12 —	25 —	24 —	20 —	19 —
Multan	14 12	14 12	23 8	22 8	...	...	12 —	12 8	25 —	25 —	20 —	17 8
Montgomery	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	8 5	9 —	21 —	...	21 4	...
Muzaffargarh	16 —	16 —	22 —	21 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	30 —	20 —	18 —	16 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	15 —	15 —	24 6	25 —	...	...	11 4	11 4	28 12	30 —	23 12	25 —
N.W. Frontier Province—												
Hasara	14 2	14 6	20 8	20 10	5 —	5 —	8 12	8 12	11 14	11 14	16 —	17 —
Peshawar	16 —	15 —	25 —	24 —	6 8	6 8	10 —	10 —	27 —	27 —	18 —	17 —
Kohat	15 10	15 7	21 10	22 12	5 2	5 2	12 2	11 8	...	...	21 —	19 12
Bannu	22 5	22 —	22 8	22 11	13 2	10 10	11 6	11 4	35 —	25 —	25 10	23 —
Dera Ismail Khan	17 8	17 10	22 7	23 7	5 —	5 —	7 12	7 12	33 —	33 —	26 1	25 —
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	12 —	12 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	20 —	20 —	21 —	20 —
Hyderabad	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	12 —	20 —	20 —	21 —	20 —
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	13 —	13 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	15 8	15 8
Shikarpur	14 8	15 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	21 —	21 —	24 —	21 —
Upper Sind Frontier	12 4	12 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	20 8	21 8	29 —	23 —
Quetta	12 14 to 18 14	13 4 to 14 4	16 4	16 8	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	19 —	18 —	18 15	17 —
Bombay—												
<i>Konkan—</i>												
Karwar	8 5	8 5	...	...	10 2	10 2	11 2	11 2	14 4	14 4	12 10	12 10
Ratnagiri	9 7	9 7	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 11	10 —	...	...	19 14	18 9
Alibag	7 6	7 6	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 14	9 14	...	...	12 15	12 15
Bombay	8 7	8 7	...	...	6 6	6 6	8 7	7 13	13 8	13 8	14 9	14 9
Tanna	10 15	10 1	...	...	9 4	9 4	10 8	10 3	20 6	20 6	21 9	18 14
<i>Deccan and Karnatak—</i>												
Dharwar	14 4	15 1	...	...	11 8	11 8	18 8	18 8	29 —	29 —	23 1	15 15
Belgaum	12 10	12 10	...	...	11 8	11 8	18 10	18 10	28 —	28 —	24 6	24 6
Satara	10 11	10 5	...	...	7 10	7 11	9 1	8 1	29 11	26 13	29 2	25 11
Sholapur	13 2	12 2	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 12	10 12	33 15	33 1	28 13	26 13
Bijapur	12 10	13 8	...	...	9 8	10 7	10 5	11 4	36 8	40 2	45 —	45 —
Poona	9 3	9 3	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 3	9 3	25 5	25 5	21 2	21 2
<i>Khandesh and N.E. Deccan—</i>												
Ahmadnagar	18 1	12 5	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 13	9 13	31 —	35 12	26 5	29 4
Nasik	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 12	8 1	12 —	9 12	...	...	23 —	25 8
Dhulia	11 15	11 15	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	28 —	28 —	23 9	25 6
<i>Gujarat—</i>												
Surat	11 13	12 15	...	...	7 14	7 14	9 4	9 4	21 11	23 2	20 6	20 6
Broach	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	22 8	22 8	20 —	20 —
Kaira	16 —	16 8	...	...	10 —	8 —	...	9 8	23 —	23 —	18 8	20 —
Baroda	12 8	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	17 8	19 —
Ahmadabad	16 —	17 —	...	...	8 8	8 —	10 8	10 —	27 8	27 —	24 —	21 8
Godhra	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 8	9 8	...	...	21 —	23 —
Dias	17 12	18 —	...	...	7 4	7 4	8 12	8 12	26 10	26 —	20 —	20 —
<i>Kathiawar—</i>												
Rajkot	17 —	18 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	32 8	35 —	18 —	21 8
Central Provinces—												
<i>Western—</i>												
Nimar	13 1	13 1	...	...	5 13	5 13	9 2	9 2	30 7	33 —	...	...
Asirgarh Cantonment	11 8	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 8	8 8	26 —	26 —	21 —	21 —
Hoshangabad	13 6	14 11	...	...	5 9	5 9	9 6	9 6	26 14	26 14	...	...
Betal	18 4	18 4	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	38 —	33 —	...	...
Chhindwara	16 14	16 14	...	...	8 —	6 10	10 —	8 —	36 —	28 —	...	...
Nagpur	18 12	18 —	...	...	8 12	8 12	11 14	12 8	21 14	19 9	...	...
Wardha	11 6	11 6	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 1	8 1	22 13	22 13	...	...

at a the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MAHUA OR BAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUP, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, ORHENA, OHOLA, KADALAT, OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>)		MAISE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ANBAR OR THUR, CADJAN PBA (<i>Oryza indica</i>)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	21 8	21 8	24 —	24 —	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	Panjab—continued South-eastern— Gurgam Delhi Rohtak Karnal
...	...	12 —	12 —	23 —	22 8	24 —	25 —	12 —	12 —	13 8	13 8	
...	...	10 —	10 —	22 —	23 —	24 —	24 —	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 8	
30 —	22 —	16 —	16 —	22 —	20 —	30 —	22 —	18 —	18 —	12 8	12 —	Submontane— Ambala Ludhiana Jalandhar Hoshiarpur Gurdaspur Amritsar Sialkot
...	21 6	21 8	31 —	31 —	11 12	11 12	15 8	15 8	
...	...	17 8	17 —	25 8	24 —	31 —	28 8	9 8	9 —	16 —	15 8	
...	...	20 —	18 —	26 —	28 —	31 —	30 —	15 8	15 8	Hills— Simla Kangra
...	...	12 —	12 —	24 —	24 —	25 —	27 —	6 —	6 —	14 8	14 8	
...	23 —	23 —	24 —	24 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	
...	...	22 —	21 —	24 —	24 —	24 —	23 —	9 12	9 12	16 —	16 —	Northern— Rawalpindi
...	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	
14 —	14 —	10 —	10 —	16 14	16 —	21 4	19 12	8 —	8 —	10 5	10 5	
...	18 8	18 —	21 —	21 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	Western— Shahpur Jhang Multan Montgomery Muzaffargarh Dera Ghazi Khan
...	21 4	21 8	20 4	20 8	...	10 8	16 4	14 8	
24 —	24 —	17 —	17 —	25 —	25 —	20 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	
32 —	35 —	34 —	35 —	19 —	20 —	23 —	23 —	14 —	13 —	14 —	14 —	N.W. Frontier Province— Hawra Peshawar Kohat Bannu Dera Ismail Khan
...	...	20 —	20 —	21 —	19 4	24 —	17 —	...	...	14 12	14 12
...	21 8	21 8	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	
...	19 8	18 8	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	Sind and Baluchistan— Karachi Hyderabad Thar and Parkar (Umarkot) Shikarpur Upper Sind Frontier Quetta
...	19 6	18 12	...	...	9 6	9 6	14 11	14 11	
...	...	12 —	12 —	18 —	17 12	17 4	17 4	10 —	...	13 8	12 —	
...	...	18 —	18 —	21 —	20 —	23 —	17 —	13 —	13 —	18 —	17 —	Bombay— Konkan— Karwar Ratnagiri Alibag Bombay Tanna
...	22 —	22 —	20 6	19 2	...	...	19 12	10 12	
...	...	6 4	6 4	27 13	28 5	30 10	29 3	12 8	12 8	21 9	21 4	
...	24 12	23 15	17 8	17 6	11 9	11 11	14 8	14 8	Deccan and Karnatak— Dharwar Belgaum Satara Sholapur Bijapur Poona
...	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	
...	15 —	16 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	15 —	15 —	
...	9 8	9 8	14 —	14 —	Khandesh and N.E. Deccan— Ahmadnagar Nasik Dhulia
...	14 8	18 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	15 —	14 —	
...	17 —	17 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	
...	14 10	14 12	16 —	16 —	9 —	9 —	10 12	10 —	Gujarat— Surat Broach Kaira Baroda Ahmadabad Godhra Lima
16 8	16 3	...	...	11 9	11 9	...	...	9 —	9 —	8 14	10 10
15 4	16 7	...	...	13 12	13 12	...	...	9 7	9 7	11 11	...
7 14	7 14	11 4	11 4	7 —	7 —	11 14	11 14	Kathiawar— Rajkot
...	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 5	8 5	8 6	8 6	
...	13 5	13 5	...	...	8 3	8 3	12 4	12 4	
80 6	27 —	11 15	13 14	7 3	7 3	12 —	11 14	Central Provinces— Western— Nimar Aizwagh Cantonment Hoshangabad Betul Chhindwara Nagpur Wardha
28 —	28 —	...	...	18 —	18 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 12	10 12
...	13 1	13 1	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 2	10 6	
...	14 6	14 6	8 12	8 12	11 8	11 8	...
...	12 10	13 8	...	...	7 7	9 1	9 13	11 7	
...	13 15	13 15	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 10	10 10	
...	16 10	15 4	9 13	9 7	11 —	9 10	...
...	17 4	17 4	...	...	11 6	10 —	11 15	11 15	
...	18 8	14 5	...	...	9 9	9 9	9 7	10 4	
...	18 7	14 2	8 12	8 12	14 13	14 13	...
...	12 —	12 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	
...	16 —	16 —	...	...	11 8	12 —	16 —	16 —	
22 —	22 8	13 8	13 8	9 8	9 8	14 —	14 —	...
20 —	20 —	...	...	17 —	16 —	...	...	11 8	11 —	16 8	16 8
...	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	15 8	15 8	
27 —	27 —	16 —	15 8	9 4	9 —	16 —	16 —	...
...	15 —	15 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	100 —	100 —	
...	16 7	16 7	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 9	10 9	
...	15 —	15 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	...
...	20 8	20 7	...	...	14 6	14 6	10 10	10 10	
...	24 15	24 15	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 1	9 1	
...	25 5	21 11	9 —	8 —	9 14	9 14	...
...	16 4	16 4	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 —	10 —	
...	14 1	14 1	...	...	10 —	10 —	9 —	10 12	

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE SECOND HALF OF OCTOBER 1903—concluded (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR GHOLU (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR JUMBU (Pennisetum typhoides)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Best sort	Common	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
Central Provinces—continued												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	13 11	14 12	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 10	9 10	29 9	32 —	...	...
Raigarh	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	28 —	30 —	...	...
Damoh	16 —	16 11	...	...	10 10	9 2	11 5	9 5	25 10	29 9	...	...
Jubbulpore	14 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	11 8	24 —	24 —	...	...
Mandla	18 —	20 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	14 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	18 —	18 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Balaghat	13 12	15 —	...	...	8 —	10 —	17 8	15 —	...	...	...	...
Bhandara	12 4	12 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...
Chanda	10 5	10 5	...	...	9 5	9 5	10 8	12 —	27 8	27 3	...	...
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 2	10 10	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Raipur	16 —	17 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 8	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	14 8	15 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	17 —	16 8	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldana	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	36 —	36 —	18 —	18 —
Basim	10 3	10 11	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 5	9 5	20 —	21 2	...	...
Akola	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	21 8	21 8	18 —	18 —
Ellichpur	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	17 8	17 —	14 —	14 —
Amruti	12 12	12 12	...	...	6 6	6 6	11 11	11 11	25 —	26 —	18 —	18 —
Wun	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	29 —	29 —	18 —	18 —
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	8 6	8 5	11 15	12 8	5 15	5 14	11 6	11 5	21 12	22 3	27 8	26 15
Bolarum	8 —	7 9	...	...	6 —	5 15	10 8	10 8	22 —	21 8	...	...
Chadarghat	7 10½	7 10½	...	...	5 7½	5 7½	8 12	8 12	21 14	21 14	26 4	26 4
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	17 8	17 10½	22 7	23 7	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan	17 8	17 10½	22 7	23 7	...	...	10 13	10 13	...	...	...	...
S. Canara . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	23 2	23 2	29 14	29 14
South, central—												
Coimbatore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	8 6	...	...	...	...
Nilgiris . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	23 14	23 14	18 13	18 13
Salem . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bellary . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 14	29 10	29 10	...	...
Anantapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	38 13	32 10	...	...
Cuddapah . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	26 11	26 11	32 13	34 5
Karnul . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	35 2	33 11	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 10	12 13	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatnam . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	...	...	...
Godavari . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	26 8	29 2	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kintur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	18 11	18 11	...	...
Nellore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 14	15 14	26 —	26 —	24 11	24 14
East Coast, south—												
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 11	...	...	...	...
Chingloput . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 11	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	23 3	23 3
S. Arcot . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	...	23 6	23 6
Tanjore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 3	...	...	27 6	24 11
Trichinopoly . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 14	33 —	34 2	...	...
Southern—												
Tinnevely . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	20 14	23 —	...	15 8
Madura . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 11	12 11	25 13	25 —	17 6	17 6
Mysore—												
Mysore	10 8	10 8	...	...	9 —	8 12	11 6	10 8	37 3	28 2	...	...
Bangalore	11 2	11 2	9 15	10 9	8 10	8 —	9 12	9 9	...	...	...	...
Kolar	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Tumkur	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	...	...
Hassan	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Kadur	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	30 —	30 —	...	...
Shimoga	11 9	10 8	12 10	12 10	8 6	8 6	14 11	14 11	...	...	...	...
Chitaldrug	12 —	12 —	14 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	36 —	36 —	16 —	16 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	7 —	6 —	6 8	6 8	9 —	8 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...
Aden	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 9	6 9	7 7	7 7	12 7	12 7	11 8	11 8

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR RAOI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>)		KARONI OR KAKUM, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Ociser aristinum</i>)		MAISE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAN OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
Central Provinces—continued												
Central—												
...	...	...	...	20 3	21 5	...	...	11 5	11 5	10 10	10 10	Narsinghpur
...	...	...	...	23 —	24 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	12 8	12 8	Saugor
...	...	...	...	22 10	24 —	...	...	10 10	9 2	9 2	10 10	Damoh
...	...	...	...	21 —	21 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 —	11 8	Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	22 —	23 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	Mandla
...	...	...	...	20 —	19 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 8	10 12	Seoni
...	...	...	...	13 8	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 12	8 4	9 8	Balaghāt
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 4	9 4	Rhandara
...	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	...	...	8 14	8 14	8 —	8 —	Chanda
Eastern—												
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	Bilaspur
...	...	...	...	17 —	17 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	11 —	10 —	Raipur
...	...	...	...	15 8	16 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 8	11 8	Sambalpur
Berar—												
...	...	...	...	17 —	17 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Buldana
...	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	...	...	9 7	9 10	9 —	9 4	Basim
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	Akola
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	20 —	18	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Ellichpur
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	Amratoti
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 8	Wan
Nizam's Territories—												
27 3	26 15	...	...	12 14	12 15	...	...	16 11	16 2	9 —	8 15	Secunderabad
...	...	...	...	12 —	11 14	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 2	Bolaram
...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	...	8 3	8 12	9 6	8 12	Chadarghat
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	Malabar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	S. Canara
South, central—												
25 14	24 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Coinbatore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	9 —	Nilgiris
25 14	26 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	Salem
Central—												
29 2	28 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	Bolarly
31 —	31 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	Avantapur
31 —	34 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Uddiapah
25 —	25 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	Karaul
East Coast, north—												
31 6	30 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 11	14 11	Ganjam
26 5	26 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 10	13 10	Vizagapatam
27 3	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 6	15 6	Godavari
East Coast, central—												
22 5	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 10	15 10	Kistna
25 10	24 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 3	16 3	Nellore
East Coast, south—												
21 5	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 10	15 10	Madras
21 5	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 10	15 10	Chingleput
27 —	27 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 2	14 2	N. Arcot
22 —	22 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	S. Arcot
26 14	23 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 6	16 6	Tanjore
29 10	29 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	and 16 8	and 16 8	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	Trichinopoly
Southern—												
21 3	21 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 3	16 3	Tinnevely
27 14	27 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 10	16 10	Madura
Mysore—												
26 6	26 4	...	...	8 9	11 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	10 11	10 11	Mysore
30 —	28 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 8	11 8	Bangalore
35 —	35 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	Kolar
40 —	40 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Tumkur
34 —	34 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	9 —	Hassan
37 —	37 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	Kadur
42 —	42 —	...	...	9 7	8 6	...	...	7 6	7 6	10 8	9 7	Shimoga
40 —	36 —	24 —	20 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	Chitaldrug
Coorg—												
29 8	28 8	...	...	25 8	25 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	Coorg
...	...	...	...	11 8	11 3	...	...	9 5	9 5	32 —	32 —	Aden

J. A. ROBERTSON
Off. Director-General of StatisticsE. N. BAKER
Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.
PLAGUE.

Calcutta, the 3rd December, 1903.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 28th November 1903 is published for general information:—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Northern.	Bombay City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	65	57
		Dholera Port	"	"	"
		Ahmedabad City	B., B. & C. I.	"	"
		Ahmedabad District	" & B. G. J. P.	21	19
		Broach Port	B., B. & C. I.	24	23
		Broach District	"	49	33
		Panch Mahals District	"	166	97
		Mahikantha State	"	"	"
		Kaira District	"	188	123
		Palanpur State	"	15	10
		Rewakantha State	"	24	17
		Bulsar Port	"	"	"
		Surat Town and Port	"	1	1
		Surat District	"	68	44
		Bandra Port	"	"	"
		Ujan	"	"	"
		Vesava Port	"	"	"
		Kelva	"	"	"
		Trombay	"	"	"
		Tarapur	B., B. & C. I.	"	"
		Manori	"	"	"
		Mahim	B., B. & C. I.	"	"
		Dhanu	"	"	"
		Bhiwadi	"	"	"
		Agashi	B., B. & C. I.	"	"
		Shirgaon	"	"	"
		Bassein	"	"	"
		Kalyan	G. I. P.	"	2
		Thana	"	2	1
		Umbergaon Port	"	"	"
		Kon	"	"	"
		Thana District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	"	"
	Central.	Ahmednagar District	Dhond and Manmad (G. I. P.)	898	736
		Khandesh	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	257	185
		Nasik	G. I. P. & N. G.	262	210
		Poona City	S. M. & G. I. P.	154	133
		Poona District	"	243	187
		Satara	S. M.	600	408
		Sholapur Town	G. I. P.	9	5
		Sholapur District	" S. M. & Barsi	762	616
		Alibag Port	"	"	"
	Southern.	Panvel	"	1	1
		Kahol	"	"	"
		Roha	"	"	"
		Revda	"	1	1
		Kolaba District	G. I. P.	6	2
		Ratnagiri Port	"	"	"
		Vizedrug	"	"	"
		Harnai	"	3	3
		Rajapur	"	1	"
		Vengurla	"	"	"
		Dabhal	"	"	"
		Joigad	"	"	"
		Deogad	"	"	"
		Ratnagiri District	"	1	1
		Belgaum	S. M.	1,280	985
		Hubli Town	"	162	155
		Dharwar District	"	1,480	1,169
		Karwar Port	"	"	"
		Akola Port	"	"	"
		Kumta Port	"	"	"
	Sind.	Kanara District	S. M.	28	23
		Savantvadi State	"	"	"
		Bijapur District	S. M. & G. I. P.	908	738
		Karachi Town and Port	N. W.	8	7
		Karachi District	"	"	"
		Hyderabad Town	N. W. & J. B.	31	31
		Hyderabad District	"	6	6
		Thar and Parkar District	J. B.	"	"
		Larkhana	N. W.	"	"
Political charges.		Sukkar District	"	"	"
		Khairpur State	"	"	"
		Akalkot State	"	83	66
		Aundh	"	49	29
		Tuna Port	"	"	"
		Mandv	"	21	21
		Mundra	"	10	7

Residency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.	
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Political charges.	Cutch State . . . . .	. . . . .	40	30
		Savanur " . . . . .	. . . . .	34	20
		Bhor " . . . . .	. . . . .	...	...
		Porbandar Port	B. G. J. P.	7	1	
		Bhavnagar Town and Port	B. G. J. P.	256	209	
		Mongrol Port . . . . .	. . . . .	...	...
		Jodia " . . . . .	. . . . .	...	...
		Jafrabad " . . . . .	. . . . .	...	...
		Vawania " . . . . .	. . . . .	...	...
		Kathiawar State	H., B. & C. I., Morvi & B. G. J. P.	289	180	
		Kolhapur Town	S. M.	27	17	
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country . . . . .	. . . . .	2,383	1,794
		Sachin State	B., B. & C. I. . . . .	...	...
		Dharampur State . . . . .	. . . . .	...	...
		Srivardhan Port . . . . .	. . . . .	...	...
		Murud " . . . . .	. . . . .	...	...
		Barimandla " . . . . .	. . . . .	...	...
		Nandgaon " . . . . .	. . . . .	...	...
		Janjira " . . . . .	. . . . .	...	...
		Janjira State . . . . .	. . . . .	...	...
		Velan Port . . . . .	. . . . .	...	...
		Kodinar "	B., B. & C. I.	11	5	
		Billimora " . . . . .	" " . . . . .	...	...
		Baroda City	" "	1	1	
		Baroda State	" "	551	422	
		Jath " . . . . .	" " . . . . .	...	...
		Bijapur "	" "	71	49	
		Surat " . . . . .	" " . . . . .	...	...
		Aden . . . . .	" " . . . . .	...	...
Total				11,537	8,889	
Madras Presidency.	"	Salem Town	Madras . . . . .	...	...
		Salem District	" "	29 (f)	18 (f)	
		Bellary Cantonment	S. M. . . . .	...	...
		Bellary Town	" "	24	16	
		Bellary District	S. M. & Madras	177 (c)	124 (c)	
		Coimbatore Town	Madras	32	20	
		Coimbatore District	Madras, S. I. & Nilgiri	39 (d)	28 (d)	
		Nilgiris "	Madras	(i) 42	(i) 29	
		North Arcot "	S. I. & Madras	19 (e)	18 (e)	
		South Arcot District	S. I. & Madras . . . . .	...	...
		Cuddalore Port . . . . .	" " . . . . .	...	...
		Tinnevely District	S. I. . . . .	...	...
		Malabar "	Madras . . . . .	...	...
		Cuddapah "	S. I. & Madras . . . . .	...	...
		Mangalore Port	" "	8	5	
		Ermala " . . . . .	" " . . . . .	...	...
		South Canara District . . . . .	" " . . . . .	...	...
		Madras City	Madras & S. I. . . . .	...	...
		Chingleput District	S. I. & Madras . . . . .	...	...
		Kurnool "	S. M. & Madras	(j) 12	(j) 11	
Bengal.	Burdwan	Godaveri "	Morvi & Madras . . . . .	...	...
		Tanjore "	S. I. . . . .	...	...
		Anantapur "	Madras & S. M.	55 (b)	38 (b)	
		Madura " . . . . .	" " . . . . .	...	...
	Patna	Total			437	307
		Calcutta	E. I., E. B. S. & B. N.	21	21	
		Howrah District	" B. N. & H. A. . . . .	...	...
		Champeran District . . . . .	" " . . . . .	...	...
		Chupra Town	B. & N. W. . . . .	...	...
		Saran District	" "	188	188	
		Gaya Town	E. I. "	6	6	
		Gaya District	" "	30	14	
	Chota Nagpur.	Muzaffarpur District	B. & N. W.	18	18	
		Darbhanga Town	" "	12	7	
		Darbhanga District	" "	10	6	
		Shahabad "	E. I. "	147	162	
	Patna City . . . . .	" " . . . . .	...	...
	Patna District	" "	338	301		
	Monghyr District	" "	25	15		
	Bhagalpur . . . . .	" " . . . . .	...	...
Total				795	738	

(b) Including 3 imported seizures and 2 imported deaths.

(c) " 9 " " 3 " deaths.

(d) " 7 " " 3 " deaths.

(e) Including 6 imported seizures and 4 imported deaths.

(f) " 13 " " 10 " deaths.

(g) " 9 " " 6 " deaths.

(h) " 3 " " 3 " "

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
United Provinces.	Allahabad	Allahabad City	E. I.	8	6
		Allahabad District	E. I., O. & R., B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	64	66
		Cawnpore City	"	823	786
		Cawnpore District	E. I. " " " "	1	4
		Fatehpur "	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	2*	1*
		Banda "	G. I. P. " " " "	34	33
		Jhansi City . . . . .	" " " "	...	...
		Jhansi District . . . . .	" " " "	...	...
	Benares	Benares Cantonment	B. & N. W. & O. & R. . . . .	...	...
		Benares City . . . . .	" " " "	...	...
		Benares District	B. & N. W. & E. I. . . . .	...	...
		Balla "	B. & N. W.	113	113
		Jaunpur City	O. & R.	36	33
		Jaunpur District	E. I. & B. & N. W. . . . .	...	...
		Ghazipur "	E. I.	12	12
		Mirzapur City . . . . .	" " " "	...	...
	Fyzabad	Mirzapur District . . . . .	" " " "	...	...
		Bahraich District	B. & N. W.	42	41
		Gonda "	O. & R.	54	48
		Partabgarh " . . . . .	" " " "	...	...
		Sultanpur "	O. & R.	2	2
		Ajodhia "	" " " "	41	29
		Fyzabad City	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	185	181
		Fyzabad District . . . . .	" " " "	...	...
	Gorakhpur	Bara Banki Town . . . . .	" " " "	...	...
		Bara Banki District . . . . .	" " " "	...	...
		Azamgarh City	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	105	102
		Azamgarh District	B. & N. W. " " " "	27	13
		Gorakhpur City	" " " "	70	28
	Meerut	Gorakhpur District	" " " "	16	21
		Basti " . . . . .	" " " "	...	...
		Meerut City	N. W.	4	1
		Meerut Cantonment	" O. & R. & E. I.	1	1
		Meerut District	" " " "	46	46
		Muzaffarnagar City	E. I.	20	20
		Muzaffarnagar District	O. & R. . . . .	...	...
		Aligarh "	" " " "	1	...
	Lucknow	Saharanpur "	O. & R. & N. W. . . . .	...	...
		Hardwar Union	O. & R. . . . .	...	...
		Roorkee Town . . . . .	" " " "	...	...
		Bulandshahr District . . . . .	" " " "	...	...
		Unao District	O. & R.	12	12
		Lucknow City	O. & R., B. & N. W. & R. K.	26	22
		Lucknow District	" " " "	58	31
		Hardoi "	O. & R. . . . .	...	...
	Agra	Rae Bareilly "	R. K.	161	167
		Sitapur "	" " " "	4	3
		Kheri " . . . . .	" " " "	...	...
		Etawah City	E. I.	75	75
		Etawah District	B., B. & C. I.	5	4
		Fatehgarh "	" " " "	18	16
		Farrukhabad Town . . . . .	" " " "	...	...
	Rohilkhand	Farrukhabad District	B., B. & C. I., G. I. P. & E. I. . . . .	...	...
		Mainpuri " . . . . .	" " " "	...	...
		Agra City . . . . .	" " " "	...	...
		Agra District . . . . .	" " " "	...	...
	Kumaun	Bareilly City	R. & K. . . . .	...	...
		Bareilly District	R. & K. . . . .	...	...
		Shahjahanpur "	" & O. & R. . . . .	...	...
	Punjab	Bijnor " . . . . .	" " " "	...	...
		Naini Tal " . . . . .		R. & K. . . . .	...	...
Punjab	Jullundur	Jullundur District	N. W.	107	72
		Hoshiarpur "	" " " "	84	87
		Ferozepur "	N. W. & B., B. & C. I.	23	14
		Kangra " . . . . .	" " " "	...	...
	Lahore	Amritsar City	N. W.	38	22
		Amritsar District	" " " "	99	51
		Gurdaspur "	" " " "	1	1
		Lahore " . . . . .	" " " "	...	...
	Total			2,066	1,917
			

* Imported.

Presidency of Province.	Division.	Districts and Statcs. and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Punjab	Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi District	N. W.	12	10
		Gujrat	"	29	20
		Gujranwala	"	109	91
		Sialkot	"	225	130
		Shahpur	"	53	29
		Jhelum	"	33	14
	Multan	Jhang	"	6	2
		Multan	"	...	...
		Montgomery	"	...	...
		Mianwali	"	...	...
	Delhi	Gurgaon	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Delhi	E. I., O. & R., B., B. & C. I., N. W. & S. P.	...	...
		Hissar	B., B. & C. I.	171	156
		Karnal	E. I.	42	28
		Ludhiana	N. W.	639	400
		Umballa	N. W. & E. I.	181	98
		Rohtak	S. P.	...	...
		Patiala City	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.)	...	...
Central Provinces (including Berar).	Nerbudda	Patiala State	N. W., E. I., B., B. & C. I. & J. B.	39	26
		Kapurthala State	N. W.	4	3
		Kalsia	E. I.	...	...
			Total	1,895	1,223
	Nagpur	Nimar District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	(c) 24	(e) 12
		Hoshangabad	G. I. P.	(c) 282	(e) 277
		Narsingpur Town	"	(f) 48	(f) 32
		Narsingpur District	"	(f) 325	(f) 266
		Chhindwara	"	...	...
		Khandwa Town	B. B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	(d) 12	12
		Betul District	"	...	...
		Nagpur City	B. N. & G. I. P.	530	457
		Nagpur District	"	(f) 332	(f) 314
		Waruha Town	"	(d) 34	28
	Jubbulpur	Wardha District	G. I. P.	(a) 14	(a) 9
		Chanda	"	12	12
		Bhandara	B. N.	(b) 51	(b) 44
		Balaghat	"	3	1
		Jubbulpore Town	E. I. & G. I. P.	(c) 5	(c) 4
		Jubbulpore District	E. I. & G. I. P.	(b) 123	(b) 12
		Damoh	"	...	...
		Saugor Cantonment	"	...	...
		Saugor Town	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
		Saugor District	"	...	...
	Chhattisgarh.	Seoni	"	...	...
		Mandla	"	...	...
		Bilaspur	B. N.	...	...
		Raipur	B. N.	...	...
		Sambalpur	"	...	...
		Akola	G. I. P.	(h) 119	(h) 93
		Buldana	"	(f) 1	(f) 2
		Wun	"	...	...
		Basim	"	(f) 15	(f) 15
		Amraoti	G. I. P.	238	220
Assam	Assam Valley	Ellichpur	"	52	49
		Yeotmal	"	...	...
Coorg	...		Total	2,240	1,945
Mysore State.	...	Dibrugarh Town (Lakhimpur District)	D. S.	...	...
			Total	...	...
Mysore State.	...	Bangalore City	S. M. & Madras	79	65
		Bangalore Civil and Military Station	"	171	139
		Bangalore District	"	114	94
		Mysore City	S. M.	121	92
		Mysore District	"	95	61
		Kolar	Madras & S. M.	91	57
		Kolar Gold Fields	"	28	20
		Tumkur District	S. M.	33	24
		Shimoga	"	47	27
		Chitaldrug	"	15	15
		Kadur	"	44	31
		Hasan	"	23	17
			Total	861	662

(a) Including 9 imported seizures and 5 imported deaths.

(b) " 7 " " " 7 " "

(c) Imported.

(d) " 1 " seizure.

(e) " 2 imported seizures and 2 imported deaths.

(f) Including 1 imported seizure and 1 imported death.

(g) " 12 imported seizures and 13 imported deaths.

(h) " 4 " " 13

(i) Including 2 imported seizures and 1 imported death.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Hyderabad State.	...	Aurangabad District	N. G. S.	129	116
		Bir	G. I. P. & Barai	344	265
		Hyderabad "	N. G. S. . . . .	...	...
		Indur " . . . . .	" . . . . .	...	...
		Usmanabad "	G. I. P. & Barai	268	243
		Lingapur "	S. M.	189	169
		Parbhani "	G. I. P.	28	23
		Ralchur "	"	18	14
		Gulburga "	G. I. P. & N. G. S.	17	13
		Nander "	N. G. S. . . . .	...	...
Total			993	843	
Central India.	...	Indore City	B., B. & C. I.	59	59
		Indore State	"	363	329
		Ujjain City	B. B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	4	3
		Gwalior State	"	126	113
		Dhar State	"	8	2
		Bhopal City	G. I. P.	169	169
		Rhopal State	"	85	85
		Mhow Cantonment	B., B. & C. I. (Rajputana Malwa)	2	1
		Nimach "	"	17(b)	7(b)
		Indore Residency . . . . .	" . . . . .	...	...
		Rutlam City	B., B. & C. I. . . . .	...	...
		Rutlam State	"	26(b)	16(b)
		Dewas Town	"	43	39
		Dewas State	"	7	6
		Sehore	G. I. P.	76	74
		Sarilana "	"	20	13
		Jhabua "	B. B. & C. I.	7	6
		Jaora "	"	1	2
		Jaora Town	"	100	91
		Agar Military Station	"	4	8
Total			1,117	1,025	
(c) Rajputana	...	Ajmer District	B., B. & C. I. . . . .	...	...
		Mewar State . . . . .	" . . . . .	...	...
		Chitor (Udaipur State) . . . . .	" . . . . .	...	...
		Tonk State	B., B. & C. I. . . . .	...	...
		Marwar " . . . . .	" . . . . .	...	...
		Jaipur " . . . . .	" . . . . .	...	...
		Kishengarh Town . . . . .	" . . . . .	...	...
Bikanir "	"		
Total			.	...
Kashmir.	...	Hamirpur-Sidhan (Akhaur Tahsil) . . . . .	" . . . . .	...	...
		Jammu City	"	30	21
		Jammu Province	N. W. . . . .	...	...
		Jammu District	"	1	1
Total			31	24	
N. W. F. Province	...	Abbottabad Town . . . . .	" . . . . .	...	...
		Hazara District	"	45	44
		Total			45	44
Baluchistan.	...	Sonmiani	N. W. . . . .	...	...
		Hirok . . . . .	" . . . . .	...	...
		Total			.
GRAND TOTAL				22,041	17,617

(a) Figures from 17th to 23rd November 1903.

(b) Figures for week ending 21st November 1903.

(c) Figures not received.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India



The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,
ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULA-
TIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUN-
CILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 57,
AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 4th Decem-
ber, 1903.

PRESENT :

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Raleigh, C.S.I., *presiding*.
The Hon'ble Sir E. F.G. Law, K.C.M.G., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. R. Elles, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. Arundel, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir Denzil Ibbetson, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur B. K. Bose, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. W. Cruickshank, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. Cable.
The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. S. P. Lely, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. Adamson, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. Pedler, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. B. Bilderbeck.
The Hon'ble Mr. D. M. Hamilton.

NEW MEMBERS.

The Hon'ble MR. GOPAL KRISHNA GOKHALE, the Hon'ble NAWAB SAIYID MUHAMMAD SAHIB BAHADUR, the Hon'ble MR. LELY, the Hon'ble MR. ADAMSON, the Hon'ble MR. PEDLER, the Hon'ble MR. BILDERBECK and the Hon'ble MR. HAMILTON took their seats as Additional Members of Council.

MADRAS COAST LIGHTS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD LAW moved that the Bill to authorize the levy of dues on vessels for the provision of lights on the coast of the Province of Madras be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh, the Hon'ble Mr. Cable, the Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad, the Hon'ble Mr. Adamson, the Hon'ble Mr. Hamilton and the mover.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN OFFICIAL SECRETS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ARUNDEL moved that the Bill to amend the Indian Official Secrets Act, 1889, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh, the Hon'ble Major-General Sir Edmond Elles, the Hon'ble Sir Denzil Ibbetson, the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur B. K. Bose, the Hon'ble Mr. Cruickshank, His Highness the Agha Khan, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale and the mover.

The Hon'ble NAWAB SAIYID MUHAMMAD SAHIB BAHADUR said :—" Sir, no one who opposes this Bill has any desire whatever to encourage malpractices or dishonest acts which will be prejudicial to the interests and the policy of the State. The general opposition to this Bill is due to the extremely vague provisions contained in the proposed amendments to section 3 of the existing Act. These provisions can be made applicable to any act having anything to do with any Government office, however innocent it may be. The Bill gives considerable room for oppression by the Police, and in what way power is being wrongfully used by the Police is well known to Government now after the sitting of the Police Commission. It is extremely amazing that the mere entry into any Government office from the Secretariat down to the taluq office, should be liable to be made a cognizable and non-bailable offence. It is a well known principle of law that an act is not criminal unless the intention too is criminal, but under the present Bill the very objectionable position is taken, namely, that the act itself is considered an offence, whatever may be the motive and however innocent it may be.

"One would naturally think that great precautions should be taken for keeping perfect secrecy in the naval and military affairs of Government, but it would be difficult to conceive of many matters which should be kept perfectly secret in the civil administration of a fair and benign Government like that of the British. The proposed amendments to section 3 of the Act, especially sub-section (1), sub-head (a), make the offence so vague in its description that it should necessarily be made bailable and non-cognizable to prevent people being unnecessarily harassed and the personal liberty of subjects being lightly dealt with. The salient provision of the existing law requiring the previous sanction of the Government for instituting criminal proceedings against any person contained in section 5 of the Act should not, I submit, in any way be modified. Under this Bill no such sanction is necessary to start any such proceedings, but such sanction is necessary only for proceeding with the trial of any person against whom action had already been commenced. Even if the Government does not give its consent for proceeding with the trial of any person in any particular case, still the annoyance caused to such person by criminal proceedings being merely instituted against him, though he is let off for want of such consent, will indeed be very great. This Bill should in my opinion be dropped altogether, as no clear case has been made out, and sufficient cause has not been shown for passing it. It is legislation of this kind that causes unnecessary irritation in the minds of the people, and it is highly desirable that Government should avoid it."

The Hon'ble MR. GOKHALE said :—" Sir, this Bill, both in its principle and its details, is open to such grave objection that it is a matter for profound regret that Government should ever have thought of introducing the measure. The *Englishman*, in a recent issue, describes the Bill as calculated to Russianize the Indian Administration, and says that 'it is incon-

ceivable that such an enactment can be placed on the Statute book even in India.' This, no doubt, is strong language, but, I think, it is none too strong, and in view of the quarter from which it comes, it should give Government pause. Fourteen years ago, when the Indian Official Secrets Act was passed, there was no discussion in the Council, as the measure was introduced and passed at Simla. But there were two considerations in its favour: First, that a similar Act had already been passed in England and it was applicable to all the dominions of His Majesty, including India, and so the Indian Act was a mere Indian edition of the English Law already in force in India; and, secondly, it related principally to Naval and Military secrets, and it could be argued that as such secrets concerned questions of the country's safety, it was necessary for Government to have drastic powers for preventing their disclosure. The present Bill, however, proposes to make alterations of so astounding a nature in that Act that it is difficult to speak of them with that restraint which should characterize all utterances in this Chamber. To state the matter briefly, the Bill proposes to make three principal changes in the old Act: First, it proposes to place Civil matters on a level with Naval and Military matters; secondly, in place of the present provision that a person, who enters an office *for the purpose of wrongfully obtaining information*, is liable to be punished under the Act, it is now proposed to enact that whoever, 'without lawful authority or permission (the proof whereof shall be upon him),' goes to a Government office, commits an offence under the Act; and, thirdly, it is proposed to make all offences under the Act cognizable and non-bailable. Now, Sir, it is difficult to imagine that any responsible officer of Government conversant, in any degree, with the administration of the country, and possessing the least regard for the professed character of British rule, could have drafted these amendments. Take the first proposal to place Civil matters on a level with Naval and Military matters. The Civil administration of the country ranges from the highest concerns of State policy which engage the attention of the Viceroy down to the pettiest detail of the routine work of a village official. The word 'Secret' is nowhere defined, and it must, therefore, include all official information not authoritatively notified by the Government to the public. And I want to know if it is seriously intended to make the publication of even the most trivial news in connection with this vast civil administration of the country penal—such news, for instance, as the transfer of a Government officer from one place to another—unless it has first appeared in a Government resolution or any other official notification. And yet this would be the effect of the proposed amendment. The *Englishman* calls this Russianizing the administration, and he is entitled to the thanks of the public for his powerful criticism, which is also disinterested. For the Bill, even if it becomes law, will not, in practice, affect him or the other editors of Anglo-Indian papers. I would like to see the official who would venture to arrest and march to the police thana the editor of an Anglo-Indian paper. But so far as Indian editors are concerned, there are, I fear, officers in this country, who would not be sorry for an opportunity to march whole battalions of them to the police thana. It is dreadful to think of the abuse of authority which is almost certain to result from this placing of Indian editors, especially the smaller ones among them, so completely at the mercy of those whom they constantly irritate or displease by their criticism. It might be said that, while Government have no objection to the unauthorized publication of official news of minor importance, they certainly want to prevent the publication of papers, such as the confidential circulars about the wider employment of Europeans and Eurasians in the Public Service, which were published by some of the Indian papers last year. Now, in the first place, the Bill does not distinguish between matters of smaller and greater importance. And, secondly, even on the higher ground on which the measure may be sought to be defended, I submit that the Bill, if passed into law, will do incalculable mischief. I think, Sir, that in a country like India, while Naval and Military secrets require to be protected, if anything, with even greater strictness than in England, the very reverse is the case with matters concerning the Civil administration. The responsibility of the Government to the people in this country is merely moral—it is not legal; as in the West. There is no machinery here, as in Western countries, to secure that

the interests of the general public will not be sacrificed in favour of a class. The criticism of the Indian Press is the only outward check operating continuously upon the conduct of a bureaucracy, possessing absolute and uncontrolled power. I can understand the annoyance caused to the officers of Government by the publication of circulars, such as were made public last year. But are Government wise in permitting this feeling of annoyance to so influence them as to make them come forward with a proposal to close an obvious safety-valve and drive popular discontent inwards? The proper and only remedy worthy of the British Government, for whatever is really deplorable in the present state of things is, not to gag newspapers as proposed in this Bill, but to discourage the issue of confidential circulars which seek to take away in the dark what has been promised again and again in Acts of Parliaments, the Proclamations of Sovereigns, and the responsible utterances of successive Viceroys. From the standpoint of the rulers, no less than that of the ruled, it will be most unfortunate if Indian papers were thus debarred from writing about matters which agitate the Indian community most. What happened, for instance, last year, when those circulars were published? For some time before their publication, the air was thick with the rumour that Government had issued orders to shut out Indians from all posts in the Railway Department, carrying a salary of Rs. 30 and upwards a month. It was impossible to believe a statement of this kind, but it was not possible to contradict it effectively when it was practically on every tongue. The damage done to the prestige of Government was considerable, and it was only when the circulars were published that the exact position came to be understood. The circulars, as they stood, were bad enough in all conscience, but they were not so bad as the public had believed them to be. What was laid down in them was not that Indians were to be shut out from all appointments higher than Rs. 30 a month, but that Eurasians and Europeans were to have, as far as practicable, a preference in making appointments to such posts. The fear that such lamentable departures from the avowed policy of Government might be dragged into the light of day acts at present as an effective check on the adoption of unjust measures, and I think it will have a disastrous effect on the course of administration, if this check were to be done away with, and nothing better substituted in its place. As regards the second amendment, which would make a man's merely going to an office, without lawful authority or permission, an offence, I am sure Government have not considered what this will mean in practice. A very large amount of the work of lower officials is transacted by the people concerned going to their offices without permission expressly obtained. Petitioners, for instance, often have to go to offices for making inquiries about what has happened to their petitions—they rarely receive written replies—and it will now be in the power of any police-officer to get a man, against whom he has a grudge or from whom he wants to extort anything, into trouble by alleging that he had gone to an office of Government 'without lawful authority.' This will be putting a most dangerous power into the hands of the lower police, about whose character, as a class, the less said, the better. Even an innocent friendly visit by a private individual to an official friend of his at the latter's office can, under this Bill, be construed into an offence. I am sure nothing could be farther from the intention of Government, and I am astonished that greater care was not taken in drafting the Bill to confine it to the object Government had in view. Lastly, it is proposed to make offences under this Act cognizable and non-bailable—which means that a person charged with an offence under this Act is to be arrested at once, but he is not to be liberated on bail—and yet there is to be no trial till the sanction of the Local Government has been obtained. This may take weeks and even months, and finally it may never be accorded, and the person arrested is all the while to rot in detention. I cannot understand how a procedure so abhorrent to ordinary notions of fairness should have commended itself to Government. The only redeeming feature in this most deplorable business is that among the opinions which the Government of India have received from their own officers, there are some that strongly deprecate the measure—at least in its more serious aspects. And I think it is a matter for special satisfaction that the Government of Bengal has spoken out so plainly against placing Civil matters on a level with the Naval and Military. Sir, I protest against the very introduction of this Bill. I protest against the spirit in which it has been conceived. I protest against its provisions generally. And as I cannot imagine any possible amendment of the measure which can make it acceptable

to me, my only course is to vote against this motion to refer it to a Select Committee."

The Hon'ble MR. ARUNDEL said:—"If I had been aware of the intention of the Hon'ble Members who have spoken, to address the Council at this stage, and had been favoured with the remarks they proposed to offer, I should have been in a better position to comment, as I should have been glad to do, on the arguments they have brought forward against the Bill. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale objects to the Bill both in principle and in detail. On the question of principle, I will allude to one subject on which it will be admitted by all that the law should empower secrecy to be maintained when in the opinion of Government the public interests so require. I refer to political matters in which it may be of great importance that pending questions should be conducted confidentially. Into other matters of principle I will not now enter. As regards the details of the measure these are the very matters for the discussion and consideration of which it is proposed to appoint the Select Committee. A considerable number of criticisms have been sent in, and these will receive careful consideration at the hands of the Select Committee, and I am not without hope that as the result, important objections that have been raised will be met, and that a general approbation of the Bill will not be wanting."

The Hon'ble MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EDMOND ELLES said:—"I should like to ask the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale whether he intends to oppose the Bill in its military aspect as well as in its civil aspect because I understood him to say he would oppose the Bill altogether."

The Hon'ble MR. GOKHALE said:—"Not in its military aspect."

The motion was put and agreed to.

ANCIENT MONUMENTS PRESERVATION BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR DENZIL IBBETSON moved that the Bill to provide for the preservation of Ancient Monuments and of objects of archaeological, historical or artistic interest be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh, the Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur, His Highness the Agha Khan, the Hon'ble Mr. Lely, the Hon'ble Mr. Adamson, the Hon'ble Mr. Morison and the mover. He said:—"I should explain that neither with regard to this Bill nor to another Bill respecting which I am about to make a similar motion have the opinions of all the authorities consulted been received, but it is thought desirable to constitute the Committee at once in order that they may be in a position to begin work as soon as the papers are ready."

The motion was put and agreed to.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR DENZIL IBBETSON moved that the Bill to provide for the constitution and control of co-operative credit societies be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh, the Hon'ble Sir Edward Law, the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur B. K. Bose, the Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur, the Hon'ble Mr. Cruickshank, the Hon'ble Mr. Lely, the Hon'ble Mr. Adamson and the mover.

The Hon'ble NAWAB SAIYID MUHAMMAD SAHIB BAHADUR said:—"Sir, I desire at the outset to congratulate the Government on their undertaking a project of legislation, as the one now before us, for the establishment of co-operative credit societies in India, a measure inspired by beneficent motives for the welfare of the agricultural population. As Sir Antony MacDonnell's Commission observed a large hope for the future of agriculture in India lies in the

establishment of mutual credit societies and, though there might be difference of opinion as to the details of the Bill, the people of this vast continent cannot but receive the measure in a spirit of thankfulness and hope. It is now more than twenty years that the idea of establishing agricultural banks for the relief of rural indebtedness took practical shape and found favour with the authorities in India. In the Bombay-Deccan the agriculturists had during the seventies become hopelessly involved in debt which led to serious agrarian outbreaks, and a Relief Act intended to disarm the money-lenders was passed. But the Act was found to be ineffectual, the ryot continued to live a hand-to-mouth existence, while the business of the money-lender was paralyzed as he was unable to recover even the interest on his loans, and there was actually a total disorganization of rural credit. The people of Poona set on foot a movement for the establishment of an Agricultural Bank in the Deccan. I need hardly add that the task was a stupendous one. While, on the one hand, provision had to be made for the settlement of old debts, on the other hand, friendly relations between the money-lenders and the agriculturists had to be restored and the support of the capitalists had to be secured; and most important of all concessions necessary for the practical success of the whole scheme had to be obtained from Government. The scheme took a practical shape in 1882, and the result so far was entirely due to Sir William Wedderburn, who took a great interest in the scheme. The ryots welcomed the proposal, the money-lenders agreed to co-operate and capitalists came forward and undertook to finance the Bank. The Governor of Bombay, Sir James Ferguson, was favourably disposed to grant the concessions asked for, and when the scheme was finally submitted to the Government of India, it received the most sympathetic attention of the Viceroy the Marquis of Ripon and his distinguished Finance Minister Sir Evelyn Baring (now Lord Cromer). In submitting the proposal for the sanction of the Home authorities, the Government of India stated that the object in view was to make a practical experiment with the hope if the system was successful it would spread whenever needed and prove of incalculable benefit to the whole country. The Marquis of Ripon and his colleagues attached the greatest importance to the experiment, and in soliciting the sanction of the Secretary of State they stated 'We are anxious to give effect to a scheme which we believe to be advocated on purely disinterested grounds, which can under the experimental conditions proposed, be carefully watched and which is likely, if successful, to be productive of much benefit to the country'. It looked as though a bright future was dawning on the agricultural population, but the hope was only short-lived as the Secretary of State declared himself against the experiment. As observed by Mr. (now Sir Frederick) Nicholson 'great measures are always impossible till they are found to be successful, and success depends upon incessant experiment, perseverance and courage; the problem is insoluble till it is attacked in actual experiment.' It is therefore to be greatly deplored that a measure which was put before the Secretary of State under such happy auspices should have been shelved. After the departure of Lord Ripon from India the matter did not receive that sympathetic consideration which it so richly deserved. In 1891, however, Lord Wenlock placed Sir Frederick Nicholson on special duty for the purpose of enquiring into the possibility of introducing in the Madras Presidency a system of agricultural or other land banks so as to enable the vast agricultural population to obtain the money they require on more easy terms than they were able to do so. In a lucid report so truly characterized by Sir Denzil Ibbetson as a 'monument of research and a perfect storehouse of information,' Sir Frederick emphasized the necessity for the establishment of village banks in the Madras Presidency, and urged that such banks need to be encouraged and regulated by the State. Briefly, he recommended that the articles of association must be subject to scrutiny; the limit of liability extended; an independent audit prescribed; the issue of debentures permitted; investment of a portion of the capital in Government securities made compulsory; reduction of stamp and registration charges; privilege of free postage in correspondence with officials; distraint and sale without intervention of a Court; priority in claim of loans granted for land improvement; partial exemption of shares and deposits from

attachment and the supervision of the banks by a Government official. Over and above all he considered that State subventions or guarantees were necessary. Before the submission of the report Lord Wenlock who took an interest in the experiment had left these shores and the succeeding administration did not evince that sympathy for the agricultural population to which they were entitled by the position which the Indian Government had always assumed in their relation with the ryots. The Government of Madras considered that independence of State aid should be the guiding principle of any system of co-operative village banks in the Madras Presidency, and that no amendment of the law governing the formation and working of companies such as that advocated by Sir Frederick was necessary as in their opinion neither in the law nor in the Government nor in the state of society were there any obstacles to the establishment of any class of bank or benefit society. The decision of the Madras Government therefore was unfortunate and led to further delay in the inauguration of a much needed reform. It was thus left to the administration of His Excellency Lord Curzon to initiate under legal sanction and executive encouragement a measure which in the fulness of time will confer on the agricultural population of India inestimable benefits.

"Sir, in the Province to which I belong the average holding of each ryot is approximately seven acres, and as nearly ten acres of ordinary dry land is necessary to procure the subsistence of the ryot and his family, it is clear that the average holding is insufficient to maintain the ryot population in health and comfort. It must also be remembered that nearly 66 per cent. of the total holdings are less than five acres, and the ryots cannot even in times of plenty secure the necessary means of subsistence from their lands. The progressive sub-division of holdings inherent in the system of ryot-proprietorship and the Hindu and Mahomedan Law of Succession are tending to diminish still further the extent of the ryots' holdings. In these circumstances, the ryot population of Southern India is even in times of plenty in a miserable condition, and it is therefore no wonder that the failure of the monsoon brings about famine or widespread starvation. When we find that in times of famine, owing to the competition for the little employment when agricultural operation falls off, the rates of wages offered and accepted is generally below the ordinary or customary rate, it is self-evident that the ryot has absolutely no chance of obtaining a decent living by becoming a labourer.

"Half a century ago the establishment of Agricultural Banks and Co-operative Credit Societies was first initiated in Germany and was grafted subsequently in most of the European countries. These Banks have conferred great boons on the rural and urban population, and the measure now before the Council cannot therefore strictly be called an experiment, as the efficacy of the Banks for relieving the peasant indebtedness has been established beyond doubt wherever they have been introduced.

"It is proposed in the Bill to empower the rural societies to borrow with the sanction of the Registrar and the approval of the Collector. The Societies can lend money only to their members, but an urban society may lend to a rural society in the same district. I observe that the lending should be on personal credit only, and that a loan on mortgage is absolutely prohibited. This seems to me to be a vital objection, as loans for land improvement and certain other objects must be long-term loans which are not likely to be granted except on security of immoveable property. In the case of rural societies loans on the security of immoveable property, I submit, should be allowed.

"I doubt the expediency of prohibiting the lending of money on pledge of jewels and such other moveable property. The grounds on which the prohibition has been made are that the lending of money on such pledge is not one of the proper functions of the societies under contemplation, while the adoption of this line of business might introduce complications into its management and accounts that would materially imperil success. In places where there are facilities available for the proper valuation and pledge of jewels, it appears to me that it would be safe to grant loans on the security of these valuables, and as a matter of fact, the advancing of money on pledge of jewels to members forms part of the transaction of the Madras Funds or Nidhis which are now in existence throughout

the Presidency. At any rate, the matter seems one which may be left to be decided with reference to particular tracts, as any hard-and-fast rule will prevent the temporary accumulation of the large amount of capital locked up in jewels and ornaments throughout the Presidency.

"The only other point I wish to bring to the notice of the Council, is in regard to the encouragement and help which the Government is prepared to give for these societies. The Government of India proposes to exempt for the present their profits and operations from the Income-tax, Stamp Duties and Registration Fees, and to authorize them to open public accounts in the Post Office Savings Banks. As regards financial assistance the Bill is silent on the point, but the Government of India recognize that such assistance may be necessary and have left the matter to be regulated by executive order. In introducing the Bill Sir Denzil Ibbetson expressed the opinion that no real advance will be made without the active encouragement and assistance of Government, and that they will be prepared to advance money to rural societies in even fifties of rupees, subject to the condition that the total advance shall at no time exceed the total of the amount subscribed or deposited by the members of the society, or a limit of Rs. 2,000 in the case of any single society. While the public will be thankful for the concessions vouchsafed by the Government of India, I beg to submit that they are not sufficiently liberal to ensure a thorough success of the scheme. It must be remembered that true banking operation is a new plant which will have to be carefully nurtured, and people who embark on such an enterprise will have to overcome great many obstacles. Under the circumstances, it seems to me that the Government should be pleased to give more liberal help than what has been proposed. In Egypt, Lord Cromer has found it necessary to advance large sums of money for helping the peasant to get out of the clutches of the money-lender. If the Government cannot render large financial help the guarantee system which has been found to be necessary in the case of railways and other public undertakings might well be tried in the case of these banks. As the mainstay of Indian finance is the land-revenue there is nothing more fitting than risking a small fraction of the tax in helping the agriculturalists, and in my opinion, the risk will not be very great.

"I have made these suggestions regarding the provisions of the Bill, in the hope, that they will receive careful consideration in the Committee, and I strongly support the introduction of such a beneficial measure, and I have no doubt that the Bill would be hailed by all interested in the welfare of the agricultural population of India."

The Hon'ble SIR DENZIL IBBETSON said :—"I am gratified to find that the principle upon which our proposals rest has the approval of the Hon'ble Member. As regards the criticisms in detail which he has put forward, this is not the time to discuss them. As I said when I introduced the Bill, the Government is approaching the whole subject with an exceedingly open mind, and I will take care that the views of the Hon'ble Member receive careful consideration in the Select Committee."

The motion was put and agreed to.

12. CENTRAL PROVINCES CIVIL COURTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ARUNDEL moved for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Civil Courts in the Central Provinces. He said :—"This Bill is intended to consolidate the law relating to Civil Courts in the Central Provinces, and to introduce certain amendments the necessity for which was foreshadowed when the Bill which became the Central Provinces Civil Courts (Amendment) Act, 1901, was under consideration. The main alterations proposed are—

- (a) the separation, as far as practicable, of the civil from the criminal and revenue branches of the administration, and

(b) the provision that appeals in suits where the value exceeds Rs. 5,000. shall lie direct from the District Court to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, and not as heretofore to the Divisional Court.

"The first is provided for by the establishment of regular Civil Courts. The second follows the law in force in other Provinces, and, as it will throw an additional burden upon the already overworked Judicial Commissioner, the Bill provides for his relief by the appointment of a permanent Additional Judicial Commissioner, or of more than one, if at any future time the state of business should render further assistance necessary. The provisions here suggested are on the lines of similar laws in force elsewhere in British India.

"With regard to the first of the above alterations, I may observe that in the Central Provinces the separation of the functions of Civil Judge from those of the Magistrate and Revenue Officer has been a matter of gradual development. The first step was taken when by the enactment of the Civil Courts Act, 1885, Tahsildars were relieved by the appointment of Munsiffs. Deputy Commissioners were next relieved by the appointment of Civil Judges, at first in the more important districts only, but since 1895 in every district of the Provinces. In 1891, Judicial Assistants were appointed to relieve Commissioners of civil work, and by Act IV of 1901, the Judicial Assistants became Divisional Judges, and assumed the whole of the civil functions of the Commissioners. The purpose of the present Bill is to place the civil judicial arrangements thus gradually evolved on a permanent footing, and to assimilate the law in force in the Central Provinces to that obtaining elsewhere."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ARUNDEL introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. ARUNDEL moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the Central Provinces Gazette in English and in such other languages as the Local Government thinks fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 18th December, 1903.

CALCUTTA;
The 7th December, 1903.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
*Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.*

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 50.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 11th December 1903.

No. 815-M.—In modification of this office Notification No. 767-M, dated the 29th October 1903, it is hereby notified that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will arrive at Calcutta on Thursday, the 17th December 1903, at 4-17 P.M. (4-50 P.M. Calcutta time). The arrival at Calcutta will be public.

On arrival at the Howrah Railway Station, His Excellency will be received by the Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta, the Commissioner of Police for the Town of Calcutta, and the Magistrate of Howrah, and at Government House by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and Staff, the Chief Justice of Bengal, the Bishop of Calcutta, Members of His Excellency's Executive and Legislative Councils, Judges of the High Court, Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries to the Government of India, the General

Officer Commanding the Presidency District and Staff, all principal Civil and Military Officers, and other gentlemen who are desirous of attending.

A Guard of Honour of the East Indian Railway Volunteers will be drawn up on the platform of the Howrah Railway Station, and a Guard of Honour of Native Troops, with Band, outside the station.

The route taken will be by the Hooghly Bridge, Strand Road, Fairlie Place, Dalhousie Square, North, and Old Court House Street.

The Body-Guard and the Calcutta Light Horse will form His Excellency's escort.

A Royal Salute will be fired from the ramparts of Fort William as His Excellency alights from the train.

A Guard of Honour of British Infantry and of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles will be drawn up in front of the grand staircase of Government House.

Full dress will be worn by those entitled to wear uniform; Review Order by Military Officers. Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will appear in Morning Dress.

By command,

EVERARD BARING, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 11th December 1903.

No. 3739.—The following letters containing certain proposals for reducing the territorial jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal by transferring portions of it to adjacent Provinces, are published for general information:—

No. 3678, dated Calcutta, the 3rd December 1903.

From—H. H. RISLEY, Esq., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India,
To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

I am directed to address you on the subject of the desirability of reducing the territorial jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal with the object of lightening the excessive burden now imposed upon the Government by the increase of population, the expansion of commercial and industrial enterprise, and the growing complexity of all branches of the administration.

2. As long ago as 1868 Sir Stafford Northcote drew attention to the greatly augmented demands that the outlying portions of Bengal appeared to make on the time and labour of those concerned in the government of the province. He referred to the famine of 1866 as furnishing evidence of the defects of the existing system of government when exposed to the ordeal of a serious emergency, and among other methods of relieving the overtasked administration, he suggested the separation from Bengal proper of Assam and possibly of Orissa. In the discussions that followed the question was very thoroughly examined by a number of high authorities, and eventually it was decided that Orissa should remain attached to Bengal, but that Assam proper and certain other districts on the north-eastern frontier of Bengal should be formed into a separate Chief Commissionership directly under the Government of India. At the time when this decision was arrived at, the population of Bengal as then constituted was believed to be between 40 and 50 millions. The Census of 1872 showed it to be nearly 67 millions. With these figures before him Sir G. Campbell said, as Sir William Grey had said five years before, that the territories under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal were more than one man unaided could properly govern. Since then the population of Bengal, as it now stands, has risen to 78½ millions, and this increase has been accompanied by a considerable development of the material resources of the country, and a great extension of railways and other means of communication, while the spread of English education and the wider diffusion of the native press tend to increase litigation, to demand more precise methods of administration, to give greater publicity to the conduct of officials, and in every way to place a heavier strain upon the head of the Government and upon all ranks of his subordinates. In the opinion of the Government of India, the time has come when the relief of the Bengal Government must be regarded as an administrative necessity of the first order. And that relief can be afforded, not, as has been suggested on several

previous occasions, by organic changes in the form of Government, but only by actual transference of territory. It is unnecessary to refer to the circumstances which have brought about the great concentration of peoples (with a corresponding growth of administrative problems) in the deltaic regions that constitute the greater part of Lower Bengal. The fact is sufficient that at the present time the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is called upon to administer an area of 189,000 square miles (151,000 British territory) with a population of 78,493,000 (74,744,000 in British territory) and a gross revenue of 1,137 lakhs (land revenue 505 lakhs).

3. The Government of India believe it to be beyond dispute that this is too heavy a burden for any one man, and that it cannot be adequately discharged save at the expense of efficiency. A Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, if he spent the whole of the available season of the year in touring, could yet only succeed, during his term of office, in visiting a portion of his vast charge. As a matter of fact, it will commonly be found that places so important as Chittagong, Dacca, Cuttack, and Ranchi receive not more than a single hurried visit within the five years. The Lieutenant-Governor is generally expected to be in Calcutta during the winter months, from November to April, and there his time is taken up not only by social duties, which are onerous and which tend continually to increase, but by official or ceremonial functions in which he is called upon to play a leading part; while personal interviews occupy a large portion of his time. He is only able to undertake short and hurried excursions in his province at this, which is the most favourable season of the year: and the time that he devotes to his departments and to provincial administration is constantly being encroached upon by great Municipal and other problems. In the remaining seasons of the year he is unable to make up the deficit for which Calcutta has been responsible. The result of both these features, *viz.*, the hurried and necessarily incomplete tours of the Lieutenant-Governor through his province, and his overwhelming pre-occupations while he resides in the capital, is that in Bengal the work of Government has come to be less personal in its character than in any other Indian administration. Anywhere in India this would be a grave defect, but it is worst of all in a province where already, owing to the existence of the Permanent Settlement, there is wanting that link of close knowledge and mutual understanding between the district officer and the people that is supplied by an intimate familiarity with the Land Revenue settlement and administration. Thus in the province where personal rule is perhaps most required, there is least of it, and where the officers know least of the people, the Government knows least of its officers. This is a state of affairs that cannot be revolutionised in a moment, and perhaps cannot be revolutionised at all. But the one course that is practicable is to reduce the gravity of the mischief by curtailing its extent, and to afford the opportunity for increased contact between the administration and the people by easing the former's burden. Already in 1874 the same line of reasoning led, in spite of many contemporary protests, to the severance of Assam from Bengal. The result has undoubtedly been beneficial to both parties, and the experiment has been justified. The time has now come when it should be repeated on a larger scale. No question of loss of prestige or even of temporary sacrifice of advantage ought to stand in the way of a statesmanlike and far-sighted handling of the question. As in 1874, the main criterion of the action of Government should be the good of the districts and the people whom it is proposed to transfer, but behind this stands the paramount consideration that transference on a large scale has become an absolute necessity.

4. This curtailment can be effected only in two directions. The neighbouring provinces to Bengal are the United Provinces on the North-West, the Central Provinces on the West and South-West, Madras on the South, and Assam on the North-East and East. Proposals to take away Behar and add it to the area now known as the United Provinces have been put forward in former days, but are not now likely to be revived. Moreover, the Government of the United Provinces with 112,000 square miles (107,000 British territory) and 48,493,000 people (47,691,000 in British territory) to administer, has already in respect both of area and population a sufficiently heavy charge. Nor would the Government of India propose (apart from special reasons connected with the circumstances of the border districts) to add to the area or responsibilities of Madras. That Government is fully occupied with 151,000 square miles (141,000 British territory) and 42,397,000 people (38,209,000 in British territory).

5. There remain then the Central Provinces and Assam. Both are young and growing administrations, capable of sustaining a heavier charge. Both will profit rather than lose by an increase of responsibilities. It is in these two directions that relief to Bengal must be sought and a readjustment of boundaries applied.

6. In considering the question of possible transfers of territory from Bengal to the Central Provinces, the Governor General in Council will deal first with the relatively less important area of Chutia Nagpur. Chutia Nagpur consists of five British districts and a number of Tributary Mahals, ruled by small Native Chiefs. The total area is 43,000 square miles (27,000 British territory), population 5,901,000 (4,900,000 in British territory), and revenue of British districts 7½ lakhs. A large proportion of the inhabitants of this country consists of comparatively primitive people of aboriginal descent, who supply labourers to the coal-mines of Bengal, the tea-plantations of the Western Duars and Assam, and the jute or cotton mills on the Hughli. As far back as 1887, it was suggested that Chutia Nagpur should be transferred to the Central Provinces, but the proposal excepted the two districts

of Hazaribagh and Manbhum, the former bordering upon Behar and the latter upon Bengal, because of their greater affinities with Bengal characteristics. If Hazaribagh and Manbhum are both deducted from the area to be transferred to the Central Provinces, then the latter would receive in British territory 15,800 square miles and 2,421,000 people. If Manbhum alone is left to Bengal, the transfer to the Central Provinces would affect 22,000 square miles and 3,599,000 people. Bearing in mind the imperative necessity of affording relief to Bengal, the Government of India are disposed, other things being equal, to advocate the transfer to the Central Provinces of the larger rather than of the smaller area. On this question I am to invite a full expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion.

7. The arguments in favour of the transfer may be briefly summarised as follows:—

(i) In character and state of development the people of Chutia Nagpur correspond much more closely with those in the Central Provinces than with the population of Bengal.

(ii) The Bengal form of administration is too highly developed, too legalised, and too impersonal for backward tracts and primitive hill-tribes. This view is borne out by the experience of a series of outbreaks in recent years and by the difficulties met with in dealing effectively with the land tenures of this part of the province.

8. The considerations on the opposite side may be stated thus:—

(i) It will probably be represented that Chutia Nagpur is one of the few attractive Divisions in Bengal, the stations of Ranchi and Hazaribagh being situated 2,000 feet above the sea and possessing considerable climatic advantages. The Bengal Government will doubtless not fail to give to this view the importance to which it is entitled; but it is clearly not one that should exercise a determining effect in the decision of the Government of India.

(ii) There is a further argument that may perhaps be used in favour of leaving the District of Hazaribagh with Bengal. This is the existence in that district of some of the most valuable present or prospective coal-fields of Bengal (*e.g.*, Karharbari and Karanpura). The connection of this industry lies almost exclusively with Calcutta, and therein may be found a possible reason for the continuance of the present administrative tie. It is conceivable that the solution may be found in transferring a portion only of the district, so adjusted as to leave the principal coal-fields with Bengal. The same argument is capable of being used, although with less force, of the District of Palamau (containing the coal-field of Daltonganj); and the Lieutenant-Governor will know what value to attach to a plea for the association of these northern districts of Chutia Nagpur with Behar.

(iii) It may also perhaps be urged that Ranchi is nearer to Calcutta than to Nagpur, and that difficult ranges of hills separate Chutia Nagpur on the west from the Central Provinces. The fact is that Chutia Nagpur is more or less inaccessible from most directions. No administrative rearrangement can for the present alter this material fact. What the Government of India are concerned with, however, is the relief of its administrative rather than its physical isolation. If the people cannot be brought nearer to Government, it is at least desirable to bring Government nearer to them.

9. On a careful consideration of the foregoing arguments the Government of India are disposed to favour the transfer of Chutia Nagpur (except the District of Manbhum, and possibly part or the whole of Hazaribagh) with its Tributary Mahals to the Central Provinces. The only modification in this arrangement that may be required will be contingent upon the decision that may be arrived at concerning the Uriya-speaking peoples. If these are all to be concentrated, as is proposed below, in a single tract to be administered, not by the Central Provinces but by Bengal, then (supposing geographical conditions to render this practicable) it may be desirable to exclude such Uriya-speaking elements as there are in Chutia Nagpur, and to leave them with Bengal. They are contained almost exclusively in the District of Singhbhum, where there are 100,000 Uriya-speaking people out of a total population of 613,000. In the centre of that district 235,000 people speak a Munda language, named Ho, which in course of time will probably give place to Uriya. The retention of Singhbhum by Bengal would be facilitated by the existence on its eastern border of the large Bengali thana of Ghatsila (220,000 population).

10. I am next to pass to a discussion of the case of Orissa. The total area of Orissa is 24,000 square miles (9,800 British territory), population 6,290,000 (4,343,000 in British territory), land revenue 28 lakhs. A glance at the map will show that, while under existing conditions Orissa is somewhat of a projection from the south-western corner of Bengal, if the proposals already made as regards Chutia Nagpur are carried out, its physical detachment from the remainder of that province will be still more pronounced. These circumstances, added to others which will be mentioned, have always brought the case of Orissa under examination when the question of relief to Bengal has been raised, and its transfer to the Central Provinces has been suggested on several occasions. The reasons urged in favour of the change are the same now as they were then. They may be stated and criticised as follows:—

(i) There is a historical connection between Orissa and the Maratha tracts of the Central Provinces. This argument might be of some use as supporting other considerations that pointed in the same direction. But it will be generally admitted that it has no independent value, since the question now under consideration is concerned not with ancient history, but with present and future needs.

(ii) Orissa is a temporarily settled area (as are the whole of the Central Provinces), while the remainder of Bengal, with the exception of certain tracts in Chittagong which will probably be transferred, is under the Permanent Settlement. This is a very weighty consideration, and the Government of India do not underrate its value. But, in the present situation, wider considerations even than those of Land Revenue settlement and administration must prevail.

(iii) The national tongue of Orissa is Uriya, and as Uriya is the language spoken by 1½ millions of people in the Central Provinces (mainly in Sambalpur and the attached States), therefore it may be contended Orissa ought to be joined to the Central Provinces. The argument from language is, however, equally capable of being used as a still more convincing plea for the union of the smaller Uriya-speaking area with the larger; and it is in this sense that it will presently be employed.

11. On the other hand, the reasons which have always hitherto prevailed against the transfer are as follows:—

(i) Orissa has been for close upon a century under the Pungal administration. The prescription of a century is difficult to break, though not insurmountable. It is believed to be accompanied in the case of Orissa by a very strong feeling on the part of the educated and commercial classes in favour of the existing arrangements. This again is a condition that is capable of being overruled, but that requires a strong case of probable advantage to the severed unit in order to justify the change.

(ii) But in the case of Orissa the strongest argument against any such probable advantage is to be found in the recent completion of the East Coast Railway, which has now brought the province into far closer connection with Calcutta than would ever be possible with the Central Provinces. Cuttack, the capital of Orissa, is distant only 12 hours from Calcutta as against 20 from Nagpur, and even if a connection were made *via* Sambalpur, the latter distance would only be reduced by about ten hours. In these circumstances, Orissa now receives from Bengal a degree of attention that it could hardly expect to obtain from the Central Provinces; while the completion of the railway has greatly strengthened the commercial links that already attach the internal and maritime towns of Orissa with Calcutta.

(iii) The argument has sometimes been employed on paper that it would be a good thing to provide the Central Provinces with a maritime outlet. But it is weakened in this case by the fact that Orissa possesses no harbour that is capable of being turned into a port, Chandbally, the only possible claimant, being difficult of approach and comparatively unfrequented.

The balance of argument, as thus stated, appears to the Government of India to be on the whole decisive against the transfer of Orissa to the Central Provinces; although it is not desired to arrive at a final opinion, until the views of the Local Government, who are in a better position to represent local interests and necessities, have been fully heard.

12. The future of Orissa will not, however, be determined exclusively by a consideration of the points that have already been put forward. Other and wider issues are, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, involved. They embrace questions of race and language, in addition to or apart from the more arbitrary distinctions of administrative or territorial partition. Uriya has been already referred to as the prevalent language of Orissa both in the plain districts and in the Tributary Mahals. It is also the vernacular of a large surrounding area. This area comprises—

(a) Sambalpur and certain adjacent Feudatory States, now under the Central Provinces.

(b) A part of the Singbhum District of Chutia Nagpur, now under Bengal.

(c) The Ganjam District, now under Madras, in which, out of a total population of 1,689,000, 1,275,000 are Uriya-speaking.

(d) The Ganjam Agency Tracts, also administered by Madras, in which, out of a population of 321,000, 87,000 are Uriya-speaking. The majority (157,000) of the people of these tracts speak Khond, a Dravidian language which, as education spreads, is certain to give place to Uriya, while the speakers of Telugu number only 5,800.

(e) The Vizagapatam Agency Tracts, also under Madras, in which, out of a population of 850,000, 409,000 are Uriya-speaking. The Vizagapatam District proper is in a different position, since, out of a population of 2,082,000, only 30,000 are Uriya-speaking, and this area accordingly does not enter into the field of the present discussion.

13. The difficulties arising from the problem thus created have been for years a source of anxiety and trouble to the different provinces concerned. No official complaint has been received from Bengal, because the factor of its Uriya-speaking population has been one with which it has had to deal for a century, and to which it has learned to accommodate itself as best it could. The Central Provinces, on the other hand, have experienced such difficulties in connexion with the administration of Sambalpur, that the Chief Commissioner asked in 1901 to be relieved of that district altogether, and although the Government of India were

then unable to comply with the request, they were compelled to rescind a previous decision of 1895, which had proved unworkable in practice, and to restore Uriya as the Court language of Sambalpur. Similarly, the Government of Madras have repeatedly complained of the anxieties imposed upon the administration by the great diversity of languages (Uriya, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Canarese) with which Madras civilians are called upon to cope, and which render the transfer of officers from one part of the Presidency to another a matter in any case of great difficulty and often of positive detriment to the public interest. These disadvantages exercise an injurious effect not only upon the administration, but still more upon the people. Where the population speaking a distinct language and the area over which it is spoken are too small to constitute a substantial portion of a province, the foreign unit is almost of necessity neglected. Under ordinary conditions the Government is unable to retain in it a super or staff who have become acquainted with the local language, and with the local customs which invariably accompany it. It is often impossible to officer the subordinate staff from local sources, and foreigners have to be brought in who are ignorant alike of the people, their language, and their ways. The Government may order that the vernacular shall be the language of the Government offices and Courts; but since neither officers nor clerks know this vernacular properly, compliance with the order is often impracticable and almost always incomplete. Nowhere are these drawbacks more conspicuous than among the Uriya-speaking peoples distributed, as has been pointed out, between three administrations, and a source of constant anxiety to each. Hence in dealing with a question of this kind, it may be that the true criterion of territorial redistribution should be sought not in race but in language. Applying this test in the present case it is doubtful whether any positive distinction can be drawn between the Uriya-speaking peoples of the plains and those of the hills. The Uriya of Sambalpur is described indeed as a hybrid *patois*, as compared with the purer tongue of Orissa. No doubt there is some truth in this. Hillmen always talk a ruder dialect than plain-men, and uncivilised tribes than civilised peoples. But there is reason to believe that in the Eastern half of the Sambalpur District good Uriya is spoken, though in the west it gradually melts into Chhatisgarhi Hindi. In any case practical experience goes to show that the connection between a spoken language and its dialect or its *patois*, is a more potent ground of union than a purely racial difference is one of separation. The Uriya-speaking group in any case emerges as a distinct and unmistakable factor, with an identity and interests of its own.

14. The opinions of the members of this group have, on several occasions, been expressed in no uncertain sound. They entertain, so far as is known, no particular desire for the disruption of existing ties, as compared one with the other; but they entertain the strongest desire for the disruption of all such ties if by these means they can purchase the much greater advantage of linguistic union. They ask not so much to be taken away from Madras, with whose administration they are not believed to have grounds for complaint, or to be added to or taken away from the Central Provinces, or to remain under or be transferred to Bengal, as to be welded by the link of their common language into a single administrative whole. The Government of India have received a petition from the people of Ganjam in which they speak of themselves as dissociated from their Uriya brethren and of Orissa as "a limb separated from the body," and they pray, not for a patchwork redistribution, but that the Government of India "will be graciously pleased to bring together the scattered divisions inhabited by Uriya-speaking peoples, *i.e.*, Ganjam in Madras, Sambalpur in the Central Provinces, and Orissa in Bengal, under the Government of Bengal or under any one Government and one University." To the same effect is the prayer of Raja Baikuntha Nath of Balasore that "all the districts and States speaking the Uriya language be united together and placed under one common administration, no matter whether under Madras, Bengal, the Central Provinces, or a separate administration." The Government of India have further been informed on the best authority that even those among the people of Sambalpur who are most attached to the Central Provinces "would prefer to sever connection with the province to giving up their mother tongue." It is for unity on the basis of language, not for redistribution on the basis of administrative advantage, that all these memorialists plead. It is not contended that opinions may not be forthcoming on the opposite side. If they exist they will doubtless be evoked by the present discussion. So far, however, as any expression of local views has yet reached the Government of India, it coincides with the independent impression that has been formed by them.

15. On the grounds above stated the Government of India are disposed to unite the whole of the Uriya-speaking peoples, both hill and plain, under one administration, and to make that administration Bengal. In other words, they would add to Orissa the Uriya-speaking tracts of Sambalpur (615,941 Uriya-speaking people out of a total population of 829,698), and its Feudatory States, the Ganjam District (with the possible exception of one taluk in which Uriya is said not to be the prevalent language) and the Ganjam and Vizagapatam Agency Tracts. Such a scheme would solve the question of language once and for all. This change would relieve both the Central Provinces and Madras of a troublesome excrecence upon their administrative system: and it would result in handing over the Uriya problem to one Government alone, on a scale and with a unity that would admit of its being treated with consistency and efficiency.

16. If the objection be raised to this suggestion that, while in the earlier portion of this letter the Government of India advocated relief to Bengal, they are now proposing to add

to its burdens, the answer will be found in the far more important changes that will be explained in the remaining paragraphs.

17. The effect of the proposals hitherto sketched on the population of the Central Provinces is shown in the following statement :—

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

	Population in British Territory.	Total Population.	Population in British Territory.	Total Population.
Present Population	9,876,646	11,873,029		
<i>Gains.</i>				
Berar	2,754,016	2,754,016	=15,616,148	18,613,960
Chutia Nagpur (minus Manbhum and Singbhum).	2,985,186	3,986,915		
<i>Losses.</i>				
Sambalpur (minus Phuljhar and Chandapur, 169,727).	659,971	659,971	=659,971	1,603,391
Five Uriya Feudatories		948,420		
Total population			14,956,177	17,005,569

18. The Governor General in Council now turns to the concluding province which has a claim to gain in any redistribution scheme that may be put forward. It is now nearly 30 years since Assam was severed from Bengal, and 11 years since it received the only territorial addition that has subsequently been made to it. This was the Lushai Hills in 1892. In 1896-97 there was a prolonged discussion as to whether the Chittagong Division should also be transferred to Assam. But, though the project seemed at one time likely to take shape, it was eventually set aside for the time on grounds which have now ceased to have effect. The result is that Assam remains in much the same condition in respect of boundaries as when it was first created a Chief Commissionership, and is both the smallest and the most backward of the local Administrations. It contains an area of 56,000 square miles (nearly 53,000 British territory), a population of 6,126,000 (5,841,000 in British territory), and a gross revenue of 128 lakhs (land revenue 68 lakhs).

19. The Government of India are aware that the smallness and backwardness of Assam have been appealed to as supplying a sufficient argument against any expansion at all. They are inclined to entertain precisely the opposite view. In their opinion it is to its contracted area, to its restricted opportunities, to its lack of commercial outlet, to its alien services, and to the predominance in its life and administration of a single industrial interest depending in the main upon imported labour, that what has been described as the parochialism of Assam is due. The province requires an impulse forward in all of these directions. It requires territorial expansion in order to give to its officers a wider and more interesting field of work. It requires a maritime outlet in order to develop its industries in tea, oil, and coal. The paying portions of the Assam-Bengal Railway are in the south, and the whole line, if it is to be utilised in the interests of the province ought to be under a single administration. Assam, moreover, will continue to be handicapped, so long as it is dependent for its service upon what it may be fortunate enough to borrow from Bengal. A province that can only offer the prize of one Commissionership, that is remote in locality and backward in development and organization, will not attract the highest type of civilians to its employ. The Government of India regard it indeed as incontestable that, with a service recruited as at present and confined within the present limits, Assam will find extreme difficulty in attaining the level of a really efficient administration; and it is for this reason that, in considering the question of changes, they are impressed with the paramount necessity for making them on such a scale as will remove this fundamental source of weakness, and will, if possible, give to Assam a service of its own, offering a career that will attract and retain men of ability and mark. No temporary opposition in the transferred towns or areas, no artificial agitation or interested outcry, should, in their opinion, be permitted to divert the efforts of Government from the main object, *vis.*, the erection of Assam into a vigorous and self-contained administration, capable of playing the same part on the North-East Frontier of India that the Central Provinces have done in the centre, and that the Punjab formerly did on the North-West. If this end can be attained coincidently with a relief to the overburdened and congested administration of Bengal, the reform should be the more cordially recommended and the more readily approved. The Governor General in Council will now proceed to explain the means by which he thinks that this object may be secured.

20. The Chittagong Division consists of four Districts with an area of 11,770 square miles, a population of 4,737,000 and a land revenue of 31½ lakhs. Attached to it is the Native State of Hill Tippera, with an area of 4,000 square miles, and a population of 173,000. It has already been mentioned that the incorporation of these areas with Assam

has more than once been under discussion; while a reference to the papers on the last of these occasions, *vis.*, in 1896-97, will show that it was then postponed rather than vetoed the reasons against its acceptance being mainly of a temporary character, which have since disappeared. There is now a strong consensus of official opinion in favour of the change, and the people of Chittagong themselves, who have previously been opposed to the transfer, are understood to have changed their view and to be largely in favour of the change.

21. The main arguments in its favour, in addition to the above consensus of authoritative opinion, are the following:—

(i) The port of Chittagong has not attained the full development of which it appears to be susceptible under the administration of Bengal. In any case, it cannot have been easy for a Local Government dominated by the interests of a great port like Calcutta, to do much towards promoting the advancement of a humbler rival, situated so short a distance away. The Chittagong Port Trust is in consequence in a somewhat unsatisfactory condition, and it has been necessary to consider special measures for adding to its revenues. If on the other hand Chittagong were added to Assam, these special drawbacks might be expected to disappear. There would be every inducement to the Local Government to develop the port, since the entire interests of the province, financial, industrial, and commercial, would be involved in its welfare. Already the advent of the railway has caused a considerable stir in Chittagong, and the value of land is rising with startling rapidity. The Government of India entertain no doubt that Chittagong, if transferred to Assam, will find a great future awaiting it, and that the port will gain equally with the internal industries of which it is the maritime outlet, and whose produce demands easy and rapid access to the sea. Further, there can be little doubt that Chittagong, even if it did not become the cold weather head-quarters of the Chief Commissioner, must at least receive a great deal of his attention and time.

(ii) The Assam-Bengal Railway will be administered with a greater regard to the interests of the province if it is placed under single instead of divided control. If the heavy expenditure incurred on this line is to be justified, if its mountain sections are to be really utilised in the exploitation of the country, it can only be by a fusion of interests between the upper and lower portions of the line; and to this a single administration will powerfully contribute. The junction between the two portions of the railway is on the verge of being effected; only a small section between Badarpur and Lumding remains to be finished; and then the oil wells of Digboi and Makum, the coal-mines of Margharita, and the tea plantations of the Upper Brahmaputra, will be placed in unbroken connection by rail with the Bay of Bengal.

(iii) There is no distinction, but, on the contrary, the closest resemblance between the condition of the people and the administration in the Chittagong Division, and those in the neighbouring Assam Districts of Sylhet and Cachar. The systems of land settlement and tenure are the same in both areas; the inhabitants are identical in race, religion, and language. The objections which were raised thirty years ago to the absorption of Sylhet and Cachar in Assam have proved to be unfounded: and if those districts were now to be given the option of re-union with Bengal, the Government of India believe that they would decline the offer.

22. To the arguments that have on previous occasions been brought, or that might be brought now, against the change, a sufficient reply is, in the opinion of the Government of India, in each case forthcoming.

(i) A fear has been expressed that the people of Chittagong would suffer by being subjected to an inferior standard of law and administration. There does not appear, however, to be any ground for this apprehension. For it is certain that there would be no change either in the class of officers employed, or in the administration of the law, while all the operations of Government would receive closer supervision from the Chief Commissioner of Assam than they can possibly meet with from the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

(ii) A similar fear has found vent that Chittagong would be removed from the jurisdiction of the High Court of Calcutta. This also is groundless alarm, for the jurisdiction would remain as now.

(iii) The loss of the control of the Bengal Board of Revenue has also been cited as a serious deprivation. The same thing was said in 1874 of Sylhet and Cachar. Under the present system the Chief Commissioner of Assam acts as Commissioner for those two districts, which do not appear to have suffered under his charge. This system will of course, cease if Assam is enlarged to the full extent which the Government of India contemplate, and the contrast will then be between administration by a Board of Revenue and administration by a Chief Commissioner as in the Central Provinces. On various grounds the Government of India are disposed to prefer the latter system. In connection with this question it should be noted that in 1896 the members of the Bengal Board of Revenue were themselves strongly in favour of the transfer of Chittagong, and only advocated its postponement until the new settlement had been concluded and the railway finished; while Sir A. Mackenzie wrote in Mr. Bolton's letter of 13th August 1896—"There will be a temporary disadvantage in having to prefer revenue appeals before what will be at first an inexperienced tribunal; but the Assam Administration will soon master the subject, specially as

the local ministerial establishments, who are familiar with the records, would also be transferred, and the Board of Revenue in Bengal could always be consulted."

(iv) There remains the loss to Chittagong of what Sir A. Mackenzie in the same letter described as "its fractional interest in the Bengal Council." The value of this asset is, in the present conditions, small. Moreover, such as it is, its loss would be more than compensated if Assam (presuming it to receive the larger instead of the smaller expansion under discussion) were to share a seat on the Legislative Council of the Governor General with the Central Provinces, furnishing a member alternately with that administration.

23. The foregoing proposals will have some effect in extending the possibilities of the development of Assam and diminishing its drawbacks. But in the opinion of the Governor General in Council they will still fall short of providing it with that which is the real secret of efficient administration, *vis.*, a self-contained and independent service. Moreover the union of the Uriya-speaking people under Bengal will involve a substantial addition to its population in the south, while the transfer of the greater part of Chutia Nagpur and the whole of the Chittagong Division with Hill Tippera will only bring about a net reduction of some five millions in the population now subject to the Lieutenant-Governor. It is clear that this would represent no great advance in the direction of affording relief to Bengal from its present excessive burden. It is mainly from these two points of view—the necessity of improving the Assam services and of reducing the responsibilities of Bengal—that the Government of India now proceed with a further suggestion, namely, the proposal to incorporate with Assam the districts of Dacca and Mymensingh.

24. These two districts of Eastern Bengal contain an area of 9 000 square miles, a population of 6 564,000, and a land revenue of 17 lakhs. Their association with Assam was first suggested by Sir W. Ward, Chief Commissioner, in 1896. It was opposed by his successor, Mr. (now Sir H.) Cotton, in 1897. It has been discussed in a tentative manner by the present Chief Commissioner. Mr. Fuller sees how greatly the transfer would be to the interest of his province, but he also recognizes the difficulties, and he entertains some apprehension at the idea of Assam being swallowed up by Eastern Bengal. On the other hand, the transfer is strongly recommended by other authorities.

25. Apart from the broader considerations to which attention has already been called, the arguments for the transfer may be stated as follows.—

(i) Geographically, Dacca and Mymensingh are separated by a clear line of division, *vis.*, the main channel of the Brahmaputra River, from Bengal. If they are joined to Assam, the latter will possess a definite and intelligible western boundary, whereas if the Chittagong Division is assigned to Assam, and Dacca and Mymensingh are left with Bengal, then the two latter districts will constitute a projection from the main body of Bengal obtruding itself into the heart of Assam, from which they will be separated by no ties either of origin, language, religion, or administration.

(ii) Not only will the transfer enable Assam to obtain an independent service, but that service would possess three separate Commissionerships, which would be its prize appointments. These would be (1) the Brahmaputra valley or Assam proper; (2) Dacca, to which would be added Sylhet and Cachar; (3) Chittagong.

(iii) The proposed transfer of Chittagong to Assam would constitute Chittagong the port of Assam. Equally would it be the port of Dacca and Mymensingh, of which it is the natural commercial outlet. Though the associations of these two districts have hitherto been almost exclusively with Bengal, yet the connection between them and Calcutta is from the physical point of view both arbitrary and unnatural, the numerous intervening rivers rendering communication difficult and slow.

(iv) There remains an argument to which no small weight attaches and which cannot be left out of consideration. The Government of India have reason to believe—and their impressions were strongly confirmed by the enquiries of the Police Commission—that there is no portion of Bengal where the drawbacks of an imperfectly supervised administration are more evident than in these outlying districts on its eastern border, and that nowhere is the absence of close and intimate touch between the officers of Government and the people more apparent or more regrettable. The Government of India believe that it would be an undoubted advantage to Bengal to lose these elements of weakness; and that the population and interests of the districts in question would be materially the gainers if they were brought into closer contact with the officers and the head of the local administration.

26. On the other hand the Governor General in Council thinks it not unlikely that the proposal which has been here put forward may meet with keen criticism and perhaps in parts with strenuous opposition. The lines which such opposition may be expected to take will probably be the following:—

(i) The change will doubtless be represented as one of a retrograde character, tending to place a highly advanced and civilised community under a relatively backward administration. The influence of those sections of the local population, whose associations have hitherto lain with Calcutta and who appreciate a gravitation that draws them towards the capital both of a great province and of the Government of India, will be thrown into the same scale. These objections are deserving of consideration, but they are not of course of capital importance. They were successfully and wisely disregarded in the case of Sylhet

and Cachar. They were formerly advanced, but have now been waived, in the case of Chittagong. As obstacles to an agreement by common consent they may be powerful now. But their weight is one that must be measured against the vastly superior interests at stake, and that will rapidly dwindle (should the change be effected) and before long disappear. The nearest analogy that occurs to the Government of India is that of the Talukdars of Oudh, who protested vigorously against their incorporation with the North-Western Provinces nearly half a century ago, but who have long ago acquiesced in the change, and would now equally resent a reversion to the *status quo ante*. But there is this remarkable difference, that whereas the Talukdars were many, there are comparatively few considerable zemindars in the area under examination, and they would gain in status and consideration by becoming the recognised magnates of a self-contained and progressive province.

(ii) It is possible that objections may be advanced on judicial grounds. The Government of India can see no reason why this should be the case, since the jurisdiction of the High Court of Calcutta over these districts would remain unaltered. Mr. Melitus, the Commissioner of the Assam Valley, remembering that in 1880 the High Court themselves suggested the appointment of a Judicial Commissioner at Dacca, has revived the idea. The Government of India, as at present advised, do not see its advantages; and they are disposed to think that the inhabitants of the district would probably prefer the continuance of the present system, which would, as Mr. Fuller has pointed out, open up an avenue of possible promotion to the eight Judges serving in Assam.

(iii) Finally, there is the argument, suggested by the Chief Commissioner himself, that if Assam were thus enlarged, it would be swamped by the area added to it, and that the change would in effect be rather the annexation of Assam by Eastern Bengal than the transfer of Eastern Bengal to Assam. To the Government of India these fears appear to be, if not exaggerated, at any rate not formidable. Moreover, as has been observed above, they are disposed to think that the predominance of a single labour question and a single industrial interest in Assam is not on the whole a disadvantageous. The province as reconstructed would acquire a new and composite character; but this character would not be more composite than is found in many other Indian administrations, while it would add to the importance and variety of the whole.

27. Balancing the arguments on either side, and bearing in mind the permanent considerations mentioned in paragraph 25, the Government of India are decidedly in favour of the addition of the districts of Dacca and Mymensingh, as well as of the Chittagong Division, to Assam. They believe that this transfer would be the most efficient means for securing the end that they have in view, *viz.*, the ultimate benefit of the community, and the progressive improvement of the administration as a whole.

28. In conclusion, I am to state the figures for Bengal and Assam as they will stand, if the proposals of the Government of India are carried into execution. It will be observed that they relieve Bengal to the extent of 11 millions of people, and that they place Assam almost exactly upon the same level with the Central Provinces, namely, 17 millions.

BENGAL—Present population				78,493,210			
<i>Gains.</i>				<i>Losses.</i>			
Sambalpur (from Central Provinces).	659,971	Chittagong Division and Hill Tippera (to Assam).	4,911,056				
Feudatory States (from Central Provinces).	948,420	Dacca and Mymensingh (to Assam).	6,564,590				
Ganjam District (from Madras).	1,689,142	Chutia Nagpur (to Central Provinces)	3,986,915				
Ganjam and Vizagapatam Agency Tracts (from Madras).	1,172,102						
	4,469,635						15,462,561
Net loss to Bengal	10,991,926	Future population	67,500,484				
Assam—Present population				6,126,343			
<i>Gains.</i>							
Chittagong (from Bengal)			4,911,056				
Dacca and Mymensingh (from Bengal)			6,564,590				
Net gain to Assam	11,475,646	Future population	17,601,989				

I am to ask that the Government of India may be favoured with a full expression of the views of the Lieutenant-Governor on the reconstruction of Bengal that is proposed in this letter and the effect of which is summarised in the foregoing statement.

Nos. 3679—3681, dated Calcutta, the 3rd December 1903.

From—H. H. RISLEY, Esq., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

„ Honourable the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

„ Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

I am directed to enclose, for the consideration of the Governor in Council, your consideration, a copy of a letter* to

*No. 3678, dated the 3rd December 1903. the Government of Bengal containing certain proposals for reducing the territorial jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor by transferring portions of it to adjacent Provinces.

2. The objects which the Government of India seek to attain by the scheme explained in the letter are—

- (1) to relieve the Bengal Government of a part of the excessive burden now imposed upon it and at the same time to make provision for the more efficient administration of some of the outlying districts of the Province;
- (2) to promote the development of Assam by enlarging its jurisdiction so as to give it an outlet to the sea in connexion with the Assam Bengal Railway, and to render it possible to organize independent administrative services;
- (3) to unite under a single administration the scattered sections of the Uriya-speaking population, and thereby to afford both to Madras and the Central Provinces some relief from the difficulties arising from the great diversity of languages spoken in their existing jurisdictions.

3. I am now to invite ^{the attention of the Government of Madras} your attention more particularly to paragraphs 13-15 of the letter to the Bengal Government, in which that part of the proposals affecting ⁹⁻¹⁵ ¹³⁻¹⁵ ¹⁸⁻²⁷ Madras ^{the Central Provinces} ^{Assam} is set forth in detail, and to request that the Government of India may be favoured with a full expression of ^{the views of the Governor in Council} your views on the scheme.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 9th December 1903.

No. 711.—The services of Mr. J. Wilson, C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, with effect from the 15th December 1903.

The 11th December 1903.

No. 718.—The services of Mr. C. H. J. Craven, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

MEDICAL.

The 11th December 1903.

No. 1376.—The services of Captain W. G. Liston, M.D., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

SANITARY.

The 9th December 1903.

No. 1777.—For the purposes of section 6, sub-section (1), clause (p), of the Indian Ports Act, 1889 (X of 1889), as amended by the Indian Ports Act 1901 (III of 1901), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that cholera, small-pox, measles, and chicken-pox shall be deemed to be dangerous, infectious or contagious diseases common in India.

SANITARY. PLAGUE.

The 10th December 1903.

No. 1787.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Chidambaram in the South Arcot District of the Madras Presidency, if persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Arudradersanam festival:

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Alapakkam, Porto Novo, Kille, Chidambaram, Coleroon, and Shiyali on the South Indian Railway shall be sold from the 20th December 1903 to the 3rd January 1904 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Arudradersanam festival at Chidambaram.

The 11th December 1903.

No. 1801.—The following telegram is published for general information :—

Telegram dated Pera, the 8th December 1903.

From—H. B. M.'s Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,
To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Pilgrim vessels from Egypt. Quarantine reduced to twenty-four hours with disinfection and medical inspection.

JAILS.

The 9th December 1903.

No. 760.—The services of Captain C. M. Goodbody, I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces for employment in the Jail Department.

JUDICIAL.

The 11th December 1903.

No. 2091.—The services of Major D. J. O. Taylor, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment as an Officiating Assistant Cantonment Magistrate.

No. 2093.—The services of Major C. Herbert, D.S.O., Cantonment Magistrate, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate, with effect from the date of the expiry of his leave.

No. 2095.—Captain d'A. C. Brownlow, Cantonment Magistrate, is appointed Cantonment Magistrate of Quetta.

No. 2097.—Captain A. L. Tarver, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Cantonment Magistrate of Quetta.

No. 2099.—Captain I. H. Grant, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Agra, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Nowgong.

No. 2101.—Captain F. G. A. Wimberley, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Umballa, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Nowshera.

No. 2103.—The services of Captain W. A. Bailey, Cantonment Magistrate, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate, with effect from the date of the expiry of his leave.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 9th December 1903.

No. 571.—The services of the Reverend J. G. Philip, Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

BOOKS.

The 10th December 1903.

No. 1483.—The following Order of His Majesty in Council published in the London Gazette of the 16th October 1903 is republished for general information :—

Extract from the London Gazette of the 16th October 1903.

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The 9th day of October 1903.

Present.

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

Whereas on the ninth day of September one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six a Convention (hereinafter called the Berne Convention) with respect to the protection to be

given by way of copyright to the authors of literary and artistic works was concluded between Her late Majesty Queen Victoria and the foreign countries following that is to say:—Belgium, Hayti, Switzerland, France, Italy, Germany, Spain, and Tunis:

And whereas on the fifth day of September one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, the ratifications of the said Convention were duly exchanged between Her late Majesty Queen Victoria and the aforesaid countries:

And whereas by an Order in Council dated the twenty-eighth day of November one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven and made under the authority committed to Her late Majesty Queen Victoria by the International Copyright Acts, 1844 to 1886, Her Majesty was pleased to make provision for giving rights of copyright throughout Her Majesty's dominions to the authors of literary and artistic works first produced in any of the said foreign countries therein referred to as the foreign countries of the Copyright Union) and otherwise giving effect throughout Her Majesty's dominions to the terms of the said Berne Convention, and an English translation of the said Convention was set out in the first Schedule to the said Order in Council:

And whereas since the date of the said Order in Council the foreign countries following namely Luxembourg, Monaco, Montenegro, and Norway have acceded to the said Berne Convention and by Orders in Council dated respectively the tenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight the fifteenth day of October one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine the sixteenth day of May one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three and the first day of August one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six and made under the authority aforesaid, the provisions of the said Order in Council of the twenty-eighth day of November one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven have been extended to the last-mentioned foreign countries respectively:

And whereas an Additional Act to the said Berne Convention was agreed upon between Her late Majesty Queen Victoria and the following foreign countries for the purpose of varying the provisions of the said Berne Convention namely Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, Luxembourg, Spain, Monaco, Tunis, France, and Montenegro, and the ratifications of the said Additional Act were on the ninth day of September one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven exchanged between Her late Majesty Queen Victoria and the said foreign countries.

And whereas by an Order in Council dated the seventh day of March one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight and made under the authority aforesaid Her late Majesty Queen Victoria was pleased to make provision for varying the hereinbefore recited Order in Council of the twenty-eighth day of November one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and otherwise giving effect to the said Additional Act throughout Her Majesty's dominions so far as regards the foreign countries hereinbefore named as parties to the said Additional Act and an English translation of the said Additional Act is set forth in the Schedule to the Order in Council now in recital:

And whereas the Republic of Hayti having duly acceded to the said Additional Act the said Order in Council of the seventh day of March one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight was by Order in Council of the nineteenth day of May one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight extended to the said Republic:

And whereas the Empire of Japan having duly acceded to the said Berne Convention and the said Additional Act the said Orders in Council of the twenty-eighth day of November one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven and the seventh day of March one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight were by Order in Council of the eighth day of August one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine extended to the said Empire of Japan

And whereas the Principality of Montenegro having duly denounced the said Berne Convention the said Order in Council of the sixteenth day of May one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three was revoked by an Order in Council of the eighth day of August one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine and the provisions of the said Orders in Council of the twenty-eighth day of November one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven and the seventh day of March one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine have ceased to apply to the said Principality of Montenegro:

And whereas the foreign countries following namely Luxembourg, Monaco, Norway, and Japan, together with the foreign countries comprised in the said Order in Council of the twenty-eighth day of November one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, now constitute the foreign countries of the Copyright Union within the meaning of the said Order in Council of the twenty-eighth day of November one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven:

And whereas it has been intimated to His Majesty's Government that the Government of Denmark have notified the accession of that country to the said Berne Convention and Additional Act so far as regards the Kingdom of Denmark and the Faroe Islands, but excluding Iceland, Greenland, and the Danish Antilles, such accession to take effect from the first day of July one thousand nine hundred and three

And whereas His Majesty in Council is satisfied that the said Government of Denmark has made such provisions as it appears to His Majesty expedient to require for the protection of authors' works first produced in His Majesty's dominions:

Now therefore His Majesty by and with the advice of His Privy Council and by virtue of the authority committed to His Majesty by the International Copyright Acts one thousand eight hundred and forty-four to one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six doth order and it is hereby ordered as follows :—

1. From and after the commencement of this Order the hereinbefore recited Orders in Council of the twenty-eighth day of November one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven and the seventh day of March one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight shall extend to the Kingdom of Denmark and the Faroe Islands :

2. This Order shall come into operation as from the first day of July one thousand nine hundred and three, which date is hereinbefore referred to as the commencement of this Order :

3. And the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary orders herein accordingly.

A. W. FITZROY.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 10th December 1903.

No. 1432-F-173-9.—Mr. H. Slade, Conservator of Forests, 3rd (officiating 2nd) grade, on return from the privilege leave granted to him in the Notification of this Department No. 875-173-4, dated the 6th August 1903, resumed charge of the Pegu Circle, Lower Burma, on the forenoon of the 20th November 1903, relieving Mr. A. F. Gradon, Officiating Conservator, 3rd grade.

From the same date Mr. Gradon was transferred to the charge of the Northern Circle, Central Provinces, of which he relieved Mr. A. W. Blunt, Officiating Conservator, on the forenoon of the 30th November 1903, the latter officer reverting to his substantive appointment.

J. O. MILLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 5th December 1903.

No. 1905-G.—Mr. C. H. A. Hill, a Political Agent of the 1st class, is appointed, on return from special leave, to officiate as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Mr. S. M. Fraser, C.I.E., and until further orders.

The 7th December 1903.

No. 2835-E. C.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 804-G., dated the 11th May 1903, Mr. E. J. Foucar, Consul for Germany at Moulmein, resumed charge of his office on the 5th November 1903.

No. 2838-E. C.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 148-G., dated the 30th January 1903, Monsieur J. C. Pilinski, Consul General for France at Calcutta, resumed charge of his office on the 17th November 1903.

The 8th December 1903.

No. 2861-E. C.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Isaac Shrager as Vice-Consul for Spain at Calcutta, *vice* Mr. Cecil Shrager.

No. 1908-G.—Lieutenant T. H. Keyes, a probationer for the Political Department, is appointed to be a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, with effect from the 25th November 1903.

Lieutenant Keyes is posted as Assistant to His Britannic Majesty's Consul for Seistan and Kain, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The 9th December 1903.

No. 1919-G.—Captain H. A. K. Gough, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is posted as an Assistant to the Governor General's Agent in Baluchistan.

No. 1921-G.—Captain L. B. H. Haworth, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 1st December 1903, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave, and is also granted examination leave under article 280, clauses (a) ii and (c) of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave.

No. 1923-G.—Major F. W. P. Macdonald, an officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class, on being relieved of the duties of Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan, is posted as Deputy Commissioner and Political Agent in Quetta and Pishin.

No. 1925-G.—Captain F. B. Prideaux, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, and is posted as Assistant Political Agent in Zhob.

No. 1926-G.—Major M. A. Tighe, a Political Agent of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, is posted as Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner of Sibi.

No. 1927-G.—Captain A. B. Dew, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class, and is posted as Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner of Sibi.

No. 5278-I. B.—Captain J. Craik, 19th Lancers, is appointed to be Inspecting Officer, Punjab and Kashmir Imperial Service Cavalry, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Major C. F. Campbell, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The 11th December 1903.

No. 5296-I. B.—Lieutenant F. E. G. Talbot, Double Company Officer, 14th Sikhs, is appointed to be Assistant Inspecting Officer, Punjab Imperial Service Infantry, substantive *pro tempore*, with effect from the date of assuming charge of his duties, during the absence on field service of Lieutenant H. E. Browne, or until further orders.

No. 1936-G.—Captain A. L. Jacob, an Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, is posted as Assistant Political Agent at Loralai.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 11th December 1903.

No. 7581-P.—Mr. U. L. Majumdar, Assistant Accountant General and Inspector of Local Fund Accounts, Madras, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 3rd of December 1903.

Mr. W. D. Woollam is posted as Assistant Accountant General and Inspector of Local Fund Accounts, Madras, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. U. L. Majumdar, or until further orders.

No. 7582-P.—Mr. N. Vijayaraghavan is posted as Assistant Accountant General, Madras, with effect from the 6th of December 1903, or until further orders.

No. 7583-P.—Mr. H. Oung is appointed to officiate as Comptroller, India Treasuries, with effect from the 4th of December 1903.

No. 7586-P.—Mr. T. C. Eagles, Deputy Comptroller, Post Office, Bengal Circle Audit Office, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 1st of December 1903, and the following arrangements are made during his absence on privilege leave or until further orders:—

Mr. W. A. Kelly, Assistant Comptroller, Post Office, Bengal Circle Audit Office, to officiate as Deputy Comptroller,

and

Mr. J. C. Jore to officiate as Assistant Comptroller, Post Office, Bengal Circle Audit Office.

No. 7587-P.—The following acting promotions in the Postal Account Department are notified with effect from the 1st of December 1903, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. T. C. Eagles, Deputy Comptroller, Post Office, Class I, or until further orders:—

Mr. J. A. O'Brien, Deputy Comptroller, Post Office, Class II, to officiate as Deputy Comptroller, Post Office, Class I.

Mr. W. A. Kelly, Assistant Comptroller, Post Office, Class I, to officiate as Deputy Comptroller, Post Office, Class II.

Mr. F. O'Byrne, Assistant Comptroller, Post Office, Class II, to officiate as Assistant Comptroller, Post Office, Class I,

and

Mr. J. C. Jore to officiate as Assistant Comptroller, Post Office, Class II.

No. 7588-P.—Mr. M. K. Ghatak, Deputy Accountant General, Burma, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 30th of November 1903.

No. 7589-P.—Mr. J. P. Hardiman, I.C.S., is posted as Deputy Accountant General, Burma, with effect from the 2nd of December, 1903.

E. N. BAKER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 11th December 1903.

APPOINTMENTS.

REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

No. 1170.—The following appointment is made with effect from the 9th November 1903:—

Captain G. H. Badcock, 7th Lancers, is appointed to the Army Remount Department *vice* Captain L. T. Hay, permitted to resign his appointment in the Department.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 1171.—Major F. C. W. Rideout, Supply and Transport Officer, 2nd class, to officiate as Deputy Inspector General of Supply and Transport, Burma District. Dated 30th November 1903.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1172—The following direct appointments are made, with effect from date of joining:—

57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Muhammad Azim to be Jemadar on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

82nd Punjabis.

Muhammad Asghar to be Jemadar on probation, to fill an existing vacancy,

CANTONMENTS.

No. 1173.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 20, sub-section (1), of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), and in continuation of the Government of India, Military Department, Notification No. 1162, dated the 7th December 1900, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt the following persons, residing in the Cantonment of Dharm-ala in the Kangra District, Punjab from the operation of the conservancy tax imposed in that Cantonment by the Notification of the Government of the Punjab, No. 1244, dated the 29th June 1899, namely:—

Pensioner Karn Sing Burathoki.

Pensioner Bhagatbir Gurung.

ORGANISATION.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 1174.—George Alexander Phillips, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of officers

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 1175 The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval —

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

29th November 1903.

Almon Paul Westlake, D S O., 26th Light Cavalry.

30th November 1903.

William Charles Henry Mackintosh, Supply and Transport Corps

Lieutenants to be Captains.

28th November 1903.

* Patrick Barclay Sangster, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse).

Alexander Shairp, 71st Coorg Rifles.

Dashwood William Harrington Humphreys, 8th Gurkha Rifles.*

John Gwynne Griffith, 32nd Lancers.

Mark Synge, 6th Jat Light Infantry.

Walter Hesketh, 12th Cavalry.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

26th September 1903.

Noel Huntley Campbell Russell, 16th Rajputs (The Lucknow Regiment).

12th October 1903.

Vivian Pericles Barrow Williams, 4th Lancers.

24th October 1903.

Raoul Donald Carnegie McLeod, 33rd Punjabis.

William Clarke Kirkwood, 97th Deccan Infantry.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 1176.—In G. G. O. Nos. 301 of 1887, 411 of 1892, 961 of 1898, and 201 of 1900 for "Arthur Willoughby Woodward Sadlier" read "Arthur Willoughby Woodward Sadleir."

Madras Command.

No. 1177.—Fourth class Assistant Surgeon Joseph Francis DeCosta having completed five years' service in that class, is promoted to the third class, with effect from the 30th June 1902.

Bombay Command.

No. 1178.—The undermentioned military pupils having passed their final examination are admitted into the service as fourth class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 16th September 1903:—

Frederick George Steinhoff.

• Percy Walter Roland Browne.

Eric Douglas White.

Joseph Hugh Charles Peters.

William Samuel Daroux.

Leonard Arnold Francis.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 1179.—The undermentioned native military pupils having passed their final examination are admitted into the service as third class Hospital Assistants, with effect from the 1st October 1903:—

No. 1114, Badri-Parshad (E).

No. 1115, Ishar Singh.

Madras Command.

No. 1180.—In G. G. O. No. 616 of 1903 for "No. 1352, Madras Rajagopaul" read "No. 1352, Joseph Rajagopaul."

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

Madras.

No. 1181.—Conductor William Henry Holton, office of Principal Medical officer, Madras Command, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 1st October 1903.

No. 1182.—Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Henry Gould, Chief Warder, Military Prison, Lucknow, to be Assistant Commissary, with effect from the 25th October 1903.

Bombay.

No. 1183.—Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant William Julian Clifford, Military Accounts Department, Madras Command, to be Assistant Commissary, with effect from the 19th October 1903.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1184.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments.

12th Cavalry.

Dafadar Ghansar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Prabh Dayal Singh resigned, with effect from the 23rd August 1903.

21st Punjabis.

Subadar Mobin Khan to be Subadar-Major, and Jemadar Khwaram to be Subadar, *vice* Ghani Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st April 1903.

42nd Deoli Regiment.

Jemadar Kishan Singh, to be Risaldar, and Dafadar Gurbakhsh Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Bachan Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st June and 3rd August 1903, respectively.

43rd Erinpura Regiment.

Jemadar Jagat Singh to be Risaldar, and Dafadar Sewa Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Pal Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 25th August 1903.

(E) Passed in English.

82nd Punjabis.

Jemadar Afzal Khan from the late Hong Kong Regiment to be Subadar, and Havildar Gulab Khan from the 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force) to be Jemadar, to fill existing vacancies, with effect from the 16th May 1903.

87th Punjabis.

Havildar Sher Baz Khan to be Jemadar, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 16th May 1903.

8th Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Gomu Basnet to be Subadar, and Havildar Mewa Thapa to be Jemadar, *vice* Bahadur Rana, 1st, deceased, with effect from the 5th November 1903.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bombay Command.

No. 1185.—Third Class Assistant Surgeon Charles Henry Twells is permitted to resign the service.

REWARDS.

No. 1186.—The Governor-General in Council, under the provisions of clause 95, India Army Circulars, 1894, is pleased to sanction, with effect from the 17th October 1903, the promotion, supernumerary in each case, of the undermentioned departmental officer with honorary rank, and Warrant Officer, in recognition of their services during the late Delhi Durbar:—

Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant William Alves, Supply and Transport Corps, Bengal, to be Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain.

Sub-Conductor Edward O'Donald, Ordnance Department, Northern Circle, to be Conductor.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 1187.—1. When a corps or any portion of a corps of volunteers is called out for actual military service, there shall be issued to the commanding officer a sum of thirty-two rupees for the provision of necessaries for each volunteer assembling with it; and that sum shall be applied by the commanding officer, who shall, within one month of its receipt, account for it, and hand over any unexpended balance, to the volunteer.

2. Every volunteer, who is not also a Government servant, shall, while engaged on actual military service, be entitled to the Indian pay and allowances of volunteer not in Government service. allowances for the time being admissible in the like circumstances to a person of corresponding rank in the British regular forces.

3. Every volunteer, who is also a Government servant, shall, while engaged on actual military service, be entitled,—
Pay and allowances of volunteer in Government service.

(a) if at the time of being called out he was on duty or on leave on full pay, to the same pay and allowances as if he had remained on duty or on leave, or to the Indian pay and allowances for the time being admissible to a person of corresponding rank in the British regular forces, whichever are greater;

(b) if at the time of being called out he was on leave on less than full pay, to the same pay and allowances as if he had remained on leave, together with the Indian pay and allowances for the time being admissible to a person of corresponding rank in the British regular forces:

and for all purposes of counting service he shall be deemed to have remained on duty or on leave, as the case may be.

4. Every volunteer shall, while engaged on actual military service, be entitled to the rations for the time being admissible to a person of corresponding rank in the British regular forces.

Rations.

Allowance on release from actual military service.

5. Every volunteer shall, when released from actual military service, be entitled to a special additional allowance of sixteen rupees.

6. Where a volunteer engaged on actual military service is wounded in action or otherwise injured in the performance of military duty, or where a volunteer so engaged is killed in action or dies of wounds or injuries so received, or disease so contracted, he or any member of his family, as the case may be, shall be entitled to the pension, gratuity or compassionate allowance admissible in the like circumstances to a person of corresponding rank in the British regular forces under the Royal Warrant for the time being in force.

Provided that any volunteer officer who is wounded or injured to such an extent as to be rendered permanently incapable of resuming employment similar to that on which he was engaged at the time of being called out for actual military service, shall, at his option, be entitled to receive for life, in lieu of the pension or gratuity admissible under this rule, half-pay at the rate admissible to an officer of corresponding rank in the British regular forces under the Royal Warrant for the time being in force.

7. Every volunteer called out for, and proceeding on, actual military service shall, if he is also a Government servant, give notice of the fact to his immediate superior.

Notice to be given by volunteer in Government service.

8. Where a volunteer who is also a Government servant, or any member of the family of such a volunteer deceased, is entitled, by any other rules or regulations applicable to the case, to any pension, gratuity or compassionate allowance higher than that admissible under these rules, such higher pension, gratuity or compassionate allowance shall be payable in lieu of that admissible under these rules.

Saving of higher pension, etc., admissible in case of volunteer in Government service.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 61.—Commander C. W. R. Hooper, Royal Indian Marine, officiating Principal Port Officer, Burma, is confirmed in the appointment, with effect from the 10th September 1903.

No. 62.—Commander W. Chandler, Royal Indian Marine, is appointed to officiate as Presidency Port Officer, Madras, *vice* Commander T. G. R. Finny, Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 26th November 1903.

No. 63.—Commander W. Mitchell, Royal Indian Marine, officiating Deputy Conservator of the Port of Madras, is confirmed in the appointment, with effect from the 10th September 1903.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 64.—Commander T. G. R. Finny, Royal Indian Marine, Presidency Port Officer, Madras, is granted furlough out of India for 5 months and 13 days on private affairs, with effect from the 26th November 1903, under the rules contained in paragraph 130, Marine Regulations, Volume I, Part II.

No. 65.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant W. C. Taylor, Royal Indian Marine, (p. a) for 24 days.

E. G. BARROW, *Major-Genl.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 11th December 1903.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 28th November and 11th December 1903:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Indian Civil Veterinary Department.	Veterinary William Hagger. Major Robert	and December 1903.	Bombay	...	...
121st Pioneers	Lieutenant Macaulay combs. Kenneth Wooll-	and December 1903.	Bombay	...	...

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 7th December 1903.

No. 450.—Mr. G. S. Bocquet, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, is promoted from class III, grade 4, to class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways.

No. 451.—Mr W. E. Meares, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, State Railways, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, under provisions of Article 650 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 14th December 1903.

No. 452.—The Honourable E. H. S. Napier, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, and Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow, is appointed to officiate as Engineer-in-Chief of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, with the rank of Officiating Superintending Engineer, until further orders.

No. 453.—Mr. P. J. Dudgeon, District Locomotive Superintendent in class II, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, on furlough, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, under the provisions of Article 650 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 21st December 1903.

No. 454.—It is hereby notified for general information that His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned an estimate, amounting to Rs21,44,711, for the construction of an extension of the Nilgiri Railway from Coonoor to Octacamund, a total length of 11.50 miles.

No. 455.—It is hereby notified for general information that His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the construction by the East Indian Railway Company, as part of their undertaking, of a chord line of railway on the 5 feet 6 inches gauge between Ondal and Sainthia, a distance of 43.62 miles.

The 8th December 1903.

No. 457.—Mr. J. R. Muirhead, Officiating District Traffic Superintendent on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, reverted to Officiating Assistant Traffic Superintendent on that Railway, with effect from the 1st November 1903.

No. 458.—Mr. M. P. W. Schembry, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway in class II of that Establishment, with effect from the 1st November 1903, and until further orders.

The 10th December 1903.

No. 460.—Captain L. E. Hopkins, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank, State Railways, has been granted leave on private affairs for 22 days under paragraph 543, Chapter V, Volume 1, of the Public Works Department Code, in extension of the 12 months' leave previously granted to him and referred to in Director of Railway Construction's Notification No. 44, dated 17th December 1903.

The 11th December 1903.

No. 461.—Mr. G. V. Martyn, Chief Engineer, 2nd class, State Railways, has been granted, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, leave on Medical Certificate for 3 months in extension of the furlough referred to in Public Works Department, Railways, Notification No. 337, dated 8th September 1903.

No. 462.—Mr. E. W. Arundel, Superintending Engineer, 1st class (temporary rank), State Railways, and Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Assam, is granted privilege leave for 14 days combined with furlough for 14 months, under Articles 233 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 8th December 1903.

No. 463.—Mr. A. Peyton, Officiating Deputy Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, reverted to his substantive rank of District Locomotive Superintendent in class II, grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the date on which he made over charge of the duties of that appointment and is transferred to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

A. BRERETON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 8th December 1903.

No. 456-T. E.—The following promotions and reversions are made in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates specified:—

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Mr. R. O. Lees	Chief Superintendent, 2nd class.	Chief Superintendent, 1st class.	Temporary	16th March 1903.
Mr. A. W. Foord	Superintendent, 1st grade	Chief Superintendent, 2nd class.	Ditto	23rd March 1903.
Mr. L. Truninger	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.	Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Officiating	2nd April 1903.
Mr. L. Truninger	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, and Superintendent, 2nd grade, officiating.	Ditto	Temporary	9th April 1903.
Mr. E. A. Leach	Deputy Director	Director	Officiating	Ditto.
Mr. W. S. Sharpe	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.	Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. M. A. Thompson	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Ditto	Ditto	11th April 1903.
Mr. G. P. Roy	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	14th June 1903.
Mr. E. A. Kenyon	Superintendent, 1st grade	Chief Superintendent, 2nd class.	Temporary	23rd June 1903.
Mr. H. S. Pike	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Officiating	29th June 1903.
Mr. C. D. de V. Babington.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	10th July 1903.
Mr. J. M. Coode	Superintendent, 2nd grade	Superintendent, 1st grade.	Permanent	15th July 1903.

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Mr. W. S. Sharpe	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, and Superintendent, 2nd grade, officiating.	Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Temporary	30th July 1903
Mr. C. A. Tulloch	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Ditto	Officiating	22nd July 1903
Mr. R. O. Lees	Chief Superintendent, 1st class, temporary.	Chief Superintendent, 2nd class.	Reversion	1st August 1903.
Mr. A. W. Foord	Superintendent 1st grade, and Chief Superintendent, 2nd class, temporary.	Chief Superintendent, 1st class.	Temporary	Ditto.
Mr. H. S. Olphert	Superintendent, 1st grade	Chief Superintendent, 2nd class.	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. M. J. O'Connell	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, and Superintendent, 2nd grade, officiating.	Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. E. A. Leach	Director officiating	Deputy Director	Reversion	18th August 1903.
Mr. C. A. Tulloch	Superintendent, 2nd grade, officiating.	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. M. A. Thompson	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, and Superintendent, 2nd grade, officiating.	Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Temporary	Ditto.
Mr. H. S. Pike	Ditto . . .	Ditto	Ditto	12th September 1903.
Mr. G. P. Roy	Ditto . . .	Ditto	Ditto	14th September 1903.
Mr. C. D. de V. Babington.	Superintendent, 2nd grade, officiating.	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Reversion	28th September 1903.
Mr. G. P. Roy	Ditto temporary	Superintendent, 2nd grade, officiating.	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. H. S. Olphert	Chief Superintendent, 2nd class, temporary.	Superintendent, 1st grade.	Ditto	7th October 1903
Mr. A. W. Foord	Chief Superintendent, 1st class, temporary.	Chief Superintendent, 2nd class, temporary.	Ditto	Ditto.

The 9th December 1903.

No. 459.—Mr. J. Patch, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, leave on medical certificate for one month in extension of the leave notified in Public Works Department Notification No. 325, dated 2nd September 1903.

SIDNEY PRESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 26th October 1903.

From the 21st November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 14th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901 :—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India,

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W. ROSS,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*
II A

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 10th December 1903.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 4057 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 5th December 1903:—

No. 499 of 1903.—H. M. Cardew, locomotive and carriage superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, and P. A. Lyons, erecting shop foreman, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. *A balanced slide valve and dividing plate for locomotive and other engines.*

No. 500 of 1903.—Mark Cummins, engineer, of Westinghouse Works, Trafford park, in the county of Lancaster, England. *Improvements relating to brakes.*

No. 501 of 1903.—William Joseph Armbruster, chemist, and John Morton, gentleman, both of 209. Wainright Building, St. Louis, Missouri, United States of America. *Improvements in chlorination barrels.*

No. 502 of 1903.—Louis Lazare Auguste Seguin, civil engineer, of 44 Rue Lafayette, Paris, in the Republic of France, and Jules Francois Georges de Roussy de Sales, civil engineer, of 26 Rue de Constantinople, Paris, in the Republic of France. *A method of manufacturing artificial caoutchouc.*

No. 503 of 1903.—Samuel Houston Jacobson, attorney-at-law, of 1 Madison avenue, New York City, in the county and state of New York, United States of America. *Improvements in ventilators.*

No. 504 of 1903.—George Tinniswood Shilton, watchmaker, and Albert Schultze, engineer, both of Greymouth, Westland, in the colony of New Zealand. *Improvements in pneumatic tyre covers*

No. 505 of 1903.—John Boyd, engineer, of Shettleston Iron Works, in the county of Lanark, Scotland. *Improvements in mechanism for guiding and applying tension to spindle driving bands for spinning, twisting, winding and like machines.*

No. 506 of 1903.—John Mackay, tea planter, Selin Hill, Darjeeling district. *Improvements in pianos.*

No. 507 of 1903.—Merwanji Nowroji Hathiram, engineer, residing at Jamnar, Zilla Khandesh, Bombay Presidency, India. *Improvements in baling presses.*

No. 4058 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 398 of 1902.—Alfred Godfrey, engineer, of 14 Havergal Villas, Green Lanes, Wood Green, London N. *Improvements in apparatus for the manufacture of cases or shells for cigarettes and the like.* (Specification filed 27 November 1903.)

No. 427 of 1902.—Edgar Jennings, major, superintendent of the central jail, Bareilly, United Provinces, India. *A mill and an oven for making chapaties.* (Specification filed 7 November 1903.)

No. 490 of 1902.—William Panton, mechanic, of Seebpore in the district of Howrah. *Improvements in spindles and their nuts or caps used in connection with cop winding machines.* (Specification filed 23 November 1903.)

No. 63 of 1903.—Edmund Hay Kellie, assistant, Traffic Department, Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. *An improved fastener for use on doors of railway goods waggons, bonded warehouses and such like, to be known as "Kellies safety fastener."* (Specification filed 25 November 1903.)

No. 77 of 1903.—Lewis Peter Ford, gentleman, of 32, Victoria street, in the city of Westminster, in the county of London, England. *Mould for manufacture of large blocks of artificial stone.* (Specification filed 1 December 1903.)

No. 135 of 1903.—William Ewart Gladstone, of Public Health Department Office, Dunedin, in the colony of New Zealand. *Improvements in hair pins.* (Specification filed 27 November 1903.)

No. 167 of 1903.—The Nurnberger Motor fahrzeuge fabrik "Union" G.m.b.H., manufacturers, of 42—46 Regensburger Strasse, Nuremberg, in the German Empire. *Improvements in devices for throwing motors into gear, specially applicable for motor cars.* (Specification filed 28 November 1903.)

No. 168 of 1903.—The Nurnberger Motor fahrzeuge fabrik "Union" G.m.b.H., manufacturers, of 42—46 Regensburger Strasse, Nuremberg, in the German Empire. *Improvements in friction gearing.* (Specification filed 28 November 1903.)

No. 175 of 1903.—Ralph Dunne, picture framer, of George street, Dunedin, New Zealand. *Improvements in devices for cutting mitres.* (Specification filed 27 November 1903.)

No. 271 of 1903.—Michael Joseph Owens, glass worker, of 2263 Lawrence avenue, in the city of Toledo, state of Ohio, United States of America. *Improvements in or relating to receptacles or containers for molten glass.* (Specification filed 27 November 1903.)

No. 351 of 1903.—John William Cook, machinist, of 18, Exchange street, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England. *An improved knatter for the use of winders, weavers, reelers, and others for attaching two ends of threads or the like together.* (Specification filed 3 December 1903.)

No. 431 of 1903.—James Keith, civil engineer, of Dunottar, shoot-up-hill, in the borough of Hampstead, in the county of London, England. *Improvements in apparatus for moistening air and saturating the same with vapors.* (Specification filed 2 December 1903.)

No. 4059 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 114 of 1894.—Odilon Baltzar Hannibal Hanneborg. *Improvements in ditching and tile-laying machines.* (From 1 December 1903 to 1 December 1904.)

No. 195 of 1895.—Ebenezer Benton Beecher and Jacob Pulver Wright. *Improvements in and relating to machines for making wax matches.* (From 21 December 1903 to 21 December 1904.)

No. 285 of 1895.—Edward Lennon Cantwell. *Improved single seated portable latrines.* (From 7 December 1903 to 7 December 1904.)

No. 200 of 1897.—Charles John Westwood and John George Baxter. *Improvements in buckles and the like.* (From 2 December 1903 to 2 December 1904.)

No. 376 of 1897.—Joseph Desmaroux. *Improved apparatus for sterilising water.* (From 14 February 1904 to 14 February 1905.)

No. 399 of 1898.—Dr. Carl Ritter Auer von Welsback. *Improvements in incandescence electric lamps and process for the production thereof.* (From 17 February 1904 to 17 February 1905.)

No. 237 of 1899.—Guglielmo Marconi and the Wireless Telegraph and Signal Company, Limited. *Improvements in apparatus employed in wireless telegraphy.* (From 6 February 1904 to 6 February 1905.)

No. 316 of 1899.—Elias Bernard Koopman. *Improvements in apparatus for exhibiting a succession of pictures giving them an appearance of motion and coin freed mechanism therefor.* (From 7 December 1903 to 7 December 1904.)

No. 4060 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby

notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 19 of 1899.—John McDonnell. *Improvements in tea rolling machines whereby the leaf can be treated with electricity during the process of rolling.* (Specification filed 31 August 1899.)

No. 20 of 1899.—John McDonnell. *Improvements in tea rolling machines whereby light is supplied to the leaf during the process of rolling to promote its oxidation.* (Specification filed 31 August 1899.)

No. 21 of 1899.—Margaret Robertson Moon Anderson. *Improvements in hats and other head coverings.* (Specification filed 29 August 1899.)

No. 23 of 1899.—Charles Leon Bachelier. *Improved apparatus and process for the treatment of ramie or other textile plants.* (Specification filed 29 August 1899.)

No. 63 of 1899.—Arthur Charles Thomas and Joseph Edward Atkinson. *An improved counterbalanced suspender for billiard chalks and the like.* (Specification filed 30 August 1899.)

No. 97 of 1899.—Gustaf Dillberg. *An improved acetylene gas generator.* (Specification filed 2 September 1899.)

No. 98 of 1899.—Gustaf Dillberg. *Improvements in the treatment of calcium carbide whereby the conversion of same into acetylene gas may be retarded without the aid of any mechanical devices.* (Specification filed 2 September 1899.)

No. 99 of 1899.—Gustaf Dillberg. *Improvements in means for using calcium carbide for the purpose of generating acetylene gas.* (Specification filed 2 September 1899.)

No. 102 of 1899.—Gustaf Dillberg. *Improvements in protective coverings for compressed cakes composed of granulated calcium carbide or an admixture of calcium carbide with other ingredients.* (Specification filed 2 September 1899.)

No. 124 of 1899.—Curlings' Tannery Limited. *Improved process for tanning hides and skins and apparatus for use therein.* (Specification filed 30 August 1899.)

No. 185 of 1899.—William Edward Sharps and Reuben Hilton Chase. *A process of producing a substitute for rubber.* (Specification filed 1 September 1899.)

No. 189 of 1899.—Gustav Leske. *Improvements in machinery for corrugating paper.* (Specification filed 30 August 1899.)

No. 269 of 1899.—William Penman. *Improvements in and relating to water-tube boilers.* (Specification filed 2 September 1899.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of Rs 50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 250 of 1894.—Max Friedlaender. *Improvements in railway rail joints.* (Specification filed 28 August 1895.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (c) After the expiration of the seventh year and before the expiration of the eighth year from the date of filing of the specification—

The sum of Rs 50 for the above invention.

No. 204 of 1894.—John Poyser. *Improvements in looms for weaving.* (Specification filed 31 August 1894.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (f) After the expiration of the eighth year and before the expiration of the ninth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of Rs 100 for the above invention.

No. 145 of 1890.—Thomas Alva Edison. *Improvements in phonographs.* (Specification filed 2 September 1890.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (j) After the expiration of the twelfth year and before the expiration of the thirteenth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of Rs100 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable at Calcutta to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 10th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

C. R. WILSON,

Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal :—

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.

5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,

Principal, Thomason College.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Statement of Unclaimed Sums deposited with the Bengal Military Orphan Society in trust for Soldiers' Children, exclusive of those of minors who have not attained the age of 21.

Date of Deposit.	Name and rank of father.	Corps.	Names of children.	Amount.
Prior to 1842	Collins, —, Sergeant . . .	.....	Two children . . .	157 14 1
"	Lee, E., Corporal . . .	.....	Two children . . .	111 9 6
"	Smith, Henry, Sergeant . . .	.....	Elizabeth . . .	828 0 0
"	Smith, D., Sergeant Major . . .	.....	Margaret . . .	78 6 5
"	Story, —, Sergeant . . .	.....	Thomas . . .	117 5 4
"	MacConnell, Sergeant . . .	.....	John . . .	77 15 3
"	Ratherford, Sergeant . . .	.....	Margaret . . .	138 10 8
"	Hewetson, William, Gunner . . .	.....	John . . .	47 5 7
"	Taylor, John, Private . . .	.....	John . . .	214 11 11
"	Conry, Peter, Corporal . . .	.....	Thomas . . .	274 14 6
"	McCullum, —, Conductor . . .	.....	John . . .	354 6 10
"	Gordon, James . . .	59th Foot . . .	James . . .	589 2 2
"	Casey, Jeremiah . . .	87th Foot . . .	Daniel . . .	109 12 4
"	Corbolly, Thomas, Private . . .	59th Foot . . .	Samuel . . .	62 12 3
"	Cassidy, —, Corporal . . .	.....	John . . .	61 3 9
"	Hyde, Henry, Conductor . . .	.....	Thomas . . .	187 1 10
"	Hodgkinson, E., Troop Sergeant Major . . .	11th Dragoons . . .	William . . .	64 8 0
"	Anderson, William, Corporal . . .	H. C. 1st En. Regt. . .	Mary Anne Margaret . . .	124 11 6
"	White, W., Private . . .	3rd Buffs . . .	George and Mary Anne . . .	13 13 9
"	Minogue, T., Private . . .	3rd Buffs . . .	Thomas . . .	23 11 0
"	Tailor, John, Bombardier . . .	.....	Elizabeth . . .	43 0 0
"	Neal, James, Private . . .	59th Foot . . .	James . . .	43 0 0
"	Sherrock, J., Corporal . . .	.....	Joseph . . .	160 0 0
"	Moore, Bombardier . . .	.....	Dorothy . . .	5 9 5
"	Lawson, Henry, Laboratory Sergeant . . .	.....	George . . .	11 8 2
"	Creighton, James, Corporal . . .	13th L. Infy. . .	Mary Ann . . .	16 12 0
"	McCoy, —, Sub-Conductor . . .	.....	John and George . . .	958 3 2
"	Long, R., Sergeant . . .	Allahabad Magazine Establishment . . .	Ann and Robert D. . .	137 3 9
"	Baker, H., Gunner . . .	4th Co., 3rd Bn. Arty. . .	James . . .	32 1 4
"	Hills, —, Gunner . . .	1st Co., 3rd Bn. Arty. . .	Sophia . . .	30 1 1
"	Burns, James, Gunner . . .	Artillery . . .	Hannah . . .	10 5 9
"	McKenney, R., Bombardier . . .	1st Co., 4th Bn. Arty. . .	Ann Eliza . . .	134 6 5
"	Smith, J., Gunner . . .	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty. . .	Margaret . . .	6 6 5
"	Byrne, F., Hospital Sergeant . . .	2nd Bn. Arty. . .	Charles . . .	123 13 4
"	Flynn, J., Gunner . . .	3rd Troop, 1st Bde., H. Arty. . .	Elizabeth . . .	6 1 4
"	Fagan, J., Gunner . . .	1st Co., 3rd Bn. Arty. . .	Mary and James . . .	11 12 9
"	Johnson, C., Gunner . . .	1st Co., 5th Bn. Arty. . .	William . . .	3 0 6
"	Twoomey, M., Gunner . . .	4th Co., 3rd Bn. Arty. . .	Michael, William, and Margaret . . .	21 2 11
"	Ahern, William, Gunner . . .	4th Co., 2nd Bn. Arty. . .	John . . .	65 11 9
"	McCormick, J., Gunner . . .	4th Co., 2nd Bn. Arty. . .	Bernard . . .	116 10 9
"	Gavin, J., Gunner . . .	2nd Co., 3rd Bn. Arty. . .	Thomas and James . . .	189 3 6
"	Bryan, D., Sergeant . . .	.....	Mortimer . . .	12 10 11
"	Reid, —, Sergeant . . .	Sappers and Miners . . .	Eleanor and Eunice . . .	68 6 5
"	South, John, Sergeant . . .	.....	Elizabeth and Martha . . .	310 0 0
"	Cunningham, Mathew, Private . . .	44th Foot . . .	Michael . . .	37 14 6
"	Blyth, John, Conductor . . .	.....	Children (names not recorded) . . .	12 12 3
"	Smith, T., Sergeant . . .	.....	Esther and Amelia . . .	23 15 0
"	Pierce, Qr. Mr. Sergeant . . .	20th N. I. . .	Thomas . . .	711 15 2
"	Driver, J., Sergeant Major . . .	.....	Robert Charles and John . . .	141 7 1
"	Davis, D., Farrier Sergeant . . .	4th Troop, 1st Bde., H. Arty. . .	Thomas . . .	23 15 2
"	Canty, John, Bombardier . . .	3rd Co., 4th Bn. Arty. . .	John (died 11th May, 1842) . . .	272 2 8
June 29, 1853	(Not recorded) . . .	.....	Bryon, Margaret, and William . . .	53 8 3
" 29, 1849	(Not recorded) . . .	.....	Daly Robert . . .	23 9 1
Mar. 24, 1843	Nowlon, L., Farrier Sergeant . . .	4th Troop, 2nd B. H. A. . .	Ellen . . .	112 9 0
Apl. 3, 1843	Farrel, James, Gunner . . .	2nd Co., 5th Bn. Arty. . .	Charlotte . . .	4 2 8
" 3, 1843	Roach, Edward, Private . . .	1st En. Lt. Infy. . .	David and Austel . . .	7 13 2
Mar. 9, 1843	Sheeham, B., Gunner . . .	3rd Co., 3rd Bn. Arty. . .	John and Patrick . . .	2 1 8
June 21, 1844	Evans, George, Sergeant . . .	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty. . .	Mary Ann and Catherine . . .	19 14 9
Sept. 19, 1844	Andrews, —, Private . . .	44th Foot . . .	George . . .	200 0 0
Oct. 30, 1887	Ward, J., Gunner . . .	O. Batty, 3rd Bde., R.A. . .	Julia . . .	277 11 11
Dec. 31, 1887	Bunn, T., Gunner . . .	G. Batty, B. Bde., R.H.A. . .	William Thomas . . .	63 9 8

Date of Deposit.	Name and rank of father.	Corps.	Names of children.	Amount.
				<i>R s. p.</i>
Mar. 29, 1888	Oxford, W., Private	2nd Royal Lanc. Regt.	A. and L.	13 9 8
Nov. 16, 1844	Gale, —, Private	10th Foot	John Thomas	28 12 0
" 20, 1844	Sullivan, John, Bombardier	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	John	130 0 0
Jan. 6, 1845	Monaghan, Michael, Sergeant	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	James	156 12 5
" 15, 1845	Godfrey, —, Sergeant Major . . . . .	.....	Harriett M. and James	31 14 1
Feb. 14, 1845	Fry, —, Bugle Major	6th Bn. of Arty.	James	12 6 9
" 3, 1848	Wilson . . . . .	.....	Sophia, Thomas and Elizabeth.	204 7 8
" ... 1842	McCarthy, Or. Mr. Sergeant . . . . .	.....	John	61 2 3
" 14, 1845	Hannoo, J., Drummer	68th Regt., N. Infy.	Mary	28 8 3
July 7, 1845	Hay, A., Sergeant Major . . . . .	.....	Thomas	101 5 4
" 9, 1845	Méaney, John, Sergeant Major	2nd Bde., H. Arty.	Henry and James	292 15 8
" 9, 1845	Murphy, Thomas, Bombardier	2nd Troop, 3rd Bde., H. Arty.	Ellen	77 4 11
" 9, 1845	Fate, William, Staff Sergeant	4th Co., 15th Bn. of Arty.	Catherine Ann	167 15 5
" 9, 1845	Paley, Owen, Gunner	3rd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	Owen	7 1 7
Sept. 1, 1845	Ryan, —, Sergeant . . . . .	.....	Jullia B. and George J.	120 13 0
Aug. 8, 1846	McEnerney, Thomas, Sub-Conductor. . . . .	.....	Hannah	152 0 9
" ...	Glasscan, John, Corporal . . . . .	.....	Ellen Sarah	66 10 3
" ...	Ridley, Henry, Gunner . . . . .	.....	Henry	34 9 3
Oct. 16, 1846	Lewis, Thomas, Gunner	Arty.	Thomas	20 5 3
July 6, 1847	Dobbins, Francis, Gunner . . . . .	.....	Martha	83 3 6
" 19, 1847	Lunn, Adam, Farrier . . . . .	.....	Adam T. and John	79 14 0
" 19, 1847	Clarke, William, Bombardier	1st Troop, 3rd Bde., H. Arty.	Not recorded	104 10 8
" 19, 1847	Prince, W., Sergeant	1st Troop, 1st Bde., H. Arty.	Ditto	125 15 10
Jan. 11, 1848	Byrnes, —, Corporal . . . . .	.....	Maria	59 0 0
July 6, 1848	Braithwaite, W., Staff Sergeant . . . . .	.....	C. William and William H.	148 3 5
Oct. 16, 1848	Butcher, H., Sergeant Major	Sirmoor Bn.	Johannah, Frederick and David Edwin.	99 6 1
May 9, 1849	Sheehan, D., Private	2nd En. Regt.	James	36 5 6
June 2, 1849	Moore, Benjamin, Private	1st En. B. F.	Sarah C.	9 8 4
" 2, 1849	Crowley, Charles, Private	1st En. B. F.	John	7 6 1
Oct. 12, 1849	Deare, W., Conductor . . . . .	.....	Emeline	50 0 0
Nov. 21, 1849	Moget, —, Sergeant Major . . . . .	.....	George	69 14 4
Feb. 18, 1850	Boote, Daniel, Gunner	1st Co., 4th Bn. of Arty.	James and another	26 3 5
June 29, 1850	Uniack, Patrick, Sergeant	1st Co., 3rd Bn. of Arty.	John and another	29 15 0
Aug. 19, 1850	Sheehan, P., Gunner	Arty.	Patrick	23 5 6
Oct. 29, 1850	Lees, James, Corporal	2nd En. Regt.	Elizabeth	25 14 6
Nov. 4, 1852	Hodgins, Adam, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	William	9 11 11
Feb. 1, 1853	Edwards, Michael, Sergeant	2nd Co., 5th Bn. of Arty.	Jane and Bridget	36 5 9
Apl. 21, 1853	Staples, Edward, Sergeant	Sappers and Miners	E. W. H.	97 2 6
Sept. 13, 1853	Brown, Michael, Sergeant	Arracan Bn.	John	49 10 3
Jan. 24, 1854	Galway, Robert, Bombardier	1st Co., 3rd Bn. of Arty.	William	206 1 2
" 18, 1855	Munrowd, George, Sub-Conductor	Ordnance Dept.	Georgiana	61 10 3
Sept. 24, 1855	Franks, G., Bazar Sergeant . . . . .	.....	Mary Harriet	283 1 11
Oct. 15, 1857	Earle, Edward, Sergeant	Calcutta Town Guard	William Edward	209 14 0
Dec. 4, 1860	MacDonnel, John, Private	97th Foot	Charles	25 15 6
June ... 1862	Keddie, J., Private	2nd En. B. F.	Jane and James	86 0 0
July 22, 1863	Lawton, William, Color-Sergeant	24th Foot	William and Joseph	152 14 2
Jan. 25, 1864	Jones, John, Gunner	G. Battery, 22nd Bde., Royal Arty.	Henrietta Dalzell	39 5 10
Mar. 10, 1864	} Anderson, William, Gunner	{ 5th Bn., 25th Bde., Royal Arty.	Duncan	35 4 11
May 19, 1864		.....	
July 18, 1865	Rowland, J., Private	2nd Dragoon Guards	Sophia M. and Elizabeth Ann.	8 0 0
June 25, 1866	Mead, William, Bombardier	4-25th Royal Arty.	Mary and Thomas	4 0 0
Oct. 9, 1871	York, R., Sergeant	Arty.	Henry J.	21 1 4
May 8, 1884	Claydon, Daniel, Color-Sergeant	2nd Lanc. Fus.	Thomas Patrick	60 0 0
July 6, 1887	} Simons, J., Lance-Corporal	{ 2nd Bn., The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt.	} Annie Isabella and John Thomas.	353 14 0
June 2, 1888 and		.....	
Sept. 7, 1888	} Hyland, M., Drummer	{ 2nd Bn., The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt.	} Patrick, Emily Matilda and Rosanna.	558 9 8
Apl. 11, 1889		.....	

Application for payment of the deposits should be made to the Pay Examiner, Bengal Command, Calcutta.

E. B. PEACOCK, Captain,
Pay Examiner, Bengal Command, and Ex-officio
Secretary, Military Orphan Schools.

PAY EXAMINER'S OFFICE, BENGAL COMMAND;
Calcutta, the 20th November 1903.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 8th December 1903.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	R	a. p.		R	a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0 0	Government Securities	1,24,80,574	0 0
Reserve Fund	1,21,50,000	0 0	Other authorised Investments	75,93,759	8 0
Public Deposits			Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	3,18,34,828	12 7
at Head Office	88,33,278	14 7	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	1,47,29,678	4 0
Public Deposits at Branches	86,93,734	7 3	Bills discounted and purchased	2,27,26,169	10 11
			Balances with other Banks	43,07,115	13 8
			Bullion	18,680	14 0
			Dead Stock	17,93,326	11 2
			Stamps	10,409	9 11
			Sundries	9,41,619	13 11
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches.	9,50,46,333	15 9		9,64,36,172	2 2
Bank Post Bills, etc.	2,07,503	10 0			
Sundries	20,95,315	0 11	Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	2,50,55,713	13 6
			Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	2,55,34,280	0 10
				5,05,89,993	14 4
RUPRES	14,70,26,166	0 6	RUPRES	14,70,26,166	0 6

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value Rs 2,21,655 0 0
† Do. do. do. 2,01,442 8 0
Rs 4,23,097 8 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 10th December 1903.

H. F. FRESHWATER, W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Chief Accountant. Secretary and Treasurer
Rate for Demand Loans 4 per cent.
Percentage 44·03.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICES.

Calcutta, the 4th December 1903.

The Directors have ordered the following changes in the Bank's European Establishment :—

- Mr. E. Y. Barnard to act as Agent at Nagpore, *vice* Mr. H. A. T. Treble, transferred to Head Office.
- Mr. H. Mitchell, on return from leave, to act as Agent at Jalpaiguri.
- Mr. N. H. Matheson to act as Agent at Akyab, *vice* Mr. T. W. L. Bruce, transferred to Head Office.
- Mr. C. W. W. Carbery to act as Agent, Serajgunge, temporarily, *vice* Mr. S. A. H. Sitwell, proceeding on short leave.

The 9th December 1903.

Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from Saturday the 2nd till Saturday the 16th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 10th December 1903.

**Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the
7th December 1903.**

TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.					
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900.	Silver held as security for notes under Act VIII of 1900.	TOTAL.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Calcutta	68,10,000	14,04,93,460	14,73,03,460	2,12,55,825	9,32,50,382	...	...	11,45,06,207
Allahabad	...	1,95,30,700	1,95,30,700	94,44,034	22,81,198	...	...	1,17,24,232
Lahore	...	2,64,81,840	2,64,81,840	30,64,101	9,09,795	...	...	39,73,896
Bombay	64,87,925	9,06,77,115	10,31,65,040	1,85,78,727	4,21,11,197	...	1,42,75,500	7,40,64,424
Karachi	...	1,01,49,430	1,03,42,030	14,22,538	11,76,142	...	...	25,98,680
Madras	18,05,215	3,98,67,420	4,13,92,035	70,93,515	1,23,72,870	...	...	1,94,66,385
Calicut	...	12,62,735	12,62,735	71,000	50,190	...	...	1,22,150
Rangoon	...	1,44,78,875	1,44,78,875	3,39,98,005	15,27,870	...	...	3,55,26,475
	1,51,03,140	34,88,54,175	36,39,57,315					
Deduct— Withdraws from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			11,23,910					
TOTAL ₹			36,28,33,405	9,49,27,915	15,36,80,044	...	1,42,75,500	26,28,83,439
Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another								50,000
								NET TOTAL ₹
								26,28,33,439
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of ₹14,20,81,500 held under Section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882								9,09,99,046
GRAND TOTAL ₹								36,28,33,405

O. T. BARROW.

Offg. Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

CORRECTION.

Calcutta, the 7th December 1903.

In Notification No. 33, dated the 4th of November 1903, in column 2, against the name of Mr. B. C. Wernicke, *for* "Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade," read "Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, and Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade, temporary (old grading)".

A. B. LARKINS,

for Director General of Telegraphs.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 30th November 1903.

No. 151.—Mr. G. W. Mungavin, temporary Assistant Superintendent, class V, grade II, Persian Gulf Telegraphs, has been granted by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph Department, privilege leave for 3 months, from 28th June 1903, combined with furlough for 3 months in continuation thereof.

No. 152.—The following permanent and temporary promotions have been sanctioned, with effect from the dates noted against each, in consequence of the death of Mr. J. T. Hopkins, Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, and in consequence of Mr. P. C. Campbell, Superintendent, and Messrs. J. H. C. Kelly and G. W. Mungavin, Assistant Superintendents, going on furlough :—

Name.	From	To	Sanctioned by	Date.
Mr. J. Wartenby .	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, grade II.	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, grade I.	Secretary of State for India.	5th August 1903.
Mr. J. O. Twells .	General service clerk, class I, and temporary Assistant Superintendent, class VI, grade II.	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, grade II.	Ditto .	Ditto.
Mr. J. Hughes .	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, grade I.	Temporary Assistant Superintendent, class V, grade II.	Director-in-Chief	Ditto.
Mr. W. F. Lovell .	General service clerk, class I.	Temporary Assistant Superintendent, class VI, grade II.	Ditto .	Ditto.
Mr. B. W. Stainton	Assistant Superintendent, class V, grade I.	Temporary Superintendent, class IV.	Secretary of State for India.	8th August 1903.
Mr. H. Baggaley .	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, grade II.	Temporary Assistant Superintendent, class V, grade II.	Director-in-Chief	Ditto.
Mr. E. Capstick .	General service clerk, class I.	Temporary Assistant Superintendent, class VI, grade II.	Ditto .	Ditto.
Mr. T. F. Tebbutt .	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, grade II.	Temporary Assistant Superintendent, class V, grade II.	Ditto .	29th August 1903.
Mr. S. N. Wilson .	General service clerk, class I, and officiating Assistant Superintendent, class VI, grade II.	Temporary Assistant Superintendent, class VI, grade II.	Ditto .	Ditto.
Mr. J. W. Tanner .	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, grade II.	Temporary Assistant Superintendent, class V, grade II.	Ditto .	28th September 1903.
Mr. E. E. Aickim .	General service clerk, class II, and officiating Assistant Superintendent, class VI, grade II.	Temporary Assistant Superintendent, class VI, grade II.	Ditto .	Ditto.

G. C. WOLFE,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 30th November 1903.

No. 6580.—The Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan is pleased to direct that the holidays specified in the Schedule hereto annexed, shall be observed as public holidays in all Public Offices in Baluchistan. The holidays will be given to all Government servants subject to the conditions that (i) it shall be open to the head of an office to stop a holiday specified in the Schedule in the case of any individual guilty of idleness or inattention to duty unless the day in question is deemed specially sacred by the members of the religion which the offender professes, and (ii) no urgent work is required.

2. Local holidays, such as the Annual Horse Fairs, may be granted at the discretion of heads of offices, provided always that there are no arrears of work and no inconvenience is caused thereby.

3. Holidays will be granted by heads of offices to all Hindus on the festivals of :—

1. Basant Panchmi Friday, the 22nd January 1904.
2. Sheoratri Monday, the 15th February 1904.
3. Baisakhi Tue-day, the 12th April 1904.
4. Salono Thursday, the 25th August 1904.
5. Janam Ashtmi Saturday, the 3rd September 1904.

SCHEDULE.

List of Holidays for Public Offices during the year 1904.

Name of Holidays.	Dates on which they fall.	Day or days of the week.	No. of days.	REMARKS.
GENERAL HOLIDAYS.				
All Sundays	.. ...	.....	52	
Proclamation and New Year's Day	1st January	Friday	1	
King Emperor's Birthday	30th May or such other date as may be fixed by the Government of India	.....	1	
			54	
CHRISTIAN HOLIDAYS.				
Good Friday	1st April	Friday	1	
Christmas Vacation	24th to 31st December	Saturday to Saturday	7	
			8	
HINDU HOLIDAYS.				
Holi	2nd March	Wednesday	1	
Dussehra	15th to 18th October	Saturday to Tuesday	3	
Dewali	8th November	Tuesday	1	
			5	
MUHAMMADAN HOLIDAYS.				
Id-ul Zuha	27th February	Saturday	1	
Muharram	26th to 28th March	Saturday to Monday	2	
Bara Wafat	28th May	Saturday	1	
Id-ul-Fitar	10th December	Saturday	1	
			5	

The 3rd December 1903.

No. 66 A.—At an examination in the Brahui language held at Quetta on the 25th November 1903, the undermentioned officer is declared to have passed the prescribed test *with credit* :—

Captain H. A. K. Gough, I.A., First Assistant and Secretary to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

By order,

DENYS DE S. BRAY,
Third Assistant.

**THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN
BALUCHISTAN.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 30th November 1903.

No. 6540.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 (1) of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act (IX of 1887) and Section 8 (1) of the Cantonments Act (XIII of 1889) as applied to the Baluchistan Agency Territories, and with effect from the 18th November 1903, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General is pleased to appoint Captain D. A. C. Brownlow, officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta, to be the Judge of the Court of Small Causes in the Cantonment of Quetta, with power to exercise jurisdiction in suits of which the value does not exceed five hundred rupees.

No. 6541.—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (V of 1898) and of section 7 of the Cantonments Act (XIII of 1889) as applied to the Baluchistan Agency Territories, and with effect from the 18th November 1903, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General is pleased to appoint Captain d'A C. Brownlow, officiating Cantonment Magistrate of Quetta, to be a Magistrate of the first class within the limits of the Quetta Cantonment.

By order,

DENYS E. S. BRAY,
Second Assistant.

THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 5th December 1903.

No. 5962.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 9 respectively of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872, as modified by Act II of 1891), and which have been delegated to him by the Governor General in Council under section 86 of the Act by Foreign Department Notification No. 3747-I.B., dated the 1st October 1897, the Honourable the Resident in Mysore is pleased—

- (a) to grant a license to the Reverend Albert Brockbank, of the Wesleyan Mission, to solemnize marriages within the territories of Mysore, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore;
- (b) to grant a license to the said Reverend Albert Brockbank authorizing him to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the said territories.

The powers hereby conferred are to be exercised only so far as regards Christian subjects of His Majesty.

No. 5963.—Whereas by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2252-I., dated the 7th August 1883, the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, was with certain modifications declared to apply to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, so far as regards marriages between persons one of whom is a Native Christian subject of Mysore and neither of whom is a Christian British subject:

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 9 respectively of the Act, the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore is pleased—

- (a) to grant a license to the Reverend Albert Brockbank, of the Wesleyan Mission, to solemnize marriages within the territories included in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore; and
- (b) to grant a license to the said Reverend Albert Brockbank to grant certificates of marriage within the territories included in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore between Native Christians one of whom is a Native Christian subject of Mysore and neither of whom is a Christian subject of His Majesty.

By order,

E. S. LLOYD,
for First Assistant Resident.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA IN THE P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Camp Beawar, the 3rd December 1903.

No. 594-S.—The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana is pleased to sanction the grant of one month and seven days' privilege leave combined with 22 months and 23 days' furlough to Mr. W. Home, Manager, Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway, under Articles 233 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 12th December 1903 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

G. G. WHITE, M.I.C.E.,

Secretary to the Agents to the Governor General in the Public Works Department,
Rajputana and Central India.

**THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
RAJPUTANA.**

NOTIFICATION.

Camp, the th December 1903.

No. 376-C.—Major C. H. Pritchard, I.A., Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-four days, with effect from the 3rd December 1903.

By order,

A. B. MINCHIN, Captain,
First Assistant Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.

**THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE IN BALUCHISTAN.**

NOTIFICATION.**EXAMINATION.**

Quetta, the 30th November 1903.

No. 739 P.—Mr. T. O. Hughes, Assistant District Superintendent of Police in Baluchistan, has been declared by the Examination Committee to have passed the Police departmental examination in law held at Quetta on the 16th October 1903.

By order,

H. GOUGH, Captain,
First Assistant.

ODDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 5th December 1903.

No. 5.—Mr R. Wright, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, class 3, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Loco. Department, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India one month's leave on medical certificate in extension of the nine months' combined leave granted in Notification No. 4, dated 20th May 1903.

H. P. BURT,
Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 3rd December 1903.

No. 18.—Mr. D. L. McPherson, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, has been granted an extension of furlough on medical certificate for 1 month and 13 days, with effect from 3rd November 1903, in continuation of 7 months' furlough already granted to him in Notification No. 9, dated 21st July 1903.

The 4th December 1903.

No. 19.—Mr. L. C. D. Bean, District Traffic Superintendent in class II, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, has been granted, by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, furlough for nine months in extension of combined leave for 12 months granted to him in this office Notification No. 2, dated 31st January 1903.

The 7th December 1903.

No. 20.—Mr. H. G. F. Smith, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Construction Division, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for 21 months, under articles 233 (i) and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 7th December 1903, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

No. 21.—Mr. J. E. Gabbett, Superintendent of Works, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for one year and nine months, under articles 233 (i) and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 8th December 1903, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

W. V. CONSTABLE, Col., R.E.

Manager.

REPORTS OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Essex Regiment, of Infantry, dated at Bangalore, this 5th day of December 1903.

<p>Number, Rank, and Name,—5052, Private W. J. Moore.</p> <p>Age,—24 years and 8 months.</p> <p>Height,—5 feet 6 inches.</p> <p>Colour of Complexion,—fresh; hair, fair; eyes, grey.</p> <p>Trade.—Labourer.</p> <p>Date of enlistment,—8th February 1898.</p> <p>Place of enlistment,—Halstead, Essex.</p>	<p>Parish and county in which born,—Withersfield, Suffolk.</p> <p>Date of desertion or absence,—24th November 1903.</p> <p>Place of desertion or absence.—Bangalore.</p> <p>Marks.—Scar 1" long outer side left patella, scar 3½" long outer side lower thigh. Birth mark inner side right scapula. Many circular scars on centre of back.</p> <p>Under six years' service.</p>
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C. WOOD, Lieut.-Col.,

Commanding, 1st Battalion, Essex Regiment.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 8th December 1903.

No. 1294-App.—Babu Mahendra Nath Lahiri, Superintendent of Post offices, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 20 days, with effect from the 12th November 1903.

Babu Mrityunjay Chatterji is appointed to act as Superintendent of Post offices, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Babu Mahendra Nath Lahiri or until further orders.

No. 1299-App.—Mr. A. Franks Ryan, Superintendent Railway Mail Service, 1st grade, is granted leave on medical certificate for 1 month, with effect from the 5th November 1903.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on leave on medical certificate or until further orders:—

Mr. F. W. Tytler, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 2nd grade, to act in the 1st grade;

Mr. A. E. B. Hutton, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade;

Mr. W. St. J. Pusey, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade;

Mr. A. R. Hogan, to act as Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 4th grade.

No. 1309-App.—Mr. H. R. Hebbard, Superintendent of Post offices, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 13th November 1903.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave, or until further orders:—

Mr. J. Home, Superintendent of Post offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade;

Mr. N. Purushottama Naidu, P.A., to act as Superintendent of Post offices, 4th grade.

No. 1313 Ap.—Babu C. K. Dutt, Superintendent of Post offices, officiating in the 1st grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for one month and three days, with effect from the 26th November 1903.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave, or until further orders : —

Mr. H. L. Duncan, Superintendent of Post offices, 2nd grade, to act in the 1st grade;

Babu Hemanta Kumar Raha, Superintendent of Post offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade;

Mr. W. Hogan, Superintendent of Post offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

The 11th December 1903.

No. 1337-Ap.—Mr. D. J. Murtrie, Assistant Postmaster, Rangoon, is appointed and Assistant Postmaster, Bombay, with effect from the date on which he takes charge of that appointment.

H. M. KISCH,

Offg. Director-General of the Post Office of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL F CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 8th December 1903.

No. 11151.—Captain J. H. Grant received charge of the office of the Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong, from Major D. J. O. Taylor on the afternoon of the 23rd November 1903.

By order,

A. P. TREVOR, Captain,
for First Assistant to the Agent to the
Governor-General for Central India.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 4th December 1903.

No. 254.—Captain H. M. Cruddas, I.M.S., assumed charge of the Civil Medical duties of the Mardan Sub-Division on the afternoon of the 27th of November 1903, relieving Major A. J. Macnab, I.M.S.

By order,

H. BOLTON,
Asst. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. F. Province.

The 6th December 1903.

No. 256.—The services of Mr. R. T. Clarke, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, are replaced at the disposal of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab for employment in that Province, with effect from the forenoon of the 25th November 1903.

No. 258.—I ala Aya Ram, B.A., Extra Assistant Commissioner, District Judge, Hazara, is appointed to perform the duties of Treasury Officer of that District, in addition to his own, with effect from the forenoon of the 23rd November 1903.

POWERS.

The 23rd November 1903.

No. 248-A.—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Lala Aya Ram, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is appointed a Magistrate of the 1st class in the Hazara District.

No. 248-B.—Under the provisions of section 50 of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, No. VII of 1901, Lala Aya Ram is appointed to be District Judge of the Civil District of Hazara.

No. 248-C.—In accordance with the provisions of section 40 of Act II of 1886, Lala Aya Ram, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is hereby appointed, within the limits of the district to which he may from time to time be posted, to exercise the powers conferred and to perform the duties imposed by sections 25, 26, 28 and 32 of the said Act upon a Collector.

The 2nd December 1903.

No. 253.—Under the provisions of Section 27 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, is pleased to confer all the powers of an Assistant Collector of the 2nd Grade, under Chapter IV of the said Act, on Munshi Abdul Rahman, officiating Settlement Naib Tahsildar, within the limits of the district to which he may be from time to time appointed. Such powers shall be exercised subject to the control of the Settlement Officer under whom he may from time to time be serving.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 5th December 1903.

No. 255.—Reverend H. W. F. Fagan, a probationary Chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this administration, is appointed 2nd Chaplain of Peshawar, with effect from the 25th November 1903.

The 6th December 1903.

No. 257.—On expiry of the leave granted to him in Notification No. 228, dated 22nd October 1903, Lala Aya Ram, B.A., Extra Assistant Commissioner, is posted to the Hazara District as District Judge and assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 23rd November 1903.

By order,

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.**TRANSFER.**

Lahore, the 4th December 1903.

No. 2580-E. I. F.—Mr. R. H. Tickell, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, from the 2nd Division, Bari-Doab Canal, which he left on the afternoon of the 14th November 1903, to the Swat River Canal Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 18th idem.

J. BENTON,

Secretary for Irrigation, N.-W. Frontier Province.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER—NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 27th November 1903.

No. 716-S.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of section 13 of the Excise Act, 1896 (XII of 1896), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province is pleased to impose a duty of Rs 6 a ser on all charas imported into the North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the 1st day of April 1904, on which date Notification No. 504-S., dated the 12th August 1903, shall cease to be in force.

No. 717-S.—In supersession of Notification No. 505-S., dated the 12th August 1903, and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 14, clause (b) of the Excise Act, 1896 (XII of 1896), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province is pleased to direct that in respect of charas imported and stored in a bonded warehouse the levy of the import duty imposed in the North-West Frontier Province under section 13 of the said Act shall be postponed until the removal of such charas from the bonded warehouse as provided by Rule XXV of the rules published with Notification No. 502-S., dated the 12th August 1903.

No. 718-S.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Excise Act, 1896 (XII of 1896), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province is pleased to make the following alteration in Rule XXV of the rules published with Notification of the Chief Commissioner No. 502-S., dated the 12th August 1903.

For the words and figures "by the Notification of the Chief Commissioner, No. 504-S., dated 12th August 1903" in the said rule the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"under section 13, clause (b) of the Excise Act, 1896."

The 7th December 1903.

No. 1321-A.—In accordance with the provisions of section 18, Act XX of 1891 (The Punjab Municipal Act), it is hereby notified that the following persons are appointed under section 5, sub-section 2, of the said Act, members of the Municipal Committee of Kohat in the Kohat District:—

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Bahram Khan | } Re-appointed. |
| 2. Sawal Das | |
| 3. Amir Chand | |
| 4. Khan Bahadur Sayad Sikandar Shah | |
| 5. Sardar Sultan Jan, C.I.E. | |
| 6. Khushdil Khan | |
| 7. Sayad Muhammad Ashraf | |
| 8. Sardar Shu'aib Jan | |
| 9. Bal Chand | |
| 10. Lala Mathra Das |  | vice Gurdit Singh, deceased. |

M. F. O'DWYER,
Revenue and Financial Secretary to Chief Commissioner.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 4th December 1903.

No. 19-J.—The following list of days to be observed as holidays in the Judicial Commissioner's Court and the Civil Courts subordinate thereto, during the year 1904, has been prepared by the Judicial Commissioner and approved by the Local Government, as required

by section 88, sub-section (4) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, 1901, and is published for general information :—

List of General Holidays to be observed by the Judicial Commissioner's Court and all Civil Courts in the North-West Frontier Province subordinate thereto, during the year 1904.

Description of holidays.	Names of holidays.	Dates on which they fall.	Day or days of the week.	Number of days (Sundays excluded).
General	Proclamation Day	1st January	Friday	1
Hindu	Basant Panchmi	22nd January	Ditto	1
Ditto	Sheoratri	15th February	Monday	1
Muhammadian	Id-ul-zuha	27th and 28th February.	Saturday and Sunday.	1
Hindu	Holi	1st and 2nd March	Tuesday and Wednesday.	2
Muhammadian	Muharram	23rd to 28th March .	Wednesday to Monday.	5
Hindu	Durga Ashtmi	25th March	Friday	1
Christian	Good Friday	1st April	Ditto	1
Ditto	Saturday before Easter.	2nd April	Saturday	1
Ditto	Easter Monday	4th April	Monday	1
Hindu	Baisakhi	12th April	Tuesday	1
Muhammadian	Barawafat	28th May	Saturday	1
General	Emperor's birthday*	30th May	Monday	1
Hindu	Nirjala Ikadshi	23rd June	Thursday	1
Ditto	Bias Puja	27th July	Wednesday	1
Ditto	Salono	25th August	Thursday	1
Ditto	Janam Ashtmi	3rd September	Saturday	1
Ditto	Anant Chaudas	23rd September	Friday	1
Ditto	Dasehra	15th to 18th October	Saturday to Tuesday	3
Muhammadian	Shab Barat	25th October	Tuesday	1
Hindu	Diwali	7th and 8th November.	Monday and Tuesday.	2
Ditto	Jam Dutia	9th November	Wednesday	1
Ditto	Deo Uthan	18th November	Friday	1
Muhammadian	Juma-ul-wida	2nd December	Ditto	1
Ditto	Id-ul-Fitr	9th and 10th December.	Ditto and Saturday	2
Christian	Christmas Vacation	24th to 31st December.	Saturday to Saturday	7
General	All Sundays . . . .	...	...	52

* The King-Emperor's birthday will be observed on such date as may be appointed for its celebration in India.

NOTES.—1. The last Saturday of every month will be observed as a holiday, provided that there are no arrears of work.

2. Local holidays are not entered in this list.

3. All Civil Courts (Original and Appellate) will remain closed during the month of September.

The 8th December 1903.

No. 20-J.—The following list of days to be observed as Local Holidays by the various Civil Courts in the Province, during the year 1904, has been prepared by the Judicial Commissioner and approved by the Local Government, as required by Section 88, sub-section (4) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, 1901, and is published for general information, in continuation of the Judicial Department Notification No. 15-J., dated the 4th December 1903. —

List of days to be observed as Local Holidays by the various Civil Courts in the North-West Frontier Province, during the year 1904

District.	Names of Holidays	Month and date.	Number of days.
Peshawar	Jhanda Fair	8th February	1
	Nauroz Fair	20th or 21st March	1
	TOTAL		2
Hazara	Fakia Dhamtaur Fair	13th April	1
	TOTAL		1
Kohat	Nauroz Fair	20th or 21st March	1
	Pitr Mokhsh Amawas Fair	In October	1
	TOTAL		2
D. I. Khan	Manghi Fair	14th January	1
	Sambat Fair	18th March	1
	Gop-Ashtmi Fair	15th November	1
	TOTAL		3
Bannu . . . .	.....	.....	...

NOTE. 1.—Where the actual or correct date has not been specified in the above list, the District Judge will fix it, in consultation with the Divisional Judge and Deputy Commissioner, and will give timely notice of the date so fixed to the public.

2.—With the previous sanction of the Judicial Commissioner and Local Government (but not otherwise), any day not specified in the list may be substituted for any day which is specified therein.

3.—The number of Local Holidays allowed for each district will not ordinarily exceed three days in each year.

C. E. F. BUNBURY,

Judicial Commissioner, N.-W. Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 21st November 1903.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.			CAUSE OF DEATH.										INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Number.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
1	Hazara	Abbottabad	3,395	2	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	15	1
2		Nawashahr	4,114	5	3	8	3	2	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	101	38	2
3		Buffa	7,029	8	4	12	3	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	89	22	3
4		Haripur	5,578	2	2	4	4	3	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	37	37	4
5	Peshawar		73,343	28	16	44	31	21	10	...	3	...	21	...	1	...	6	3	...	3	31	22	5		
6	Kohat		18,092	7	6	13	8	3	5	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	37	23	6	
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	8	6	14	9	6	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	4	2	6	72	47	7	
8		Lakki	5,218	3	2	5	7	5	2	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	50	70	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	9	8	17	83	34	49	...	...	...	66	3	2	1	11	15	16	31	31	153	9	
10		Kulachi	9,125	4	2	6	7	6	1	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	2	2	2	...	2	34	40	10
TOTAL				76	50	126	156	81	75	...	3	...	113	4	3	1	32	29	19	48	40	50			

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 21st November 1903.

Births and deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 10 Municipal Towns, 126 births were registered (76 males and 50 females), giving a birth-rate of 40 per mille of population; 156 deaths were registered (81 males and 75 females) giving a death-rate of 50 per mille of population.

W. A. SYKES, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshawar, the 7th December 1903.

POSTAL NOTICE.

The following notification is issued as to the conditions under which postal articles may be sent to and from the field post offices opened to serve the troops during the Manœuvres to be held in the Rawalpindi District in December 1903.

ARTICLES FOR FIELD POST OFFICES.

Mode of addressing postal articles.

Articles posted for delivery from field post offices should be addressed as follows :—

X. Y.

Regiment, Battery, Staff appointment, Brigade or Department.

Force $\frac{A}{B}$

Rawalpindi Manœuvres.

No post-town should be added to the address, and special care should be taken to specify clearly in each case the Regiment, Battery, Staff appointment, Brigade, or Department of the person addressed.

Telegrams addressed to persons with the Forces in the field will be made over by telegraph office to the Base Office concerned which will send them on to the addressees by post.

What may be sent.

All classes of postal articles (private and official), *vis*, letters, post-cards, newspapers, packets, and parcels, both registered and unregistered, may be posted for delivery from field post offices.

Prepayment of postage compulsory.

Full prepayment of postage on all articles is compulsory; but official articles can be sent *from one field post office to another* free of all postage if properly superscribed and franked.

N.B.—Officers Commanding Corps proceeding to the Manœuvres should warn the troops, followers, etc., to inform their correspondents of the necessity for fully prepaying the postage on all articles.

Delivery.

Unregistered articles of the letter mail will be delivered through Regimental orderlies. Registered articles of the letter mail and all parcels will also be delivered through orderlies in the absence of written instructions to the contrary from the addressee. The receipt of the person to whom a registered article or parcel is delivered will be taken on a list against the entry of the article or parcel.

N.B.—Any person who does not wish his registered articles or parcels delivered through an orderly must give notice in writing to the field post office by which he is served.

Insurance, Value-Payable Post, and Money Orders.

Postal articles cannot be insured for despatch to field post offices nor be sent to them under the value-payable system. Money orders will not be issued for payment by field post offices.

ARTICLES FROM FIELD POST OFFICES.

What may be sent.

All classes of postal articles (private and official) *vis.*, letters, post-cards, newspapers packets and parcels, both registered and unregistered, may be posted at field post offices.

In the case of all articles (other than official articles) which are for delivery from other field post offices, full prepayment of postage is compulsory. Official articles can be sent *from one field post office to another* free of all postage if properly superscribed and franked.

Articles cannot be posted under the value-payable system at field offices, nor will any insurance work be done.

Money Orders and Savings Bank.

Money Orders will not be issued from field post offices nor will savings bank business be transacted.

Postage Stamps.

Postage stamps (including post-cards and embossed envelopes other than one-anna soldiers' envelopes), both ordinary and service, can be purchased at any field post office.

N.B.—None of the above restrictions refer to the regular permanent post offices which exist on the field of operations. These offices will perform as usual all classes of postal work, and the troops may use them in connection with any kind of postal business which field post offices are not authorized to perform.

CALCUTTA :
26th November 1903.

}

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Offg. Director-General of the Post Office of India.

POSTAL NOTICE.

The following notification is issued as to the conditions under which correspondence and parcels may be sent between India and the Sikkim Mission.

FROM INDIA TO THE MISSION.**Mode of addressing correspondence.**

Correspondence posted in India for delivery to the Mission should be addressed as follows :—

A. B.,

Regiment, Battery, Staff appointment or Department,
Sikkim Mission.

No post-town should be added to the address, and care should be taken to specify clearly in each case the Regiment, Battery, Staff appointment or Department of the person addressed.

What may be sent.

Unregistered letters, postcards, newspapers, book packets, and parcels (private and service) may be posted in India for delivery to the Mission.

Prepayment of postage compulsory.

Full prepayment of postage on all articles is compulsory.

N.B.—Officers Commanding Corps proceeding with the Mission should warn the troops, followers, etc., to inform their correspondents of the necessity for fully prepaying the postage on all articles.

Delivery.

Articles of the letter mail will be delivered through orderlies. Parcels will also be delivered through orderlies in the absence of written instructions to the contrary from the addressees. The receipt of the person to whom a parcel is delivered will be taken on a list against the entry of the parcel.

N.B.—Any person who does not wish his parcels delivered through an orderly, must give notice in writing to the field post office by which he is served.

No Registration, Insurance, Value-payable Post, or Money Orders.

Letters cannot be registered, nor can letters or parcels be insured, for despatch from India to the Mission. No article can be accepted for despatch to the Mission by value-payable post. Money-orders will not be issued in favour of payees with the Mission.

FROM THE MISSION TO INDIA.**What may be sent.**

Unregistered letters, postcards, and book packets may be posted to addressees in India or places abroad. Prepayment of postage is optional; but if postage is not fully prepaid, the articles will be charged on delivery with double the deficiency under the usual rules. No registered or insured letters, no parcels, and no value-payable articles, can be posted.

Money Orders.

Money orders will be issued on India at inland rates of commission. Remittances by telegraphic money orders can also be sent on the ordinary conditions.

Savings Bank Deposits.

Savings Bank Deposits will be received from all British and Native soldiers with the Mission at field post offices for credit, free of charge, to Post Office Savings Bank accounts in India. Soldiers who already have accounts with the Post Office Savings Bank will be required to produce their pass-books when making deposits at field post offices. Savings Bank deposits tendered at field post offices will be subject to the ordinary rules for depositors in Post Office Savings Banks.

FROM ONE FIELD POST OFFICE TO ANOTHER.

What may be sent.

Only unregistered letters, postcards, newspapers, and book packets may be posted at one field post office for delivery from another field post office. Full prepayment of postage is compulsory.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters, postcards, packets, and parcels can be sent from India to the Mission at official rates of postage. The full postage must be prepaid in all cases.

Service parcels cannot be sent from the Mission to India, but other official articles can be sent without prepayment of postage. The charge on delivery in India will be made at the prepaid rates.

Service parcels cannot be sent between field offices. Other official articles can be sent between field offices free of all postage, if properly superscribed and franked.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Postage stamps (including postcards and embossed envelopes), both ordinary and service, can be purchased at any field post office.

Officers Commanding British Regiments and Batteries are recommended to provide themselves with a sufficient stock of one anna soldiers' envelopes which are not sold at post offices, and to replenish the stock from time to time through the Treasure Chest Officer.

H. M. KISCH,

Offg. Director-General of the Post Office of India.

CALCUTTA;

The 9th December 1903.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF MISCELLANEOUS STORES.

I. Sealed tenders will be received by the Superintendent of the Cordite Factory, Wellington, up to the 12th January 1904, for the supply of miscellaneous stores to the Cordite Factory from 1st April 1904 to the 31st March 1905.

II. Printed forms of "schedules" of the stores for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed which, in the event of tenders being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, are obtainable on application in writing to this office daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., on payment at the rate of Rs 1 (one) per set of forms.

III. Tenders will only be received on these printed forms, which should be submitted in duplicate and in English, and should specify in words as well as in figures the rate at which each description of article named in them will be delivered, and should be accompanied by a certificate that the tenderers have inspected the authorized pattern of each article they tender for. Fractional parts of pies in rates will not be accepted. Rates must include the cost of delivering the stores at the Cordite Factory, Wellington, and must be for the same units of number, weight or measures as the stores are accounted for in the schedule.

IV. In the schedules the correct total value of each store should also be entered in the appropriate column, and the grand total of the whole entered at the bottom of the page. Any additions or alterations must be certified by the tenderer's initials, but if these are very numerous, the tender will be rejected.

V. Tenders not complying with the above conditions will be rejected.

VI. The approval or rejection of tenders rests with the Director-General of Ordnance, who reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without explanation, or any items in a tender, the rates of which are not approved. The lowest tender will not of necessity be accepted.

VII. Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 noon on Tuesday, the 12th January 1904. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

VIII. In the case of a tender being accepted the tenderer must be prepared to execute a contract deed within seven days of receipt of intimation that his tender or any items therein have been accepted and must also furnish as security 10 per cent. on the total value of his tender for the due performance of his contract.

IX. On failure to carry out the contract fully, it shall be competent for the Director-General of Ordnance at his own discretion to confiscate the whole or any part of the security deposit on behalf of Government.

X. Parties tendering are particularly requested to give their addresses in full.

XI. All articles are subject to examination and test at the risk of the contractor before receipt. No article that is found inferior to the approved pattern either in quality or workmanship will be accepted. The decision of the Superintendent of the Factory as to the acceptance or rejection of any of the articles to be final.

XII. Any further information required can be obtained on application to this office between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. (Sundays and holidays excepted).

XIII. Tenders must be sent under a strong cover, securely fastened, sealed with a distinctive device and conspicuously marked "tender," and addressed to the Superintendent, Cordite Factory, Wellington, and not to any officer by name.

Articles.	Number or quantity.	REMARKS.
<i>Oil, Paint and Chemicals.</i>		
Coal, steam, country Tons.	4,500	
<i>Timber.</i>		
Timber, firewood Cwt.	93,200	
Timber, teak, Burma or Malabar, scantlings of sizes C. ft.	1,000	
Timber, Ventek, scantlings of sizes "	300	
<i>Cartridges and Projectiles.</i>		
Saltpetre rough Cwts.	15,000	
Serge, blue, 36-inch Yds.	1,000	
<i>Barrack and Hospital stores.</i>		
Baskets, bamboo—		
Large No.	50	
Small "	100	
<i>Packages, etc.</i>		
Gunny, single, 29-inch wide Sq. yds.	5,000	
Gunny, single, 27-inch wide "	4,800	

C. A. RADCLIFFE, Major, R.A.,
In Charge, Cordite Factory.

WELLINGTON;
The 28th November 1903.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICE.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India, Price R6. Forwarded V.P.P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* and upwards at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for *cash only* at the following rates, *vis.* :—

	Government officers.	General public.	Postage extra.
	R	R	Annas.
1-pound tin	10	12	8
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	5	6	6
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	2-8	3	4

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1903, the price of this Quinine will be as follows: —

1-pound tin,	R16, or post-free, R16-8
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	R8, " R8-5
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	R4, " R4-6

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
Mrs. Alley, late a Matron in the Station Hospital, Nemuch.	Nemuch, Central India	27th September 1903	The Cantonment Magistrate and District Judge, Nemuch, Central India, dated 16th November 1903.	No will. Application made by W. D. Jackson, her son (by the first husband), in the District Court.
Mr. H. J. Hart, late of New York, America.	Muttra Road	10th October 1903	The Judge of Agra, dated 14th November 1903.	No Will found.
Mrs. Emma Luckstedt, late a widow.	Station Agra	4th September 1903	The Judge of Agra, dated 14th November 1903.	Will left. Appointing Mr. G. C. Wiggins, the Chaplain of Agra Cantonments, and the Chairman of the Municipal Board of Agra, as her Executors. Mr. Wiggins has applied for Probate.
Mr. George Martin	Station Agra	10th September 1903	The Judge of Agra, dated 11th November 1903.	Will left in favor of his sister Mrs. Diana Aire who applied for Probate.
Mr. Edmond Thomas Sealy.	Motihari, in the Champaran District.	4th November 1903	The District Judge of Saran, dated 17th November 1903	Will left. Probate granted to Messrs. Richard Humfry and Donald Charles Reid.

CALCUTTA;
The 11th December 1903.

ALEXANDER KINNEY,
Deputy Administrator General of Bengal.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The upper half of Government Promissory Note No. Bo 20908 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865, for Rs. 1,000 (one thousand only), originally standing in the names of George Alfred Barnett and Alexander Muirhead, and last endorsed to Bai Jarbai, widow of Shapoorji Framji Mehta, the present proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person.

Payment of the said note and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor after six months from the date of last advertisement.

Name of proprietor,—BAI JARBAL,

Widow of SHAPOORJI FRAMJI MEHTA.

Residence,—Grant-Road—Karanjia Building, opposite
Moos Building, 4th floor—Bombay.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes, No. 130584 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865 for Rs. 1,000 and Nos. 005636 and 026190 of the 3 per cent. Loan of 1896-97 for Rs. 500 each. The first originally standing in the name of Nistarini Dabee and the last two in that of the Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to Nistarini Dabee, the proprietress by whom none of the three notes was ever endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietress. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of Proprietress—Nistarini Dabee.

Residence Chamohema Coowa, Benares city.

BENARES CITY ;

Dated the 18th November 1903.

Estate Mrs. Mary Palmer, deceased.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claim against the late Mrs. Mary Palmer who died at Norwood on the 3rd March 1903, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to J. C. R. Johnston of the firm of MESSRS. GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, are required to send in the same on or before 19th December next to the said MESSRS. GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. C. R. JOHNSTON,

Administrator to Estate Mrs. Mary Palmer, deceased.

Estate Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Cornelius John McKenna, deceased.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. McKenna who died at St. Léon, Bayonne, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Mr. J. C. R. Johnston of the firm of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 28th December next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. C. R. JOHNSTON,

Administrator to Estate

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. J. MCKENNA.

CALCUTTA,
The 26th November 1903.

Estate Major General P. A. Carnegie, deceased.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Patrick Alexander Carnegie, a Major-General in His Majesty's Force, who died at Painswick, Gloucestershire, on 11th December 1902, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Mr. Joseph Carstairs Roberts Johnston of the firm of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 28th December next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. C. R. JOHNSTON,

Administrator to Estate,

MAJOR-GENERAL P. A. CARNEGIE, DECEASED.

CALCUTTA,
28th November 1903.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 50 } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1903.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

**Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 a.m. on Thursday,
the 10th December 1903, based on the India Daily Weather Reports
of the period.**

The storm which was developing over the south of the Bay at the close of the preceding week proved to be a small but moderately severe disturbance. The storm apparently crossed the extreme south of the Peninsula. A severe gale was reported from Kodaikanal during the 4th, the average wind velocity having been 38 miles per hour, while at Negapatam, between 8 A.M. and 2 P.M. of the 4th, the velocity averaged 45 miles per hour, and at Belgaum the velocity at 8 A.M. on the 5th was at the rate of 50 miles per hour. The storm crossed the Peninsula during the 4th and was passing out into the Arabian Sea on the morning of the 5th, after which date the disturbance practically disappeared from the area of observation. It occasioned moderately heavy rain during and after its passages, the following having been the principal falls in 24 hours: on the 4th Negapatam 2'60", Cuddalore 2'56" and Madras 2'05"; on the 5th Kodaikanal 5'24", Trichinopoly 2'56", Madras and Negapatam 2'42" and Madura 2'15"; on the 6th Tinnevely 1'94", Madura 1'18" and Kodaikanal 1'16". After the last date the rainfall diminished to light scattered showers, and on the 9th and 10th practically no rain was recorded over the whole of the Southern India. In all other parts of the Indian region the weather throughout the week has been uninterruptedly fine, though the sky has been cloudy to overcast over the plains and hills of North-West India and conditions have been very feebly disturbed in Kashmir. The rainfall table shows that rain was received during the week in the Calicut sub-division and in the South India and East Coast (South) divisions, and that in each of these cases the average actual fall of the week exceeded the normal; the excess was unimportant in the case of the Calicut and Mysore sub-divisions, but was large and important in the Madura sub-division and in the East Coast (South) division. With the report of the present week a fresh rainfall period commences, so that the information in the second half of the table is the same as that given in the first half.

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 10TH DECEMBER 1903			RAINFALL DATA FROM 4TH DECEMBER 1903 TO 10TH DECEMBER 1903.			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE VARIATION.	
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall	Excess or defect in inches	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.			
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon)	...	0	0'12	-0'12	0	0'12	-0'12	-100	
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo)	...	0	0'09	-0'09	0	0'09	-0'09	-100	
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay)	...	0	0'01	-0'06	0	0'06	-0'06	-100	
4. Delta of Bengal	{ Narayangan .	0	0'21	-0'21	0	0'21	-0'21	-100	
5. Prahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar)	{ Calcutta .	0	0'08	-0'08	0	0'08	-0'08	-100	
	...	0	0'07	-0'07	0	0'07	-0'07	-100	
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, East.	{ Dinajpur .	0	0'03	-0'03	0	0'03	-0'03	-100	
	{ Darbhanga .	0	0'02	-0'02	0	0'02	-0'02	-100	
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East	{ Bahraich .	0	0'03	-0'03	0	0'03	-0'03	-100	
	{ Burdwan .	0	0'05	-0'05	0	0'05	-0'05	-100	
	{ Patna .	0	0'02	-0'02	0	0'02	-0'02	-100	
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, West.	{ Simla .	0	0'14	-0'14	0	0'14	-0'14	-100	
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	{ Ludhiana .	0	0'07	-0'07	0	0'07	-0'07	-100	
	{ Cawnpore .	0	0'04	-0'04	0	0'04	-0'04	-100	
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner)	{ Lahore .	0	0'04	-0'04	0	0'04	-0'04	-100	
11. Baluchistan (Quetta)		0	0'03	-0'03	0	0'03	-0'03	-100	
		0	0'27	-0'27	0	0'27	-0'27	-100	
12. East Coast, North	{ Waltair .	0	0'47	-0'47	0	0'47	-0'47	-100	
	{ Cuttack .	0	0'17	-0'17	0	0'17	-0'17	-100	
13. East Satpuras	{ Ranchi .	0	0'02	-0'02	0	0'02	-0'02	-100	
	{ Raipur .	0	0'04	-0'04	0	0'04	-0'04	-100	
	{ Jabulpore .	0	0'04	-0'04	0	0'04	-0'04	-100	
14. Central India Plateau	{ Jhansi .	0	0'07	-0'07	0	0'07	-0'07	-100	
	{ Raipur .	0	0'06	-0'06	0	0'06	-0'06	-100	
	{ Indore .	0	0'06	-0'06	0	0'06	-0'06	-100	
15. West Coast	{ Calicut .	0'58	0'52	+0'06	0'58	0'52	+0'06	+12	
	{ Bombay .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
16. Gujarat	{ Ahmedabad .	0	0'04	-0'04	0	0'04	-0'04	-100	
	{ Rajkot .	0	0'01	-0'01	0	0'01	-0'01	-100	
17. West Satpuras (Akola)		0	0'06	-0'06	0	0'06	-0'06	-100	
18. Deccan	{ Bellary .	0	0'07	-0'07	0	0'07	-0'07	-100	
	{ Bijapur .	0	0'07	-0'07	0	0'07	-0'07	-100	
	{ Hyderabad .	0	0'01	-0'01	0	0'01	-0'01	-100	
19. South India	{ Mysore .	0'38	0'04	+0'34	0'38	0'04	+0'34	+850	
	{ Madura .	2'46	0'43	+2'03	2'46	0'43	+2'03	+472	
20. East Coast, South (Madras)	...	3'73	2'33	+1'40	3'73	2'33	+1'40	+60	

W. L. DALLAS,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India
and Director General of Indian Observatories

J. O. MILLER,
Secretary to the Government of India

SIMLA :
The 10th December 1903.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday,
5th December 1903.

Madras.—The rainfall was light in parts of the Deccan and heavy in parts of the Central and South Carnatic. It was generally good elsewhere. Water for irrigation is generally sufficient. Ploughing, sowing, transplanting, and weeding are going on. The standing crops are in good condition, but in parts of Godavari, Cuddapah, Salem, and Tanjore they have suffered from excessive rains, and in parts of Kistna from floods. Early crops are being harvested with fair outturn. Pasture is sufficient. Fodder is procurable. The condition of cattle is good. Prices are nearly stationary.

Bombay.—The rainfall during the week was good in parts of Belgaum and Dharwar; slight in parts of Satara, Bijapur, and Kanara; and very slight in parts of Ratnagiri, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, and Sholapur. The rainfall is generally sufficient, but more rain is needed for spring crops in parts of Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, and Sholapur. The standing crops have been damaged by locusts in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Surat, Poona, and Satara; by rats in parts of Hyderabad and Bijapur, and by excessive rain in parts of Dharwar, and are suffering from insufficient moisture in parts of Poona, but are generally in good condition elsewhere. The harvesting of autumn crops is completed in Kaira, is nearly over in the Panch Mahals, Ratnagiri, and Khandesh, and continues in parts of Larkana, the Upper Sindh Frontier, Ahmedabad, Surat, Sholapur, Satara, the Carnatic, Rajkot, and Baroda. Threshing has commenced in parts of Nasik and continues in parts of Sindh, the Panch Mahals, Thana, Colaba, Ahmednagar, Poona, Belgaum, and Baroda. Cotton has been damaged by locusts in parts of Khandesh and by excessive rain in parts of Sholapur, but is fair in Surat and generally in good condition in Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals, Broach, Satara, the Carnatic, and Baroda. The picking of cotton has commenced in parts of Khandesh and continues in parts of Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Ahmednagar, Poona, and Baroda. The preparation of lands for spring cultivation is progressing in parts of Sukkur, Khandesh, and Kanara. Sowing of spring crops is nearly over in Hyderabad and Sholapur and generally continues in parts of Sukkur, the Upper Sindh Frontier, Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals, Surat, Konkan, and Wadhwan. The fodder supply is sufficient. Agricultural stock is generally sufficient and in good condition. The water supply is adequate. Prices have fallen in three districts, risen in four districts, and are stationary elsewhere.

Bengal.—Local showers are reported from the districts of Chittagong and Angul. The weather is seasonable. Harvesting of winter rice and pressing of sugarcane continue. Poppy is doing well. Sowing of spring crops is almost over and weeding has commenced in places. Prospects are good. Fodder and water are ample. The price of common rice has risen in 6 districts, has fallen in 13, and is stationary in the remainder.

United Provinces.—No rain fell during the week. Rain is said to be needed in Chakrata, Muzaffarnagar and Philibit. The threshing and winnowing of autumn crops continue. Irrigation of spring crops and poppy are in progress. Late rice is being harvested in places. The pressing of sugarcane and picking of cotton is going on. Fodder and supplies of food grains are sufficient. Prices are stationary.

Punjab.—No rain fell during the week. Picking of cotton, pressing of sugarcane and harvesting of other autumn crops are in progress. The sowing of spring crops continues in Jullundur, Lahore, Sialkot, Shahpur, and Mooltan. The condition and prospects of autumn crops and of the standing spring crops are generally good. The outturn of rice is good and of sugarcane average in Sialkot. The wheat and barley crops are still being damaged to some extent by grass-hoppers in Sialkot, and the sesamum and cotton crops by insects in parts of Mooltan. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient throughout the Province. The price of wheat is falling in Hissar, Shahpur, Mianwali, and Mooltan and is rising in Amritsar. The prices of other food grains are generally fluctuating.

N.-W. F. Province.—No rain fell during the week. The sowing of spring crops and cutting of autumn crops are nearly finished in Dera Ismail Khan. Wheat and barley are being sown in some parts of Peshawar. Prospects are generally good on irrigated and average on unirrigated areas. Water in canals is sufficient but is diminishing in rivers. Fodder and stocks of food grains are sufficient. Prices are rising in Peshawar.

Burma.—The rainfall was slight in ten districts. The general condition of the crops is satisfactory. Akyab reports a 15-anna crop owing to damage by the late cyclone and to the appearance of blight. Henzada estimates an 18-anna crop. The price of paddy has fallen in Henzada from 125 to 95.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been cold with no rain. The harvesting of rice is approaching completion, the yield being a bumper crop everywhere. The cutting of juar is in progress, the yield being somewhat below the normal. Cotton picking is now general. The cotton plants are not yielding well, the outturn being considerably less than last year. The sowing of spring crops is approaching completion except in embanked fields. The area sown has increased and germination is excellent. Prospects generally are favourable. Very slight damage has been caused by insects to late sown juar and linseed in the Chanda District and to wheat in the Ellichpur District. Prices of wheat and gram show a tendency to fall in the Northern Districts.

Assam.—Rainfall *nil*. The weather is seasonable. Plucking and manufacture of tea are nearly finished and the outturn is good. Pruning operations have commenced in Sib-sagar. Sowing of mustard and linseed and harvesting of late rice are in progress. Pressing of sugarcane has commenced in Darrang. Prospects of late rice, pulse, mustard, and sugarcane are fair to good. Prices :—Common rice, Silchar, 19; Sylhet, 17; Gauhati and Nowgong, 14; Dhubri, Tezpur, and Sibsagar, 12; and Dibrugarh, 11 seers per rupee.

Mysore.—The rainfall was good throughout the province. General prospects are good. Prices are slightly fluctuating. Cattle are healthy except in parts of Mysore. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Coorg.—Rainfall 2 inches 65 cents. The picking of cardamom is completed. Prices of food grains are stationary. Water and fodder are ample.

Hyderabad.—The rainfall during the week was 50 cents. The spring crops and early rice crops are in good condition. Early rice is being harvested. Lands for late rice are being prepared and sowings continue. Prospects continue favourable. Wheat is selling at 10½, rice 10½, and juar 35 seers per halli rupee.

Rajputana.—The harvesting of autumn and sowing of spring crops are in progress. Estimates of the autumn crop outturn are favourable. Cattle are in good condition. The fodder supply is ample. Prices are generally favourable.

Central India.—No rain fell during the week. Agricultural operations are in progress everywhere. Crops are good in Gwalior, Bhopal, Baghelkhand, and Bhopawar; fair in Indore and Malwa, and average in Bundelkhand, but have been slightly damaged by vermin in parts of Gwalior and Indore. Agricultural stock and pasturage are generally good. Prices are normal in Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal and Baghelkhand, steady in Bundelkhand and Malwa, and are falling in Bhopawar. Opium is good in parts of Gwalior and Malwa and sowing continues in Bhopawar.

Kashmir.—The weather is bright and cooler. Prices are stationary. **JAMMU.**—Rainfall *nil*. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat is selling from 14 to 20 and maize from 22 to 30 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is fair. Fodder is sufficient. The sowing of spring crops is in progress.

Nepal.—Rainfall *nil*. The weather is foggy and cold. The price of rice is 6½ seers for the rupee.

J. O. MILLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.
PLAGUE.

Calcutta, the 10th December, 1903.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 5th December 1903 is published for general information:—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Northern.	Bombay City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	56	46
		Dholera Port	"	"	"
		Ahmedabad City	B., B. & C. I.	2	1
		Ahmedabad District	" & B. G. J. P.	33	27
		Broach Port	B., B. & C. I.	15	16
		Broach District	"	45	27
		Panch Mahals District	"	153	48
		Mahikantha State	"	"	"
		Kaira District	"	183	126
		Palanpur State	"	6	5
		Rewakantha State	"	26	10
		Bulsar Port	"	2	2
		Surat Town and Port	"	1	1
		Surat District	"	57	40
		Bandra Port	"	"	"
		Utari	"	"	"
		Vesava Port	"	"	"
		Kelva	"	"	"
		Trombay	"	"	"
		Tarapur	B., B. & C. I.	"	"
		Manori	"	"	"
		Mahim	B., B. & C. I.	"	"
		Dhanu	"	"	"
		Bhiwadi	"	"	"
		Agashi	B., B. & C. I.	"	"
		Shirgaon	"	"	"
		Bassein	"	"	"
		Kalyan	G. I. P.	3	1
		Thana	"	3	1
		Umbergaon Port	"	"	"
		Kon	"	"	"
		Thana District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	"	"
	Central.	Ahmednagar District	Dhond and Manmad (G. I. P.)	701	543
		Khandesh	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	469	304
		Nasik	G. I. P. & N. G.	278	219
		Poona City	S. M. & G. I. P.	125	119
		Poona District	"	277	217
		Satara	S. M.	522	382
		Sholapur Town	G. I. P.	12	5
		Sholapur District	" S. M. & Barsi	611	453
	Southern.	Alibag Port	"	"	"
		Panvel	"	"	"
		Eshoi	"	"	"
		Roha	"	"	"
		Revdanda	"	1	1
		Kolaba District	G. I. P.	2	2
		Ratnagiri Port	"	"	"
		Vizadug	"	"	"
		Harnai	"	"	"
		Rajapur	"	4	2
		Vengurla	"	"	"
		Dabhal	"	"	"
		Jogad	"	"	"
		Deogad	"	"	"
		Ratnagiri District	"	3	3
		Belgaum	S. M.	1,076	861
		Habli Town	"	99	96
		Dharwar District	"	1,206	947
		Karwar Port	"	"	"
		Sind.	Akola Port	"	"
	Kumta Port		"	"	"
	Kanara District		S. M.		23	14
	Savantvadi State		"	"	"
	Bijapur District		S. M. & G. I. P.		810	651
	Karachi Town and Port		N. W.		6	6
	Karachi District		"	"	"
	Hyderabad Town		N. W. & J. B.		29	18
	Hyderabad District		"	"	"
Thar and Parkar District	J. B.		"	"	
Political charges.	Larkhana	N. W.	"	"	
	Sukkar District	"	1	1	
	Khairpur State	"	"	"	
	Akalkot State	"	102	85	
	Aundh	"	67	37	
	Tuna Port	"	"	"	
Mandvi	"	17	17		
Moodral	"	9	10		

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.		
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Political charges.	Cutch State		42	36		
		Savannur "		38	29		
		Bhor "		...	...
		Porbandar Port	B. G. J. P.	...	...
		Bhavnagar Town and Port	B. G. J. P.	114	104		
		Mongroo Port		...	...
		Jodia "		...	...
		Jafabad "		...	...
		Vawanla "		...	...
		Kathiawar State	B., B. & C. I., Morvi & B. G. J. P.	391	214		
		Kolhapur Town	S. M.	32	19		
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country		1,238	1,002		
		Sachin State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Dharampur State		...	...
		Srivardhan Port		...	...
		Murud "		...	...
		Harimandla "		...	...
		Nandgaon "		...	...
		Janjira "		...	...
		Janjira State		...	...
		Velan Port		...	...
		Kodinar "	B., B. & C. I.	6	6		
		Billimora "	" "	(h)1	...		
		Baroda City	" "	...	...
		Baroda State	" "	333	272		
		Jath "		...	...
		Hijapur "		26	28		
		Surat "		...	...
		Aden "		...	...
		Total				9,256	7,125
		Madras Presidency.	...	Salem Town.	Madras
				Salem District		31(f)	27(f)
				Bellary Cantonment	S. M.
Bellary Town				55	42		
Bellary District	S. M. & Madras			218(c)	175(c)		
Coimbatore Town	Madras			53	48		
Coimbatore District	Madras, S. I. & Nilgiri			60(d)	39(d)		
Nilgiris "	Madras			(g)31	(g)23		
North Arcot "	S. I. & Madras			25(e)	19(e)		
South Arcot District	S. I. & Madras			...	...
Cuddalore Port				...	...
Tinnevely District	S. I.			...	...
Malabar "	Madras			2(h)	1(h)		
Cuddapah "	S. I. & Madras			...	...
Mangalore Port				6	7		
Ermala "				...	...
South Canara District				...	...
Madras City	Madras & S. I.			...	1(h)		
Chingleput District	S. I. & Madras			...	...
Kurnool "	S. M. & Madras			2	...		
Godaveri "	Morvi & Madras			...	...
Tanjore "	S. I.			...	...
Anantapur "	Madras & S. M.			31(b)	26(b)		
Madura "				...	...
Total				514	408		
Bengal	Burdwan	Calcutta	E. I., E. B. S. & B. N.	14	14		
		Howrah District	" B. N. & H. A.	...	...
		Champaran District		...	...
	Patna	Chupra Town	B. & N. W.	...	...
		Saran District		224	172		
		Gaya Town	E. I.	10	10		
		Gaya District	"	23	28		
		Muzaffarpur District	B. & N. W.	3	3		
	Bhagalpur	Darbhanga Town	"	13	14		
		Darbhanga District	E. I.	23	16		
		Shahabad "	"	218	149		
		Patna City	"	...	...
		Patna District	"	409	356		
	Chota Nagpur.	Monghyr District	"	52	28		
		Bhagalpur Town	"	4	2		
Palamau District		"	...	...	
Total				993	792		

(b) Including 4 imported seizures and 1 imported death.
 (c) " 8 " " 6 deaths.
 (d) " 11 " " 9 " deaths.

(f) Including 4 imported seizures and 5 imported deaths.
 (g) " 11 " " 7 " deaths.
 (h) " 5 " " 5 " deaths.
 (i) Imported.

Presidency or Province	Division	Districts and States and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Punjab	Rawalpindi.	Rawalpindi District	N. W.	3	2
		Gurjat	"	46	40
		Gujranwala	"	147	141
		Sialkot	"	278	179
		Shahpur	"	68	41
	Multan	Jhelum	"	23	22
		Jhang	"	7	6
		Multan	"	...	...
		Montgomery	"	...	...
		Mianwali	"	...	...
	Delhi	Gurgaon	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Delhi	E. I., O. & R., B., B. & C. I., N. W. & S. P.	...	...
		Hissar	B., B. & C. I.	144	130
		Karnal	E. I.	53	30
		Simla District	"	(1) 15	(1) 9
		Ludhiana	N. W.	710	413
		Umballa	N. W. & R. I.	317	201
		Rohtak	S. P.	1	1
		Patiala City	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.)	...	...
		Patiala State	N. W., E. I., B., B. & C. I. & J. B.	92	74
Kapurthala State	N. W.	99	56		
Kalsia	E. I.	5	5		
Total				2,469	1,674
Central Provinces (including Berar).	Nerbudda	Nimar District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	(f) 32	(f) 25
		Hoshangabad	G. I. P.	(e) 245	(e) 227
		Narsingpur Town	"	(i) 54	(i) 54
		Narsingpur District	"	(g) 463	(g) 303
		Chhindwara	"	...	...
	Nagpur	Khandwa Town	B. B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	(d) 18	13
		Betul District	"	...	...
		Nagpur City	B. N. & G. I. P.	503	511
		Nagpur District	"	106	216
		Wardha Town	"	(d) 33	26
		Wardha District	G. I. P.	(b) 17	(b) 21
		Chanda	"	6	6
		Bhandara	B. N.	(a) 89	(a) 78
		Halaghat	"	1	1
		Jubbulpore Town	E. I. & G. I. P.	(c) 1	(c) 1
	Jubbulpur	Jubbulpore District	E. I. & G. I. P.	(h) 156	(h) 127
		Damoh	"	...	...
		Saugor Cantonment	"	...	...
		Saugor Town	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	...	...
		Saugor District	"	...	...
	Chhattisgarh.	Seoni	"	...	...
		Mandla	"	...	...
		Bilaspur	B. N.	(c) 1	...
		Raipur	B. N.	...	...
		Sambalpur	"	...	...
		Akola	G. I. P.	49	(f) 49
		Buldana	"	(f) 5	(f) 3
		Wun	"	...	...
Baram		"	(f) 31	(f) 26	
Anraoti		G. I. P.	196	176	
Filchpur		"	27	25	
Yeotmal		"	...	...
Total				2,131	1,888
Assam	Assam Valley	Dibrugarh Town (Lakhimpur District)	D. S.	...	...
Coorg				...	...
	Total				...
Mysore State.		Bangalore City	S. M. & Madras	76	64
		Bangalore Civil and Military Station	"	187	149
		Bangalore District	"	92	87
		Mysore City	S. M.	69	60
		Mysore District	"	135	74
		Kolar	"	83	52
		Kolar Gold Fields.	Madras & S. M.	28	19
		Tumkur District	S. M.	30	30
		Shimoga	"	34	24
		Chitaldrug	"	44	9
		Kadur	"	44	24
		Hassan	"	7	5
		Total				799	573

Residency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Hyderabad State.	...	Aurangabad District	N. G. S.	169	155
		Bir	G. I. P. & Barai	244	180
		Hyderabad	N. G. S.	...	...
		Indur	"	...	...
		Umanabad	"	...	...
		Lingsagur	G. I. P. & Barai	56 (a)	50 (a)
		Parbhani	S. M.	106	100
		Ralchur	G. I. P.	7	8
		Gulbarga	"	15	5
		Nander	G. I. P. & N. G. S. N. G. S.	44	31
Total				641	529
Central India.	...	Indore City	B., B. & C. I.	37	36
		Indore State	"	284	272
		Ujjain City	B. B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	6	2
		Gwalior State	"	139 (b)	126 (b)
		Dhar State	"	16	2
		Bhopal City	G. I. P.	226	226
		Bhopal State	"	152	152
		Mhow Cantonment	B., B. & C. I. (Rajputana Malwa)	2	3
		Nimach	"	7 (b)	2 (b)
		Indore Residency	"	...	...
		Rutlam City	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Rutlam State	"	14 (b)	10 (b)
		Dewas Town	"	46	40
		Dewas State	"	58	51
		Sehore	G. I. P.	44	40
		Sailana	"	9	7
		Jhabua	B. B. & C. I.	9 (b)	6 (b)
		Jaura	"	3	1
		Jaura Town	"	124	116
		Agar Military Station	"	2	2
Total				1,178	1,094
Rajputana	...	Ajmer District	B., B. & C. I.	1	...
		Mewar State	"	127 (b)	80 (b)
		Chitor (Udaipur State)	"	15	10
		Tonk State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Marwar	"	...	...
		Jaipur	"	...	...
		Bikanir	"	...	...
		Kishengarh Town	"	...	...
Total				143	90
Jammu & Kashmir	...	Hamirpur-Sidhan (Akhnur Tahsil)	"	...	...
		Jammu City	"	...	...
		Jammu Province	N. W.	21	10
		Jammu District	"	...	...
Total				21	10
North-West Frontier Province.	...	Abbottabad Town	"	...	...
		Hazara District	"	...	1
Total				...	1
Baluchistan.	...	Sonmiani	N. W.	(c) 1	...
		Hirok	"	...	...
Total				1	...
GRAND TOTAL				20,534	16,437

(a) Figures from 24th to 30th November 1903.

(b) Figures for week ending 28th November 1903.

(c) Imported.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RESULTS OF WORKING DURING 2ND-HALF OF YEAR.										RESULTS OF WORKING FOR OFFICIAL YEAR.									
AVERAGE EARNINGS PER MILE PER WEEK.		MEAN MILEAGE WORKED.		TOTAL EARNINGS FOR WEEK.		EARNINGS PER MILE OPEN FOR WEEK.		TOTAL EARNINGS FROM 1ST JULY TO		INCREASE.		DECREASE.		Total earnings from 1st April to		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
During 2nd-half of 1902.	During official year 1902-03.	1902.	1903.	Miles.	Miles.	29th November 1902.	28th November 1903.	1902.	1903.	20th November 1902.	28th November 1903.	R	R	29th November 1902.	28th November 1903.	R	R	R	R
State and Guaranteed Railways.																			
East India	624	671	1,949	1,972	1,972	13,900,260	14,359,000	713	740	2,601,107.36	2,721,100,000	11,092,244	...	4,366,658	4,590,800	13,963,392	...	...	...
Bengal Central	194	183	1,309	1,330	1,330	25,045	31,330,000	184	232	6,020,884	7,611,000	1,580,916	...	9,111,990	10,070,000	1,534,110	...	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur (incldg. Raipur-Dhamtari 2' 6")	153	169	1,005	1,005	1,005	3,257,233	3,610,000	203	172	50,632,914	55,311,000	4,675,706	...	87,384,771	95,400,000	8,015,229	...	...	...
Great Indian Peninsula system	418	534	1,568	1,568	1,568	11,077,222	12,438,000	706	601	1,202,281.25	1,344,611,000	14,328,775	...	2,387,033.39	2,691,200,000	304,166,610	...	...	...
Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itanagar)	176	217	871	916	916	1,709,913	2,135,000	205	172	28,474,417	27,131,000	1,244,417	...	38,974,000	53,390,000	14,416,000	...	...	...
Deccan extn. (East Coast State)	276	283	21	21	21	4,580	6,400	218	305	1,155,639	1,212,500	13,659	...	1,867,477	1,230,000	2,853	...	...	...
North Western (incldg. Nowshera-Dargai 2' 6")	247	255	3,158	3,267	3,267	8,813,991	9,830,000	279	301	1,655,267.16	2,022,280,000	36,012,284	...	2,753,433.30	3,344,150,000	58,760,680	...	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. m. g.)	208	220	1,115	1,102	1,102	2,413,843	2,680,000	217	231	48,953,889	49,970,000	1,016,111	...	85,402,260	91,160,000	5,757,740	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre and 2' 6")	425	380	891	899	899	4,094,153	4,760,000	459	539	81,272,440	85,900,000	4,621,760	...	1,177,571.302	1,206,230,000	28,658,698	...	...	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	566	657	461	461	461	3,746,645	3,340,000	813	725	52,111,285	54,130,000	2,017,715	...	98,252,295	1,08,910,000	10,657,705	...	...	...
Midland	248	259	888	900	900	2,436,533	2,690,000	267	210	40,652,285	48,740,000	8,087,715	...	78,541,103	83,460,000	4,918,897	...	...	...
North-East line	148	173	494	495	495	6,503,1	8,000	133	186	15,340,292	15,621,000	31,708	...	28,617,717	28,220,000	...	...	...	...
Hardwar-Delhi	144	152	32	32	32	3,865	3,900	121	122	1,022,954	92,300	...	...	1,733,355	1,710,000	23,355	...	...	...
Private Railways.																			
Rajasthan-Malwa (incldg. Godhra-Retlam-Nagda 5' 6")	236	268	1,784	1,784	1,784	4,339,536	3,820,000	246	214	83,456,618	75,720,000	7,736,618	...	1,580,840.405	1,390,680,000	18,404,405	...	...	...
Pilaneswar-Dewar	31	36	17	17	17	1,712,311	500	24	20	10,652	10,200	...	...	20,767	19,400	...	...	...	...
South Indian	184	191	1,124	1,124	1,124	2,200,000	2,200,000	154	196	43,639,918	48,400,000	5,760,918	...	70,230,974	81,240,000	11,009,026	...	...	...
Tinnevely-Quilon (British Section)	82	82	19	19	19	4,400	4,400	76	88	33,243	96,400	63,157	...	(a) 39,997	1,330,000	8,433	...	...	...
Tanjore District Board	100	103	71	71	71	6,382	6,000	90	97	1,200,091	1,590,000	20,909	...	2,124,311	2,100,000	2,431	...	...	...
Southern Mahratta (incldg. Gl.-M. Frs. sec.)	104	115	1,165	1,165	1,165	1,236,445	1,430,000	107	122	25,860,859	26,380,000	49,041	...	47,760,566	48,720,000	959,434	...	...	...
Myana section (Southern Mahratta)	107	107	296	296	296	3,703	3,5400	296	120	6,961,159	5,890,000	...	...	11,590,955	10,100,000	1,490,955	...	...	...
Bombay and N.W. (incldg. Turbot sec.)	130	158	1,230	1,230	1,230	1,82,288	2,310,000	145	174	33,051,178	40,750,000	6,708,822	...	65,950,008	76,840,000	10,890,000	...	...	...
Lucknow-Banmali	114	127	300	300	300	3,599	20,500	103	104	4,630,002	4,400,000	230,002	...	9,445,775	8,760,000	685,775	...	...	...
Assam-Bengal	71	68	589	643	643	4,344	53,400	74	83	8,049,932	10,400,000	1,650,018	...	13,440,073	15,930,000	2,200,927	...	...	...
Burma	176	202	1,178	1,237	1,237	2,12,334	2,450,000	180	183	43,732,233	49,350,000	5,617,767	...	74,499,748	82,860,000	8,360,252	...	...	...
Brickwork-Saltanpur	94	79	39	39	39	4,249	6,000	80	102	1,183,339	1,270,000	8,661	...	1,464,775	1,740,000	2,755	...	...	...
Indian-Northern (British section)	70	78	124	124	124	8,260	10,600	67	85	1,80,474	2,200,000	39,526	...	3,183,353	3,720,000	53,647	...	...	...
Indian-Northern (British section)	311	337	17	17	17	3,432	2,300	202	135	1,255,122	92,600	...	...	2,314,008	1,280,000	...	...	...	...
Special Joint	69	57	39	39	39	1,420	1,800	47	60	42,226	43,900	1,274	...	61,862	64,300	2,438	...	...	...

All other Railways.											
Delhi-Una-Bethul-Kulu	244	231	162	45768	33,300	282	206	7,094,108	7,411,000	54,108	19,313,310
Delhi-Jaipur	250	252	22	2997	6,000	112	300	1,241,111	1,241,111	24,111	2,260,158
South Bihar	114	153	79	8568	8,000	112	111	1,984,095	1,984,095	95	4,105
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samudra)	80	85	425	36,081	30,300	87	69	6,48,234	7,69,000	1,20,766	11,25,428
Rajpootana	152	149	107	15,090	1,700	147	128	3,47,003	3,47,000	23,603	5,72,458
Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jalandhar	101	89	79	8,910	5,100	113	68	1,08,216	1,25,000	43,210	78,942
The Nizam's Guaranteed State	244	261	334	91,856	84,000	281	251	15,83,218	13,95,000	1,87,218	26,11,000
Left Valley	78	105	155	15,490	18,100	100	116	2,18,395	2,22,000	3,605	4,13,024
Patna-Lambay	61	71	32	1,769	2,300	55	70	41,846	47,000	5,154	85,281
Mughal-Ujjain	60	88	34	2,639	1,200	78	32	40,400	32,700	7,760	97,358
Blue-Goon-Badrin	29	35	148	4,008	8,700	27	59	82,127	1,05,000	23,873	1,47,695
Kolar-Ujjain	71	92	114	8,082	10,400	76	91	1,61,018	1,51,000	12,018	3,01,900
Kolar-Gold-Fields	409	404	10	3,740	2,000	375	286	1,00,008	85,700	14,308	1,55,700
Railhead and Kaman (Co.'s sec.)	114	143	66	12,814	13,200	194	200	2,25,167	2,32,000	6,833	3,50,468
Sagauli-Rasail.	45	45	18	—277	600	—15	33	11,342	10,500	848	21,296
Noakhali (Bengal)	...	...	35	...	1,400	...	40	...	19,600	...	...
Mymensingh-Jamshpur-Jaggannathgaraj	81	74	53	5,189	6,000	98	113	88,447	90,400	9453	1,52,337
Bengal-Deoria	177	143	36	7,208	8,500	201	236	1,40,640	1,74,000	33,360	1,81,675
Bengal-Deoria Extension	79	64	75	9,000	7,100	83	63	1,17,758	1,48,000	31,245	1,80,278
Dibrugarh	211	208	78	14,630	17,100	188	219	3,56,397	4,53,000	75,603	5,66,536
Shonanur-Cochin	76	76	65	5,787	6,600	80	102	1,02,843	1,30,000	40,157	2,41,000
Ahmedabad-Parandij	51	58	55	2,500	2,400	40	42	57,247	50,000	7,247	1,13,057
Ahmedabad-Dholak.	...	...	34	...	1,400	...	41	...	27,000	...	...
The Gokhwar's Railway	57	63	135	7,722	7,100	63	52	1,43,780	1,40,000	3,780	2,52,630
Kohápur	70	83	29	1,621	2,400	56	83	43,338	48,800	...	...
Yervanpur-Mysore From sec. (incl'dg. M. Nanjangud)	74	72	67	4,119	6,500	61	101	1,06,340	1,30,000	...	...
Birur-Shimoga	30	32	30	1,315	800	35	21	23,304	22,100	1,204	42,164
Hyderabad-Giddari Valley	88	108	392	35,568	37,100	91	95	6,74,586	6,44,000	30,886	14,58,729
Bhavanagar-Gouda-Junagad-Forbandar	65	81	334	24,221	-4,800	76	74	4,44,373	5,01,000	56,627	8,54,868
Jetabur-Railcot	49	60	40	1,832	2,900	40	63	47,226	63,000	15,174	92,804
Jamnagar	42	45	54	1,196	2,200	21	37	49,818	54,700	...	...
Dhruvagar	28	33	21	623	700	30	33	11,803	14,000	...	...
Jodhpur-Bikaner	49	59	699	35,311	37,200	51	53	6,50,441	6,90,000	...	...
Udaipur-Chitor	51	58	67	4,359	3,100	65	46	78,729	65,800	12,029	1,37,202
Durgam-Chandigarh	324	326	51	17,860	19,000	350	373	3,50,749	3,45,000	5,749	5,02,457
Kalim-Sala	...	...	...	...	4,000	...	07	...	(d) 13,000	...	...
Coast Bihar	70	60	34	17,55	3,000	52	106	51,385	53,500	...	...
The Gokhwar's Dabhoi	41	52	79	3,192	5,200	40	61	64,015	70,300	...	...
Rajpootana	16	21	37	524	500	14	14	12,079	13,500	...	...
North	52	58	94	5055	6,200	54	66	1,05,391	1,10,000	...	...
Bard	66	101	22	1,440	2,900	65	132	33,075	41,200	...	...
Total	97	106	4,528	4,55,614	4,55,600	105	101	85,12,627	86,74,300	1,61,473	1,49,53,752
GRAND TOTAL	233	259	26,413	69,69,401	70,69,100	274	268	1,21,90,979	1,31,05,300	91,25,521	21,28,62,118

(a) From 1st June to 29th November 1902.

(c) From 2nd June to 29th November 1902.

(d) From 9th to 28th November 1902.

Gazette, the 10th December 1902.

A. R. JACOBSON,
Offg. Under Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.
Customs.

No. 7571 S. R., dated Calcutta, the 11th December 1903.

READ—

Customs Circular No. XXIV of 1903.

ORDERED, that the circular be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

E. N. BAKER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Customs Circular No. XXIV of 1903.

No. 7252 S. R., dated the 2nd December 1903.

From—R. A. MAWAT, Esq., I.C.S., Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department.

" " " " Bombay, " "
" " " " Bengal, Financial Department.
" Revenue Secretary to the Government of Burma.

I am directed to say that the countervailing duties which have been levied on sugar imported into India after the 31st August 1903 should be refunded in all cases where these duties have been remitted under the terms of Notification No. 7249 S. R. of date the 2nd December 1903.

2. Refunds should be granted to the importers by whom the countervailing duties were originally paid, if certificates of production, as prescribed in Notification No. 7251 S. R. of date the 2nd December 1903, are tendered, or if, failing the production of such certificates, satisfactory evidence is given proving that the sugar upon which a refund is claimed was in fact produced after the 31st day of August 1903 and that it has not received, and is not entitled to receive, any bounty, direct or indirect, on production or as a result, of exportation.

3. Certificates signed by the customs officials at foreign ports may, for the present be accepted as evidence of the date of production of particular consignments of sugar; but it should be understood that this temporary concession will be withdrawn as soon as the rules which are now being issued have become known to the various foreign countries affected, and that satisfactory proof as to the date of production must be adduced in all cases before a refund of the duty paid is sanctioned.

4. The countries which have acceded to the Convention at present are:—

The United Kingdom.
Belgium.
Germany.
France.
The Netherlands.

Austria-Hungary.
Italy.
Sweden and Norway.
Peru.
Luxembourg.



The Gazette of India, EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1903.

INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 12th December 1903.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointment to the said Order:—

To be a Knight Grand Commander.

His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir CHARLES WALLACE ALEXANDER NAPIER ROSS, G.C.M.G., Lord LAMINGTON, Governor of the Presidency of Bombay.

By order of the Grand Master,

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 51.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1903

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 18th December, 1903.

No. 31.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 & 25 Vict., c. 67), and section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892 (55 & 56 Vict., c. 14), the Governor General is pleased to renominate the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bepin Krishna Bose, C.I.E., to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, with effect from the 19th instant.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 18th December 1903.

No. 734.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff, with effect from the 15th instant:—

Mr. J. O. Miller, I.C.S., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, to be Private Secretary.

MEDICAL.

The 16th December 1903.

No. 1398.—The services of Captain T. W. A. Fullerton, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces.

The 18th December 1903.

No. 1404.—The services of Captain C. Dykes, M.B., I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 12th December 1903.

No. 1808.—The following telegram is published for general information:—

Telegram dated Pera, 9th December 1903.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Only medical visit and disinfection against departures from Coast between Alexandretta included and Beirut excluded.

The 18th December 1903.

No. 1845.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease in Madras City, if persons from the Bombay Presidency and the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Christmas fair:

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Avadi, Ambattur, Villivakkam, Perambur, Madras, Veyasarpandy, Washermenpet, Rayapuram, Korrukkuppettai, Tondaiyarpettai, Tiruvottiyur, Eranavur, Ennur, and Madras Beach on the Madras Railway and Pallavaram, St. Thomas' Mount, Saidapet, Kodambakkam, Chetpat, Egmore, Madras Park, Madras Fort and Madras Beach on the South Indian Railway shall be sold from the 24th to the 31st December 1903 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency and the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Christmas fair in Madras City.

JAILS.

The 16th December 1903.

No. 778.—The services of Mr. E. W. Payne, Superintendent of the Central Jail, Jubbulpore, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment in the Jail Department, with effect from the 10th January 1904.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 18th December 1903.

No. 595.—The Reverend P. H. Crozier, a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, reported his arrival at Calcutta on the afternoon of the 5th December 1903. His services are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 598.—In supersession of Notification No. 558 (Ecclesiastical), dated the 2nd December 1903, the Reverend E. R. Clough is appointed to be Chaplain of Nowgong, Central India.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

Calcutta, the 14th December 1903.

No. 4164—146-2.—Mr. E. Vredenburg, Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is promoted to be a Deputy Superintendent, with effect from 1st December 1903, consequent on the retirement of Mr. P. N. Bose, Deputy Superintendent.

J. O. MILLER,

*Secretary to the Government of India.**The 18th December 1903.*

No. 4210—35-7.—Mr. G. H. Tipper, who has been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to be an Assistant Superintendent in the Geological Survey of India, joined his appointment on the afternoon of the 5th December 1903.

J. WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

EMIGRATION.

The 10th December 1903.

No. 2209—3-7.—The following draft of a Notification which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 113 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883, as amended by X of 1902), is published, as required by sub-section (2) of the said section, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on or after the 15th January 1904.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed aforesaid will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 113 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883, as amended by X of 1902), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules to regulate the engagement of Natives of India under Chapter XIV of the said Act, namely:—

1. Every application under section 107 of the Act for permission to engage Natives of India to depart by sea out of India for any of the purposes specified in that section shall, besides furnishing information required on the various points referred to therein, show clearly and fully the name of the applicant, his father's name, the place of his residence, and his occupation or profession.

2. If the Local Government grants the permission applied for, it shall forward to the Protector of Emigrants at the port from which the Natives of India are to embark, a copy of the application and of the order of permission passed thereon under section 108 of the Act.

3. The Protector of Emigrants shall maintain the book referred to in section 109, sub-section (2), of the Act, in the following form; and shall register therein the particulars required for the proper filling up of the form concerning each Native of India engaged, and his dependents and concerning the person engaging him:—

Register of Natives of India, and their dependents, engaged to proceed by sea out of India under the provisions of Chapter XIV of Act XXI of 1883, as amended by Act X of 1902.

REGISTRATION		PERSONS ENGAGED		DEPENDENTS		PARTICULARS AND RESIDENCE OF PERSONS ENGAGED AND THEIR DEPENDENTS							HEIRS OF PERSONS ENGAGED AND THEIR DEPENDENTS		TERMS OF AGREEMENT							PERSON BY WHOM ENGAGED.					REMARKS.																																				
1	Date	2	Number	3	Name	4	Father's name	5	Name	6	Relationship to persons engaged	7	Sex	8	Age	9	Caste	10	Occupation.	11	District	12	Thana, tahsil, or taluk.	13	Village or town	14	Name and residence	15	Father's name	16	Relationship.	17	Country for which engaged and port of disembarkation	18	Name of ship and date fixed for departure.	19	Period for which engaged	20	Nature of work	21	Rate of wages	22	Provision made for the health and comfort of the persons engaged, and their dependents, during the period of engagement	23	Conditions as to repatriation at the end of the period of engagement.	24	Name	25	Father's name.	26	Occupation	27	District	28	Thana, tahsil, or taluk.	29	Village or town.	30	Signature mark, finger or thumb impression of the persons engaged and of their dependents.	31	Government Order (number and date).	32	REMARKS.

4. The Protector of Emigrants shall, if the Local Government so directs, give to every person permitted to engage Natives of India under the provision of Chapter XIV of the Act a certificate in the following form:

Certified that _____ resident of _____ has been permitted by the Government to engage the person, or persons, named below for the purpose _____

and that the requirements of Chapter XIV of Act XXI of 1883, as amended by Act X of 1902, and of the rules thereunder, have been fulfilled.

Particulars of person, or persons, engaged, and of his, or their, dependents if any.

Name	Father's name.	Village or town, thana, tahsil or taluk, and district of residence.	Serial number in Register.
1	2	3	4

5. If, upon the return of any Native of India after the expiry or termination of his engagement, the person who engaged him claims the release of any security which he may have furnished in pursuance of the provision of section 107, sub-section (1), sub-clause (vi), of the Act, he shall produce the Native of India with his dependents before the Protector of Emigrants at the port at which he originally embarked.

6. The Protector of Emigrants shall enter the date of return of every Native of India produced before him under rule 5, and of his dependents, if any, in the "Remarks" column of the register prescribed by rule 3, and shall question him as to the treatment which he received during the period of his engagement, and shall ascertain whether the terms of the agreement were duly observed.

7. The Protector of Emigrants shall submit a report to the Local Government of the result of every enquiry made by him under rule 6; and, after receipt of such report and such further inquiry if any) as it may think fit to make, the Local Government shall pass orders under section 140 of the Act.

J. O. MILLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The 15th December 1903.

No. 2233—36-4.—The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 80 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), is published, as required by section 81 of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on or after the 25th January 1904

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed aforesaid will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 80 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment be made in Schedule A of the Rules as published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 94-E., dated the 18th March, 1886, and subsequently amended, namely:—

1. In the rule regarding "life-boats," the words "a life-jacket or belt for each oarsman and one for the cockswain, shall also be provided," shall be omitted.

2. For the rules regarding "life-jackets" and "life-buoys" the following shall be substituted:—

"*Number.*—Approved life-belts, or other similar approved articles of equal buoyancy suitable for being worn on the person, shall be carried. There shall be at least one such apparatus for each person on board the ship.

Life-belts.

"*Materials.*—An approved life-belt means a belt which does not require to be inflated before use, and which is capable of floating in fresh water for 24 hours with 15 lbs. of iron suspended from it. Life-belts should be cut out 2 inches under the arm-pits, and fitted so as to remain securely in position when put on, and the emigrants should be instructed how to wear them. When any material other than solid cork is used, it must have been specially approved by Government.

"*Position of life-belts.*—All life-belts, or other approved articles as aforesaid, shall be placed to the satisfaction of the Marine Surveyor so as to be at all times readily accessible to the persons on board for whom they are intended. They shall preferably be carried on battens fitted between the deck beams overhead, the number in each separate compartment being equivalent to the number of persons to be accommodated in that compartment. In no case shall the life-belts be carried in the hold or below the deck on which the emigrants are accommodated, nor shall they be tied together in bundles.

"*Number.*—At least one approved life-buoy shall be carried for every boat placed under davits, but not less than six in all. Two of these shall be placed on the opposite sides of the vessel, and shall each be fitted with a life-line 15 fathoms long, a float signal, and a night signal.

Life-buoys.

"*Materials.*—No life-buoy shall be stuffed with rushes, or with cork or other shavings, granulated cork, or any loose material. All cork life-buoys shall be constructed of solid cork and fitted with suitable lines, becketted and securely seized to the life-buoys, and no life-buoy shall be approved that will not float for 24 hours in fresh water with 32 lbs. of iron suspended from it. If life-buoys are not made of solid cork, the pattern and material must have been specially approved by Government. No contrivance shall be approved as a life-buoy that requires inflation before use.

"*Fastening.*—Life-buoys shall be secured in place by a toggle and becket, or by other similar method allowing of their rapid release. They shall not be lashed or seized to the rail or any other part of the vessel; but shall be kept on both sides of the upper decks, in convenient places, so as to be ready for use at a moment's notice in case of emergency.

"*Examination.*—In all cases the Marine Surveyor shall carefully examine the life belts and life-buoys, and shall see that they meet requirements in every respect in regard to their construction, buoyancy, fittings, and material. He shall also satisfy himself that the position and manner in which they are carried are the best that can be secured.

"*Penalties.*—The Marine Surveyor shall call the attention of owners and masters to the penalties imposed under section 430 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, for omitting to provide the requisite life-saving appliances, or to keep them at all times in an efficient state and in constant readiness."

3. To the rules relating to "Signals," the following shall be added under the heading "Distress":—

"Two storm or danger signals (Holmes', or other similar make), and six smaller lights of the same description with means for attaching such signals or lights to the life-buoys."

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

The 18th December, 1903.

No. 2250—132-5.—In supersession of Notifications No. 2077 and No. 2082, dated 20th November, 1903, Veterinary Captain W. O. Dawson, Indian Civil Veterinary Department, will continue to hold the appointment of Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Rajputana, until further orders.

FORESTS.

The 18th December 1903.

No. 1457-F.—149-13.—The undermentioned officers, who have been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State to the Forest Department of India, are appointed to be Assistant Conservators, 2nd grade, with effect from the dates specified opposite their names, and are posted to the provinces named below:—

Mr. C. G. Trevor, Punjab	24th November 1903.
Mr. F. Canning, United Provinces	24th November 1903.
Mr. T. Carr ditto	24th November 1903.
Mr. J. Donald, Central Provinces	24th November 1903.
Mr. F. W. Collings, Burma	28th November 1903.
Mr. S. F. Hopwood, ditto	28th November 1903.
Mr. P. Tinné, Bengal	29th November 1903.
Mr. W. R. Le G. Jacob, Bengal	29th November 1903.

No. 1463-F.—188-23.—*Erratum.*—In the Notification of this Department No. 1276-F., dated the 28th October 1903, for "19th October 1903" in paragraph (iii), substitute "15th September 1903", as the date on which Mr. A. W. Blunt was appointed to officiate as Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, in charge of the Northern Circle, Central Provinces.

J. WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GENERAL.

The 18th December 1903.

No. 4213—251-5.—With reference to the Notification in the Home Department No. 711 (Establishment), dated 9th December 1903, Mr. J. Wilson, C.S.I., Settlement Commissioner, Punjab, is appointed Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture sub. *pro tem.* with effect from the forenoon of the 15th December 1903.

R. E. V. ARBUTHNOT,

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 15th December 1903.

No. 2907 *E.-C.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 2133-G., dated the 30th December 1903, Mr. S. Schmuck, Consul for Germany at Aden, resumed charge of his office on the 7th November 1903.

No. 2910 *E.-C.*—With reference to Notification No. 2213-E.-C., dated the 22nd September, 1903, the provisional recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Doctor Benode Behari Bonerjee as Consul for Liberia at Calcutta, has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

No. 2915 *E.-C.*—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the provisional appointment of Commendatore Cesare Biancheri as Consul General for Italy at Calcutta.

No. 2918 *E.-C.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 2078-E. B., dated the 3rd September 1903, Mr. E. L. Rodgers, Consular Agent for the United States of America at Karachi, resumed charge of his office on the 17th November 1903.

The 16th December 1903.

No. 1956-G.—Major C. Archer, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st class, and is posted temporarily as Political Agent in Haraoti and Tonk.

The 18th December 1903.

No. 2947-E. C.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 831-G., dated the 15th May 1903, Mr. D. McIvor, Consul for Belgium at Karachi has resumed charge of his office.

No. 2951-E. B.—The following Order of His Majesty in Council, which was published in the London Gazette of the 17th February 1903, is republished for general information :—

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 16th day of February, 1903.

PRESENT.

The King's Most Excellent Majesty.

Archbishop of Canterbury,
Lord President,Marquess of Londonderry.
Lord Chamberlain.

Whereas by Treaty, capitulation, grant, usage, sufferance, and other lawful means His Majesty the King has jurisdiction within the dominions of the King of Siam.

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf by "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890," or otherwise in His Majesty vested, is pleased by and with the advice of His Privy Council to order, and it is hereby ordered as follows :—

PART I.—PRELIMINARY AND GENERAL.

1. This Order may be cited as "The Siam Order in Council, 1903."
2. This Order is divided into parts as follows :—

Parts.	Subject.	Articles.
I.	Preliminary and General	1—6
II.	Constitution and powers of Courts	7—25
III.	Criminal Matters	26—74
IV.	Civil Matters	75—107
V.	Procedure, Criminal and Civil	108—118
VI.	Bills of Sale	119—135
VII.	King's Regulations	136—139
VIII.	Registration	140—157
IX.	International Court	158—161
X.	Foreign Subjects and Tribunals	162—164
XI.	Miscellaneous	165—175
	Schedule of Repealed Orders	

3. In the construction of this Order the following words and expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant thereto, that is to say :—

"Administration" means letters of administration, including the same with will annexed or granted for special or limited purposes or limited in duration.

"The Minister" means His Majesty's Minister, and includes Chargé d'Affaires or other chief Diplomatic Representative of His Majesty in Siam for the time being.

"British merchant-ship" means a merchant ship being a British ship within the meaning of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894."

"British subject" includes a British-protected person, that is to say, a person who either (a) is a native of any Protectorate of His Majesty, and is for the time being in Siam; or (b) by virtue of Section 15 of "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890," or otherwise enjoys His Majesty's protection in Siam.

"Consular district" means the district in and for which a Consular officer usually acts, or for which he may be authorised to act, for all or any of the purposes of this Order by authority of the Secretary of State.

"Consular officer" means a Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul, Consular Agent, or pro-Consul of His Majesty resident in Siam, including a person acting temporarily, with the approval of the Secretary of State, as or for a Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent of His Majesty so resident.

"Consulate" and "Consular office" refer to the Consulate and office of a Consular officer.

"The Court," except when the reference is to a particular Court, means any Court established under this Order, subject, however, to the provisions of this Order with respect to powers and local jurisdictions.

"Foreigner" means a subject or citizen of a State in amity with His Majesty, other than Siam.

"Legal practitioner" includes barrister-at-law, advocate, solicitor, Writer to the Signet, and any person possessing similar qualifications.

"Lunatic," means idiot or person of unsound mind.

"Master," with respect to any ship, includes every person (except a pilot) having command or charge of that ship.

"Month" means calendar month.

"Oath" and "affidavit," in the case of persons for the time being allowed by law to affirm or declare, instead of swearing, include affirmation and declaration, and the expression "swear," in the like case, includes affirm and declare.

"Offence" includes crime, and any act or omission punishable criminally in a summary way or otherwise.

"Office copy" means a copy made under the direction of the Court, or produced to the proper officer of the Court for examination with the original, and examined by him and sealed with the seal of the Court.

"Person" includes Corporation.

"Pounds" means pounds sterling.

"Prescribed" means prescribed by Rules of Court.

"Prosecutor" means complainant or any person appointed or allowed by the Court to prosecute.

"Proved" means shown by evidence on oath, in the form of affidavit, or other form, to the satisfaction of the Court or Consular officer acting or having jurisdiction in the matter, and "proof" means the evidence adduced in that behalf.

"Resident" means having a fixed place of abode in Siam.

"Rules of Court" means rules of Court made under the provisions of this Order.

"Secretary of State" means one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

"Ship" includes any vessel used in navigation, however propelled, with her tackle, furniture, and apparel, and any boat or other craft.

"Supreme Court" means the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements.

"The Treasury" means the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

"Treaty" includes any Convention, Agreement, or Arrangement, made by or on behalf of His Majesty with any State or Government, King, Chief, people, or tribe, whether His Majesty the King of Siam is or is not a party thereto.

"Will" means will, codicil, or other testamentary instrument.

Expressions used in any rules, regulations, or orders made under this Order shall, unless a contrary intention appears, have the same respective meanings as in this Order.

4. (1.) Words importing the plural or the singular may be construed as referring to one person or thing, or to more than one person or thing, and words importing the masculine as referring to the feminine (as the case may require).

(2.) Where this Order confers any power or imposes any duty, then, unless a contrary intention appears, the power may be exercised and the duty shall be performed from time to time as occasion requires.

(3.) Where this Order confers a power, or imposes a duty on, or with respect to, a holder of an office, as such, then, unless a contrary intention appears, the power may be exercised and the duty shall be performed by, or with respect to, the holder for the time being of the office or the person temporarily acting for the holder.

(4.) Where this Order confers a power to make any rules, regulations, or orders, the power shall, unless a contrary intention appears, be construed as including a power exercisable in the like manner and subject to the like consent and conditions, if any, to rescind, revoke, vary, or amend the rules, regulations, or orders.

(5.) This Article shall apply to the construction of any rules, regulations, or orders made under this Order, unless a contrary intention appears.

5 The jurisdiction conferred by this Order extends to the persons and matters following, in so far as by Treaty, grant, usage, sufferance, or other lawful means, His Majesty has jurisdiction in Siam in relation to such matters and things, that is to say:—

- (i.) British subjects, as herein defined, within the limits of this Order.
- (ii.) The property and all personal or proprietary rights and liabilities in Siam of British subjects, whether such subjects are within the said limits or not.
- (iii.) Siamese subjects and foreigners in the cases and according to the conditions specified in this Order and not otherwise.
- (iv.) Foreigners with respect to whom any State, King, Chief, or Government, whose subjects, or under whose protection they are, has by any Treaty, as herein defined or otherwise agreed with His Majesty for, or consents to, the exercise of power or authority by His Majesty.
- (v.) British ships with their boats, and the persons and property on board thereof, or belonging thereto, being within the Siamese dominions.

6. All His Majesty's jurisdiction exercisable in Siam for the hearing and determination of criminal or civil matters, or for the maintenance of order, or for the control or administration of persons or property, or in relation thereto, shall be exercised under and according to the provisions of this Order, and not otherwise.

PART II.—CONSTITUTION AND POWERS OF COURTS.

(i.) *Court for Siam.*

7.—(1.) There shall be a Court styled "His Britannic Majesty's Court for Siam (in this Order referred to as the Court for Siam, and comprised in the term "the Court").

(2.) Subject to the provisions of this Order, there shall be one Judge of the Court for Siam, who shall be appointed by His Majesty, by warrant under His Royal Sign Manual.

He shall be at the time of his appointment a member of the Bar of England, Scotland, or Ireland, of not less than five years' standing.

(3.) The Judge may hold a Commission from His Majesty as Consul-General or Consul.

(4.) There shall be attached to the Court for Siam a Registrar, a Marshal, and so many officers and clerks under such designations as the Secretary of State thinks fit.

(5.) In case of the death, illness, or other incapacity, or of the absence or intended absence from the Consular district of Bangkok of the Judge, the Minister may, if he thinks fit, appoint as Acting or Assistant Judge either the Consul at Bangkok or a person qualified to be appointed Judge.

(6.) The Secretary of State may temporarily attach to the Court for Siam such persons, being Consular officers, as he thinks fit.

(7.) Persons attached to the Court under this Article shall discharge such duties and exercise such powers in connection with the Court as may be prescribed by Rules of Court, or as the Judge, with the approval of the Secretary of State, may direct.

8. The Court for Siam shall have seal, bearing the style of the Court and such device as the Secretary of State approves, but the seal in use in the District Court at Bangkok at the commencement of this Order shall continue to be used until a new seal is provided.

(ii.) *District Courts.*

9.—(1.) Every Consular officer, with such exceptions (if any) as the Secretary of State thinks fit to make, shall for and in his own Consular district hold and form a Court, in this Order referred to as a District Court.

(2.) Every District Court shall be styled "His Britannic Majesty's District Court at" (or as the case may be).

(3.) Every District Court shall, with the approval of the Court for Siam, appoint a competent person, or persons, to perform such duties and to exercise such powers as are by this order and any rules of Court imposed and conferred upon the Registrar and Marshall, and any person so appointed shall perform such duties and exercise such powers accordingly.

(iii.) *Supreme Court.*

10.—(1.) The Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction under this Order.

(2.) The appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court shall be exercised by the full Supreme Court sitting in the Straits Settlements in such manner and according to such procedure as, subject to the provisions of this Order, the Supreme Court from time to time, by Rules of Court or otherwise, may direct.

(3.) Judgments or orders of the Supreme Court, in the exercise of its appellate jurisdiction, shall be certified by the Supreme Court to the Court for Siam or, when the appeal is from the judgment or order of the Supreme Court acting in Siam or in the Straits Settlements, then to such Court in Siam as the Supreme Court thinks fit, and (subject to any appeal to His Majesty in Council) that Court may and shall execute and give effect to the same in like manner as to its own judgments or orders.

(4.) Except as provided by this Order the Supreme Court shall not exercise any control over a Court in Siam, whether by way of mandamus, prohibition, certiorari, writ of *habeas corpus*, or otherwise.

11. The Supreme Court shall, for the purposes of this Order, have original jurisdiction as follows :—

(1.) When, under this Order, a person accused of an offence is sent for trial to the Straits Settlements, the Supreme Court shall have the like jurisdiction, and may proceed in the same manner as if the offence had been committed in the Straits Settlements, except that the criminality of the act charged and the punishment to be inflicted must be determined according to the law applicable under the Order in Siam.

(2.) On the request of the Minister (made with the consent of the Government of the King of Siam), the Supreme Court may exercise in Siam in relation to any civil or criminal matter any original jurisdiction which can be exercised by the Court for Siam, and all the provisions of this Order shall apply accordingly (*mutatis mutandis*), and any appeal shall be to the full Supreme Court.

(3.) On the like request made with the like consent, the Supreme Court may hear and determine at Bangkok, or elsewhere in Siam, any criminal case which could under this Order be sent for trial to the Straits Settlements, and for that purpose shall have the like jurisdiction and may proceed in the same manner as nearly as may be as if it were trying the same case in the Straits Settlements, or as if it were the Court for Siam trying in Siam a criminal case within the jurisdiction of a District Court.

(4.) The Supreme Court may hear and determine within the Straits Settlements any civil case arising in Siam, with the consent of the parties and of the Minister, and for that purpose may adopt any procedure proper either in the Straits Settlements or in Siam. In such case any appeal shall be to the full Supreme Court.

(5.) For the purposes of the exercise of original jurisdiction under this Article, such Judge or Judges of the Supreme Court as the Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements from time to time nominates, shall exercise the powers of the Supreme Court.

(6.) Every Court in Siam may and shall, according to its powers, execute, enforce, and give effect to any judgment or order of the Supreme Court in the exercise of its original jurisdiction, and may and shall, for the purposes of anything to be done preliminary to a sitting of the Supreme Court—as, for instance, the summoning of a jury, or of assessors, or of witnesses—exercise (*mutatis mutandis*) all the powers which such Court has for any purpose under this Order in a case or matter pending before itself.

(iv.) *Powers of Courts.*

12. All His Majesty's jurisdiction, civil and criminal, including any jurisdiction by this Order conferred expressly on a District Court, shall for and within the district of the Consulate of Bangkok, be vested exclusively in the Court for Siam as its ordinary original jurisdiction.

13. All His Majesty's jurisdiction, civil and criminal, not under this Order vested exclusively in the Court for Siam; shall to the extent and in the manner provided by this Order be vested in the District Courts.

14. The Court for Siam shall have in all matters, civil and criminal, an original jurisdiction, concurrent with the jurisdiction of the several District Courts, to be exercised subject and according to the provisions of this Order.

15. The Court for Siam shall ordinarily sit at Bangkok; but may, on emergency, sit at any other place in Siam, and may at any time transfer its ordinary sittings to any such place as the Secretary of State approves. Under this Article the Judge and an Assistant Judge may sit at the same time at different places, and each sitting shall be deemed to be a sitting of the Court for Siam.

16. The Judge of the Court for Siam may visit in a magisterial or judicial capacity any place in Siam, and there inquire of, or hear and determine, any case, civil or criminal, and may examine any records or other documents in any District Court, and give directions as to the keeping thereof.

17. Where any case, civil or criminal, commenced in a District Court, appears to that Court to be beyond its jurisdiction, or to be one which for any other reason ought to be tried in the Court for Siam, the District Court shall report the case to the Court for Siam for directions.

18. The Court for Siam may of its own motion, or upon the report of a District Court or on the application of any party concerned, require any case, civil or criminal, pending in any District Court to be transferred to, or tried in the Court for Siam, or may direct in what Court and in what mode, subject to the provisions of this Order, any such case shall be tried.

19. The Court for Siam and each District Court, shall, in the exercise of every part of its jurisdiction, be a Court of Record.

20. Every District Court shall execute any writ or order issuing from the Court for Siam and shall take security from any person named in a writ or order for his appearance personally or by attorney, and shall, in default of security being given, or when the Court for Siam so orders, send the person in custody to Bangkok.

21. The Court for Siam and each District Court shall be auxiliary to one another in all particulars relative to the administration of justice, civil or criminal.

22. Subject to the provisions of this Order, criminal and civil cases may be tried as follows:—

(a) In the case of the Court for Siam by the Court itself, or by the Court with a jury, or with Assessors.

(b) In the case of a District Court by the Court itself, or by the Court with Assessors.

23.—(1.) Notwithstanding anything in this Order, the Court shall not exercise any jurisdiction in any proceeding whatsoever over the Minister, or over his official or other residences, or his official or other property.

(2.) Notwithstanding anything in this Order, the Court shall not exercise, except with the consent of the Minister, signified in writing to the Court, any jurisdiction in any proceeding over any person attached to or being a member of, or in the service of, the Legation.

(3.) If in any case under this Order it appears to the Court that the attendance of the Minister, or of any person attached to or being a member of the Legation, or being in the service of the Legation, to give evidence before the Court is requisite in the interest of justice, the Court may address to the Minister a request in writing for such attendance.

(4.) A person attending to give evidence before the Court shall not be compelled or allowed to give any evidence or produce any document, if, in the opinion of the Minister, signified by him personally or in writing to the Court, the giving or production thereof would be injurious to His Majesty's service.

(v.) *Jurors and Assessors.*

24.—(1.) Every male resident subject—being of the age of 21 years or upwards—having a competent knowledge of the English language—having or earning a gross income (as such rate as may be fixed by Rules of Court)—not having been attainted of treason or felony, or convicted of any crime that is infamous (unless he has obtained a free pardon)—and not being under outlawry—shall be qualified to serve on a jury.

(2.) All persons so qualified shall be liable so to serve except the following:—

Persons in His Majesty's Diplomatic, Consular, or other Civil Service, in actual employment;

Officers, clerks, keepers of prisons, messengers, and other persons attached to or in the service of the Court;

Officers and others on full pay in His Majesty's navy or army, or in actual employment in the service of any Department connected therewith;

Persons holding appointments in the civil, naval, or military service of Siam;

Clergymen and ministers in the actual discharge of professional duties ;

Legal practitioners in actual practice ;

Physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries in actual practice ;

Persons who are over 60 years of age, or are disabled by mental or bodily infirmity.

(3.) A jury shall consist of five jurors.

(4.) In criminal cases tried with a jury, the verdict of the jury must be unanimous. In civil cases the verdict must be unanimous unless the parties otherwise agree.

(5.) No challenge shall be allowed except for cause shown to the satisfaction of the Court.

(6.) No grand jury shall be summoned.

(7.) Where there is to be a hearing with a jury, the Court shall summon so many of the persons comprised in the jury list, not fewer than nine, as seem requisite.

(8.) Any person failing to attend, according to the summons, shall be deemed guilty of a contempt of Court, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £10.

(9.) Any such fine shall not be levied until after the expiration of fourteen days. The proper officer of the Court shall forthwith give to the person fined notice in writing of the imposition of the fine, and require him within six days after receipt of the notice to file an affidavit excusing non-attendance (if he desire to do so). The Court shall consider the affidavit, and may, if it seems proper, remit the fine.

25.—(1.) An Assessor shall be a competent and impartial subject of good repute, resident in the district of the particular Court, and nominated and summoned by the Court for the purpose of acting as Assessor.

(2.) In the Court for Siam there may be one Assessor or two Assessors, as the Court thinks fit.

(3.) In a District Court there shall ordinarily not be fewer than two, and not more than four, Assessors. Where, however, by reason of local circumstances, the Court is able to obtain the presence of one Assessor only, the Court may, if it thinks fit, sit with one Assessor only, and where, for like reasons, the Court is not able to obtain the presence of an Assessor, the Court, may, if it thinks fit, sit without an Assessor, the Court in every case recording in the Minutes its reasons for sitting with one Assessor only or without an Assessor.

(4.) An Assessor shall not have any voice in the decision of the Court in any case, civil or criminal ; but an Assessor dissenting, in a civil case, from any decision of the Court, or, in a criminal case, from any decision of the Court or the conviction or the amount of punishment awarded, may record in the Minutes his dissent, and the grounds thereof, and shall be entitled to receive, without payment, a certified copy of the Minutes.

(5.) If any person summoned to act as Assessor fails, without lawful excuse, to attend at the trial, or at any adjournment thereof, or to continue to serve throughout the trial, he shall be liable, under a summary order of the Court, to a fine not exceeding £10, to be levied by attachment and sale of his goods within the district, and in default of recovery thereby of the fine to be imprisoned for any time not exceeding six days, if the fine is not sooner paid.

PART III.—CRIMINAL MATTERS.

26.—(1.) Except as regards offences made or declared such by this or any other Order relating to Siam, or by any Rules or Regulations made under any such Order :—

Any act that would not by a Court of Justice having criminal jurisdiction in England be deemed an offence in England, shall not, in the exercise of criminal jurisdiction under this Order, be deemed an offence or be the subject of any criminal proceeding under this Order.

(2.) Subject to the provisions of this Order, criminal jurisdiction under this Order shall, as far as circumstances admit, be exercised on the principles of, and in conformity with, English law for the time being, and with the powers vested in the Courts of Justice and Justices of the Peace in England, according to their respective jurisdiction and authority.

Local Jurisdiction in Criminal Matters.

27. Every Court may cause to be summoned or arrested, and brought before it, any person subject to, and being within the limits of, its jurisdiction, and accused of having committed an offence cognizable under this Order and may deal with the accused according to the jurisdiction of the Court and in conformity with the provisions of this Order.

28. For the purposes of criminal jurisdiction every offence and cause of complaint committed or arising within the limits of this Order shall be deemed to have been committed or to have arisen, either in the place where the same actually was committed or arose, or in any place where the person charged or complained of happens to be at the time of the institution or commencement of the charge or complaint.

29. Where a person charged with an offence escapes or removes from the Consular district within which the offence was committed, and is found within another Consular district, the Court within whose district he is found may proceed in the case to trial and punishment, or to preliminary examination (as the case may require), in like manner as if the offence had been committed in its own district ; or may, on the requisition, or with the consent of the Court within whose district the offence was committed, send him in custody to that Court, or require him to give security for his surrender to that Court, there to answer the charge, and to be dealt with according to law.

Where any person is to be so sent in custody, a warrant shall be issued by the Court within whose district he is found, and that warrant shall be sufficient authority to any person to whom it is directed to receive and detain the person therein named, and to carry him to and deliver him up to the Court within whose district the offence was committed, according to the warrant.

30.—(1.) In the cases of murder or manslaughter if either the death, or the criminal act which wholly or partly caused the death, happened within the jurisdiction of a Court acting under this order, that Court shall have the like jurisdiction over any British subject who is charged either as the principal offender, or as accessory before the fact to murder or as accessory after the fact to murder or manslaughter, as if both the criminal act and the death had happened within that jurisdiction.

(2.) In the case of any offence committed on the high seas, or within the Admiralty jurisdiction, by any British subject on board a British ship, or on board a foreign ship to which he did not belong, the Court shall, subject to the provisions of this Order, have jurisdiction as if the offence had been committed within the jurisdiction of that Court. In cases tried under this Article no different sentence can be passed from the sentence which could be passed in England if the offence were tried there.

(3.) The foregoing provisions of this Article shall be deemed to be adaptations, for the purposes of this Order and of "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890," of the following enactments, that is to say :—

"The Admiralty Offences (Colonial) Act, 1849."

"The Admiralty Offences (Colonial) Act, 1860."

"The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894," section 686.

Apprehension and Custody of Accused persons.

31.—(1.) Where a person charged with an offence is arrested on a warrant issuing out of any Court, he shall be brought before the Court within forty eight hours after the execution of the warrant, unless in any case circumstances unavoidably prevent his being brought before the Court within that time, which circumstances shall be recorded in the Minutes.

(2.) In every case, he shall be brought before the Court as soon as circumstances reasonably admit, and the time and circumstances shall be recorded in the Minutes.

32.—(1.) Where an accused person is in custody, he shall not be remanded at any time for more than seven days, unless circumstances appear to that Court to make it necessary or proper that he should be remanded for a longer time, which circumstances and the time of remand, shall be recorded in the Minutes.

(2.) In no case shall a remand be for more than fourteen days at one time, unless in case of illness of the accused or other case of necessity.

33. Where the Court issues a summons or warrant against any person on complaint of an offence committed on board of, or in relation to a British ship, then, if it appears to the Court that the interests of public justice so require ; that Court may issue a warrant or order for the detention of the ship, and may cause the ship to be detained accordingly until the charge is heard and determined, and the order of the Court thereon is fully executed, or for such shorter time as the Court thinks fit ; and the Court shall have power to make all such orders as appears to it necessary or proper for carrying this provision into effect.

34.—(1.) Every District Court shall execute any writ or order issuing from the Court for Siam, and shall take security from any person named in a writ or order for his appearance personally or by attorney, and shall, in default of security being given, or when the Court for Siam so orders, send the person on board one of His Majesty's vessels of war to Bangkok, or such other port as may be named in the order, or, if no vessel of war is available, then on board some British or other fit vessel.

(2.) The order of the Court shall be sufficient authority to the commander or master of the vessel to receive and detain the person, and deliver him up at the port named according to the order.

35.—(1.) The Court may, in its discretion, admit to bail a person charged with any of the following offences, namely :—

Any felony.

Riot.

Assault on any officer in the execution of his duty, or on any person acting in his aid.

Neglect or breach of duty by an officer.

But a person charged with treason or murder shall not be admitted to bail except by the Court for Siam.

(2.) In all other cases the Court shall admit the accused to bail unless the Court, having regard to the circumstances, sees good reason to the contrary, which reason shall be recorded in the Minutes.

(3.) The Court for Siam may admit a person to bail, although a District Court has not thought fit to do so.

(4.) The accused who is to be admitted to bail, either on remand or on or after trial ordered, shall produce such surety or sureties as, in the opinion of the Court, will be sufficient to insure his appearance as and when required, and shall with him or them enter into a recognizance accordingly.

Trial with Jury or Assessors.

36.—(1.) When the offence charged is treason or murder, the case must be tried with a jury before the Court for Siam, or under the provisions of this Order before the Supreme Court.

(2.) In each of the two following cases, namely :—

(i) Where the offence charged is rape, arson, housebreaking, robbery with violence, forgery or perjury ; or,

(ii) Where the offence charged is any other than aforesaid, but it appears to the Court at any time before the trial, the opinion of the Court being recorded in the Minutes, that the offence charged, if proved, would not be adequately punished by imprisonment for three months with hard labour, or by a fine of £20, or both such imprisonment and fine—

The charge shall be triable with a jury or assessors (according to the provisions of this Order applicable to the Court) ; but may, with the consent of the accused, be tried without assessors or jury. In the Court for Siam, when the accused does not so consent, the charge shall be tried with a jury, unless the Court is of opinion that a jury cannot be obtained.

(3.) The Court for Siam may, for any special reason, direct that any case shall be tried with assessors or a jury, and a District Court may, for any special reason, direct that any case shall be tried with assessors. In each such case the special reason shall be recorded in the Minutes.

37.—(1.) Where an accused person is ordered to be tried before a Court with a jury, or with assessors, he shall be tried as soon after the making of the order as circumstances reasonably admit.

(2.) As long notice of the time of trial as circumstances reasonably admit shall be given to him in writing, under the seal of the Court, which notice, and the time thereof, shall be recorded in the Minutes.

38.—(1.) The Court for Siam shall, when required by the Secretary of State, send to him a report of the sentence of the Court in any case tried before that Court with a jury or assessors, with a copy of the Minutes and notes of evidence, and with any observations which the Court thinks fit to make.

(2.) Every District Court shall, in accordance with Rules of Court, send to the Court a report of the sentence of the Court in every case tried by that Court with assessors, with such Minutes, notes of evidence, and other documents as such Rules may direct, and with any observations which the District Court thinks fit to make.

Summary Trial.

39. Where the complaint discloses an offence which is not required to be heard on a charge, and the Court does not think fit to direct it to be heard on a charge, the accused may be tried summarily on the complaint : Provided that no greater punishment shall be imposed than imprisonment for three months or a fine of £20, or both.

Preliminary Examination.

40.—(1.) Where the accused is before the Court, and it appears to the Court that the complaint discloses an offence—

(a) Which ought to be tried in or reported to another Court ; or

(b) Which ought to be tried before the same Court with a jury or assessors ;

the Court shall proceed to make a preliminary examination in the prescribed manner.

(2.) Where the case is to be tried in or reported to another Court, the Court shall, on the conclusion of the preliminary examination, bind by recognizance the prosecutor and

every witness to appear at the trial to prosecute, or to prosecute and give evidence, or to give evidence (as the case may be), and shall forthwith send the depositions with a minute of other evidence (if any) and a report, to the Court before which the trial is to take place.

41. Where a British subject is charged with the commission of an offence the cognizance whereof appertains to the Court and it is expedient that the offence be inquired of, tried, determined, and punished within His Majesty's dominions elsewhere than in England, the accused may (under "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890," section 6) be sent for trial to Singapore.

The Court for Siam may, where it appears so expedient, by warrant under the hand of the Judge and the seal of the Court, cause the accused to be sent for trial to Singapore accordingly.

The warrant shall be sufficient authority to any person to whom it is directed to receive and detain the person therein named and to carry him to and deliver him up at Singapore according to the warrant.

Where any person is to be so sent to Singapore, the Court before which he is charged shall take the preliminary examination, and shall bind over such of the proper witnesses as are British subjects in their own recognizances to appear and give evidence on the trial.

42.—(1) If a British subject, having appeared as prosecutor or witness at a preliminary examination, refuses to enter into a recognizance to appear at the trial to prosecute or give evidence, the Court may send him to prison, there to remain until after the trial, unless in the meantime he enters into a recognizance.

(2) But if afterwards, from want of sufficient evidence or other cause, the accused is discharged, the Court shall order that the person imprisoned for so refusing be also discharged.

(3) Where the prosecutor or witness is not a British subject, the Court may require him either to enter into a recognizance or to give other security for his attendance at the trial, and if he fails to do so may, in its discretion, dismiss the charge.

(4) Subject to Rules of Court made under this Order, the Court may order payment of the reasonable expenses of any complainant or witness attending before the Court on the trial of any criminal case by a jury or with assessors, and also of the reasonable expenses of the jury or assessors.

Charges.

43.—(1) Every accused person, unless tried summarily, shall be tried upon a charge, which shall state the offence charged, with such particulars as to the time and place of the alleged offence, and the person (if any) against whom or the thing, (if any) in respect of which it was committed, as are reasonably sufficient to give the accused notice of the matter with which he is charged.

(2) The fact that a charge is made is equivalent to a statement that every legal condition required by law to constitute the offence charged was fulfilled in the particular case.

(3) Where the nature of the case is such that the particulars above mentioned do not give such sufficient notice as aforesaid, the charge shall also contain such particulars of the manner in which the alleged offence was committed as will give such sufficient notice.

(4) For the purposes of the application of any Statute law, a charge framed under the provisions of this Order shall be deemed to be an indictment.

44. For every distinct offence of which any person is accused there shall be a separate charge, and every such charge shall be tried separately, except in the cases following, that is to say:—

(a) Where a person is accused of more offences than one of the same kind committed within the space of twelve months from the first to the last of such offences, he may be charged with, and tried at one trial for, any number of them not exceeding three.

(b) If in one series of acts so connected together as to form the same transaction more offences than one are committed by the same person, he may be charged with and tried at one trial for every such offence.

(c) If the acts alleged constitute an offence falling within two or more definitions or descriptions of offences in any law or laws, the accused may be charged with, and tried at one trial for, each of such offences.

(d) If several acts constitute several offences, and also when combined, a different offence, the accused may be charged with, and tried at one trial for, the offence constituted by such acts when combined, or one or more of the several offences, but in the latter case shall not be punished with more

severe punishment than the Court which tries him could award for any one of those offences.

- (e) If a single act or series of acts is of such a nature that it is doubtful which of several offences the facts which can be proved will constitute, the accused may be charged with having committed all or any, of such offences and any number of such charges may be tried at once; or he may be charged in the alternative with having committed some one of the offences; and if it appears in evidence that he has committed a different offence for which he might have been charged, he may be convicted of that offence, although not charged with it.

45. When more persons than one are accused of the same offence or of different offences committed in the same transaction, or when one is accused of committing an offence and another of abetting or attempting to commit that offence, they may be charged and tried together or separately, as the Court thinks fit.

46—(1) The Court, if sitting with a jury or assessors, may alter any charge at any time before the verdict of the jury is returned or the opinions of the assessors are expressed; if sitting without jury or assessors, at any time before judgment is pronounced.

(2) Every such alteration shall be read and explained to the accused.

(3) If the altered charge is such that proceeding with the trial immediately is likely in the opinion of the Court, to prejudice the accused or the prosecutor, the Court may adjourn the trial for such period as may be necessary.

47—(1) No error or omission in stating either the offence or the particulars shall be regarded at any stage of the case as material, unless the accused was misled by such error or omission.

(2) When the facts alleged in certain particulars are proved and constitute an offence, and the remaining particulars are not proved, the accused may be convicted of the offence constituted by the facts proved, although not charged with it.

(3) When a person is charged with an offence, and the evidence proves either the commission of a minor offence or an attempt to commit the offence charged, he may be convicted of the minor offence or of the attempt.

48—(1) If the accused has been previously convicted of any offence, and it is intended to prove such conviction for the purpose of affecting the punishment which the Court is competent to award, the fact, date, and place of the previous conviction shall be stated in the charge.

(2) If such statement is omitted, the Court may add it at any time before sentence is passed.

(3) The part of the charge stating the previous convictions shall not be read out in Court nor shall the accused be asked whether he has been previously convicted, as alleged in the charge, unless and until he has either pleaded guilty to, or been convicted of, the subsequent offence.

(4) If he pleads guilty to, or is convicted of, the subsequent offence, he shall then be asked whether he has been previously convicted, as alleged in the charge.

(5) If he answers that he has been so previously convicted, the Court may proceed to pass sentence on him accordingly; but, if he denies that he has been so previously convicted, or refuses to, or does not, answer the question, the Court shall then inquire concerning the previous conviction, and in that case (where the trial is by jury) it shall not be necessary to swear the jurors again.

Punishments.

49. The powers of the Courts with respect to punishments are limited as follows:—

- (1) The Court for Siam may award in respect of an offence any punishment which, may in respect of a similar offence be awarded in England; provided that (a) imprisonment with hard labour shall be substituted for penal servitude, and (b) the Court for Siam shall not award a fine exceeding £500; or, in case of a continuing offence, in addition to imprisonment or fine, or both, a fine not exceeding £1 for each day during which the offence continues after conviction.

(2) A District Court may award imprisonment not exceeding twelve months, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding £100; or a fine not exceeding £100, without imprisonment.

(3) But nothing in this article shall be deemed to empower any Court to award for any offence any punishment not authorized by law in relation to that offence.

50.—(1.) If any person is guilty of an offence against this Order, not distinguished as a grave offence against this Order, he is liable, on summary conviction—

- (i) To a fine not exceeding £5, without any imprisonment; or
- (ii) To imprisonment not exceeding one month, without fine; or
- (iii) To imprisonment not exceeding fourteen days, with a fine not exceeding £2.

(a.) Imprisonment under this Article is without hard labour.

51.—(1.) If any person is guilty of an offence against this order, distinguished as a grave offence against this Order, he is liable, on summary conviction—

- (i.) To a fine not exceeding £10, without imprisonment; or
- (ii.) To imprisonment not exceeding two months, without fine; or
- (iii.) To imprisonment not exceeding one month, with a fine not exceeding £5.

(2.) Imprisonment under this Article is, in the discretion of the Court, with or without hard labour.

52.—(1.) The Court may, if it thinks fit, order a person convicted of an assault to pay to the person assaulted by way of damages any sum not exceeding £10.

(2.) Damages so ordered to be paid may be either in addition to or in lieu of a fine and shall be recoverable in like manner as a fine.

(3.) Payment of such damages shall be a defence to an action for the assault.

53.—(1.) The Court may, if it thinks fit, order a person convicted before it to pay all or part of the expenses of his prosecution, or of his imprisonment or other punishment, or of both, the amount being specified in the order.

(2.) Where it appears to the Court that the charge is malicious, or frivolous and vexatious, the Court may, if it thinks fit, order the complainant to pay all or part of the expenses of the prosecution, the amount being specified in the order.

(3.) In these respective cases the Court may, if it thinks fit, order that the whole or such portion as the Court thinks fit, of the expenses so paid be paid over to the complainant or to the accused (as the case may be).

(4.) In all cases the reasons of the Court for making any such order, or for refusing it if applied for, shall be recorded in the Minutes.

54. Where any person is sentenced to suffer the punishment of death, the Judge of the Court for Siam shall forthwith send a report of the sentence, with a copy of the Minutes of Proceedings and notes of evidence in the case, and with any observations he thinks fit, to His Majesty's Minister.

The sentence shall not be carried into execution without the direction of His Majesty's Minister in writing under his hand.

In any such case, if His Majesty's Minister does not direct that the sentence of death be carried into execution, he shall direct what punishment in lieu of the punishment of death is to be inflicted on the person convicted, and the person convicted shall be liable to be so punished accordingly.

55.—(1.) The Court for Siam may by general order, approved by the Secretary of State, prescribe the manner in which and the prisons in Siam at which punishments passed by any Court or otherwise awarded under this Order are to be carried into execution.

(2.) The warrant of any Court shall be sufficient authority to any person to whom it is directed to receive and detain the person therein named in any prison so prescribed.

56.—(1.) Where an offender is sentenced to imprisonment, and the Court for Siam thinks it expedient that the sentence be carried into effect within His Majesty's dominions, and the offender is accordingly, under section 7 of "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890," sent for imprisonment to a place in His Majesty's dominions, the place shall be either Singapore, or a place in some other part of His Majesty's dominions, the Government whereof consents that offenders may be sent thither under this Article.

(2.) The Court for Siam may, by warrant under the hand of a Judge and the seal of the Court, cause the offender to be sent to Singapore or other such place as aforesaid, in order that the sentence may be there carried into effect accordingly.

(3.) The warrant shall be sufficient authority to any person to whom it is directed to receive and detain the person therein named, and to carry him to and deliver him up at the place named, according to the warrant.

57.—(1.) The Court for Siam may, if it thinks fit, report to the Secretary of State recommending a mitigation or remission of any punishment awarded by any Court, and thereupon the punishment may be mitigated or remitted by the Secretary of State.

(2.) Nothing in this Order shall affect His Majesty's prerogative of pardon.

Inquests.

58.—(1.) The Court shall have and discharge all the powers, rights, and duties appertaining to the office of Coroner in England, in relation, not only to the deaths of British subjects happening in the district of the Court, but also to deaths of any persons having happened at sea on board British ships arriving in the district, and to deaths of British subjects having happened at sea on board foreign ships so arriving, provided as follows:—

- (a.) Where a British subject is charged with causing the death, the Court may, without holding an inquest, proceed forthwith with the preliminary examination.

- (b.) Where a British subject is not charged with causing the death, the Court shall, without any jury, hold an inquest, taking the depositions of those who know the facts. If, during or after the inquest, a British subject is so charged, the depositions shall be read over in the presence of the witnesses and of the accused, who shall be entitled to cross-examine each witness, and the procedure shall be as in other cases of preliminary examination. If, after the inquest, the Court does not see fit to cause any person to be charged, the Court shall certify its opinion of the cause of the death. When the inquest is held by a District Court, the certificate and the depositions shall be sent forthwith to the Court for Siam, and that Court may give any directions which may seem proper in the circumstances.

(2.) In this Article the expression "the Court" includes the Registrar of the Court for Siam.

Statutory and other Offences.

59. Any act which, if done in the United Kingdom, or in a British possession, would be an offence against any of the following Statutes of the Imperial Parliament or Orders in Council, that is to say—

"The Merchandize Marks Act, 1887;"

"The Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Acts, 1883 to 1888;"

Any Act, Statute, or Order in Council for the time being in force relating to copyright or to inventions, designs, or trade-marks;

Any Statute amending, or substituted for, any of the above mentioned Statutes;

Shall, if done by a British subject in Siam, be punishable as a grave offence against this Order, whether such act is done in relation to any property or right of a British subject, or of a foreigner, or native, or otherwise howsoever;

Provided—

- (1) That a copy of any such Statute or Order in Council shall be published in the public office of the Consulate at Bangkok, and shall be there open for inspection by any person at all reasonable times: and a person shall not be punished under this Article for anything done before the expiration of one month after such publication, unless the person offending is proved to have had express notice of the Statute or Order in Council.

- (2.) That a prosecution by or on behalf of a prosecutor who is not a British subject shall not be entertained unless the Court is satisfied that effectual provision exists for the punishment in Consular or other Courts in Siam of similar acts committed by the subjects of the State or Power of which such prosecutor is a subject, in relation to, or affecting the interests of, British subjects.

60.—(1.) If a British subject—

- (i.) Smuggles, or attempts to smuggle, out of Siam any goods on exportation whereof a duty is payable to the Siamese Government;
- (ii.) Imports or exports, or attempts to import or export, into or out of Siam any goods, intending or attempting to evade payment of duty payable thereon to the Siamese Government;
- (iii.) Imports or exports, or attempts to import or export, into or out of Siam any goods the importation or exportation whereof, into or out of Siam, is prohibited by law;
- (iv.) Without a proper license, sells, or attempts to sell, or offers for sale, in Siam any goods whereof the Siamese Government has by law a monopoly;

In each of the four cases aforesaid he shall be guilty of a grave offence against this Order.

(2.) Where a person is charged with such an offence as in this Article is mentioned, the Court may seize the goods in relation to which the alleged offence was committed, and may hold the same until after the hearing of the charge.

(3.) If a person so charged is convicted, then those goods, whether they have been so seized or not, shall be forfeited to His Majesty the King, and the Court shall dispose of them as the Court thinks fit.

61. (1) If any British subject, without His Majesty's authority, proof whereof shall lie on the party accused, does any of the following things, that is to say:—

- (a) Levies war or takes any part in any operation of war against, or aids or abets any person in carrying on war, insurrection, or rebellion against the Government of Siam; or
- (b) Takes part in any operation of war in the service of the Government of Siam against any persons engaged in carrying on war, insurrection, or rebellion against that Government, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Order, and, on conviction thereof, shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without

hard labour, for any term not exceeding two years, and with or without a fine not exceeding £500, or to a fine not exceeding £500 without imprisonment.

(2.) In addition to any such punishment every conviction under the provisions of this Article shall of itself, and without further proceedings, make the person convicted liable to deportation, and the Court may order him to be deported from Siam in manner provided by this Order.

(3.) An offence against this Article shall not be tried except in the Court for Siam.

62. Any British subject being in Siam may be proceeded against, tried, and punished under this Order for piracy wherever committed.

If a person accused of piracy is brought before a District Court, that Court shall report the case to the Court for Siam and the Court for Siam shall thereupon direct in what mode and when the case shall be heard and determined, and the case shall be heard and determined accordingly.

63. (1.) Where, by agreement among the Diplomatic or Consular Representatives in Siam of foreign States, or some of them, in conjunction with the Siamese authorities, Sanitary, or Police, or Port, or Game, or other Regulations are established, and the same, as far as they affect British subjects, are approved by the Secretary of State, the Court may, subject and according to the provisions of this Order, entertain any complaint made against a British subject for a breach of those Regulations, and may enforce payment of any fine incurred by that subject or person in respect of that breach, in like manner, as nearly as may be, as if that breach were by this Order declared to be an offence against this Order.

(2.) In any such case the fine recovered shall be disposed of and applied in such manner (if any) as may be provided by those Regulations, or otherwise in like manner as other fines recovered under this Order.

64. Every person subject to the criminal jurisdiction of the Court who prints, publishes, or offers for sale any printed or written newspaper or other publication containing matter calculated to excite tumult or disorder, or to excite enmity between His Majesty's subjects and the Government of Siam, or between that Government and its subjects, shall be guilty of a grave offence against this Order, and may, in addition to, or in lieu of, any other punishment, be ordered to give security for good behaviour, and in default thereof, or on a further conviction for the like offence, he may be ordered to be deported.

An offence against this Article shall not be tried in a District Court.

65. (1.) If a British subject—

- (i.) Publicly derides, mocks, or insults any religion established or observed within Siam ; or
- (ii.) Publicly offers insult to any religious service, feast, or ceremony established or kept in any part of those dominions, or to any place of worship, tomb, or sanctuary belonging to any religion established or observed within those dominions, or belonging to the ministers or professors thereof ; or
- (iii.) Publicly and wilfully commits any act tending to bring any religion established or observed within those dominions, or its ceremonies, mode of worship, or observances, into hatred, ridicule or contempt, and thereby to provoke a breach of the public peace ;

he shall be guilty of an offence, and, on conviction thereof, liable to imprisonment not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding £50, or to a fine alone not exceeding £50.

(2.) Notwithstanding anything in this Order, every charge under this Article shall be heard and determined by the Court alone, without jury or Assessors, and any district Court shall have power to impose the punishment aforesaid.

(3.) Consular officers shall take such precautionary measures as seem to them proper and expedient for the prevention of such offences.

66. (1.) If any person, subject to the criminal jurisdiction of a Court, does any of the following things, namely :—

- (a.) Wilfully, by act or threat, obstructs an officer of, or person executing any process of, the Court in the performance of his duty ; or
- (b.) Within or close to the room or place where the Court is sitting wilfully misbehaves in a violent, threatening, or disrespectful manner, to the disturbance of the Court, or to the intimidation of suitors or others resorting thereto ; or
- (c.) Wilfully insults any member of the Court, or any Assessor or juror, or any person acting as clerk or officer of the Court, during his sitting or attendance in Court, or in his going to or returning from Court . or
- (d.) Does any Act in relation to the Court, or a matter pending therein, which, if done in relation to the High Court in England, would be punishable as a contempt of that Court ;

he shall be guilty of a grave offence against this Order ,

Provided that the Court, if it thinks fit, instead of directing proceedings as for an offence against this Order, may order the offender to be apprehended forthwith, with or without warrant, and on inquiry and consideration, and after the hearing of any defence which such person may offer, without further process or trial, may adjudge him to be punished with a fine not exceeding £10 or with imprisonment not exceeding twenty-four hours, at the discretion of the Court.

(2.) A Minute shall be made and kept of every such case of punishment, recording the facts of the offence, and the extent of the punishment. In the case of a District Court, a copy of the Minute shall be forthwith sent to the Court for Siam.

(3.) Nothing herein shall interfere with the power of the Court to remove or exclude persons who interrupt or obstruct the proceedings of the Court.

67. (1.) If an officer of the Court employed to execute an order loses by neglect or omission the opportunity of executing it, then, on complaint of the person aggrieved, and proof of the fact alleged, the Court may, if it thinks fit, order the officer to pay the damages sustained by the person complaining, or part thereof.

(2.) The order shall be enforced as an order directing payment of money.

68. (1.) If a clerk or officer of the Court, acting under pretence of the process or authority of the Court is charged with extortion, or with not paying over money duly levied, or with other misconduct, the Court, if it thinks fit, may inquire into the charge in a summary way, and may for that purpose summon and enforce the attendance of all necessary persons, as in an action, and may make such order for the repayment of any money extorted, or for the payment over of any money levied, and for the payment of such damages and costs, as the Court thinks fit.

(2.) The Court may also, if it thinks fit, on the same inquiry, impose on the clerk or officer such fine, not exceeding £5, for each offence, as the Court thinks fit.

(3.) A clerk or officer punished under this Article shall not be liable to an action in respect of the same matter; and any such action, if begun, shall be stayed by the Court in such manner and on such terms as the Court thinks fit.

Deportation.

69. (1.) Where it is proved that there is reasonable ground to apprehend that a British subject is about to commit a breach of the public peace—or that the acts or conduct of a British subject are or is likely to produce or excite to a breach of the public peace—the Court may, if it thinks fit, cause him to be brought before it, and require him to give security to the satisfaction of the Court, to keep the peace or for his future good behaviour, as the case may require.

(2.) Where a British subject is convicted of an offence before the Court, the Court for the district in which he is may, if it thinks fit, require him to give security to the satisfaction of the Court for his future good behaviour, and for that purpose may (if need be) cause him to be brought before the Court.

(3.) In either of the foregoing cases, if the person required to give security fails to do so, the Court may order that he be deported from Siam to such place as the Court directs.

(4.) The place shall be a place in some part (if any) of His Majesty's dominions to which the person belongs, or the Government of which consents to the reception of persons deported under this Order.

(5.) A District Court shall report to the Court for Siam any order of deportation made by it and the grounds thereof, before the order is executed. The Court for Siam may reverse the order, or may confirm it with or without variation, and in case of confirmation, shall direct it to be carried into effect.

(6.) The person to be deported shall be detained in custody until a fit opportunity for his deportation occurs.

(7.) He shall, as soon as is practicable, and in the case of a person convicted, either after execution of the sentence or while it is in course of execution, be embarked in custody under the warrant of the Court for Siam on board one of His Majesty's vessels of war, or, if there is no such vessel available, then on board any British or other fit vessel bound to the place of deportation.

(8.) The warrant shall be sufficient authority to the commander or master of the vessel to receive and detain the person therein named, and to carry him to and deliver him up at the place named according to the warrant.

(9.) If any master of a British ship, after a reasonable remuneration for the conveyance of a deported person has been tendered or paid to him, refuses or fails to carry such person to the place named, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £50.

(10.) The Court may order the person to be deported to pay all or any part of the expenses of his deportation. Subject thereto, the expenses of deportation shall be defrayed in such manner as the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Treasury, may direct.

(11) The Court for Siam shall forthwith report to the Secretary of State any order of deportation made or confirmed by it and the grounds thereof, and shall also inform His Majesty's Minister.

(12) If any person deported under this or any former Order returns to Siam without permission in writing to the Secretary of State (which permission the Secretary of State may give), he shall be deemed guilty of a grave offence against this Order; and he shall also be liable to be forthwith again deported.

Appeal and Reserved Case.

70. (1) Where a person is convicted before a District Court—

(a) If he considers the conviction erroneous in law, then, on his application, within the prescribed time (unless it appears merely frivolous, when it may be refused); or

(b) If the District Court thinks fit to reserve for consideration of the Court for Siam any question of law arising on the trial;

the District Court shall state a case, setting out the facts and the grounds of the conviction, and the question of law, and send it to the Court for Siam.

(2) When a person is convicted before a Judge of the Court for Siam, the preceding provisions of this Article shall apply and be read as if the Court for Siam were substituted for the District Court, and the Supreme Court for the Court for Siam.

71. (1) Where a case is stated under the last preceding Article, the Court, before whom the trial was had (in this Article referred to as the Court below), shall, as it thinks fit, either postpone judgment on the conviction, or respite execution of the judgment, and either commit the person convicted to prison, or take security for him to appear and receive judgment, or to deliver himself for execution of the judgment (as the case may require), at an appointed time and place.

(2) The Court for whose consideration the case is stated (in this Article referred to as the Court above), sitting without a jury or assessor, shall hear and finally determine the matter, and thereupon shall reverse, affirm, or amend the judgment given, or set it aside, and order an entry to be made in the Minutes that, in the judgment of that Court, the person ought not to have been convicted, or order judgment to be given at a subsequent sitting of the Court below, or make such other order as the Court above thinks just, and shall also give all necessary and proper consequential directions.

(3) The judgment of the Court above shall be delivered in open Court, after the public hearing of any argument offered on behalf of the prosecutor or of the person convicted.

(4) Before delivering judgment, the Court above may, if necessary, cause the case to be amended by the Court below.

(5) The Court above shall not annul a conviction or sentence, or vary a sentence on the ground—

(a) Of any objection which, if stated during the trial, might, in the opinion of the Court above, have been properly met by amendment at the trial; or

(b) Of any error in the summoning of assessors; or

(c) Of any person having served as assessor who was not qualified; or

(d) Of any objection to any person as assessor which might have been raised before or at the trial; or

(e) Of any informality in the swearing of any witness; or

(f) Of any error or informality which, in the opinion of the Court above, did not affect the substance of the case or subject the convicted person to any undue prejudice.

72. Where, under Article 70 (1), a case is stated by a District Court to the Court for Siam, the Court for Siam may, if it thinks fit, either before or after giving its decision on the case, refer it to the consideration of the Supreme Court, and the foregoing provisions shall apply as if the case had been stated to the Supreme Court.

73. There shall be no appeal in a criminal case to His Majesty the King in Council from a decision of the Supreme Court, except by special leave of His Majesty in Council.

Fugitive Offenders.

74. "The Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881," and "The Colonial Prisoners Removal Act, 1884," shall apply to Siam, as if Siam were a British possession and part of His Majesty's dominions.

Subject as follows :—

(a) His Majesty's Minister is hereby substituted for the Governor or Government of a British possession, and

(b) The Court for Siam is hereby substituted for a Superior Court of a British possession.

- (c) The Court for Siam and each District Court is substituted for a Magistrate of any part of His Majesty's dominions.
- (d) For the purposes of Part II of the said Act of 1881, and of this Article in relation thereto, Siam and the Straits Settlements shall be deemed to be one group of British possessions.

PART IV.—CIVIL MATTERS.

75. Subject to the provisions of this Order, the civil jurisdiction of every Court acting under this Order shall, as far as circumstances admit, be exercised on the principles of, and in conformity with, English law for the time being.

Procedure.

76. (1) Every civil proceeding in the Court shall be taken by action, and not otherwise and shall be designated an action.

(2) For the purposes of any statutory enactment or other provision applicable under this Order to any civil proceeding in the Court, an action under this Order shall comprise and be equivalent to a suit, cause, or petition, or to any civil proceeding, howsoever required by any such enactment or provision to be instituted or carried on.

77. (1) Every action shall commence by a summons, issued from the Court, on the application of the plaintiff, and served on the defendant (in this Order referred to as an original summons).

(2) Every application in the course of an action may be made to the Court orally and without previous formality, unless in any case the Court otherwise directs, or the Rules of Court otherwise provide.

(3) No action or proceeding shall be treated by the Court as invalid on account of any technical error or mistake in form or in words.

(4) All errors and mistakes may be corrected, and times may be extended, by the Court in its discretion, and on such terms as the Court thinks just.

78. (1) The sittings of the Court for the hearing of actions shall, where the amount of business so requires, be held on stated days.

(2) The sittings shall ordinarily be public, but the Court may, for reasons recorded in the Minutes, hear any particular case in the presence only of the parties and their legal advisers and the officers of the Court.

79. There shall ordinarily be no written pleadings; but the Court may at any time, if it thinks fit, order the plaintiff to put in a written statement of his claim, or a defendant to put in a written statement of his defence.

80. The evidence on either side may, subject to the direction of the Court, be wholly or partly oral, or on affidavit, or by deposition.

81. (1) Notwithstanding anything in this Order, the Court (for reasons recorded in the Minutes) may at any time do any of the following things as the Court thinks just:—

(i) Defer or adjourn the hearing or determination of any action, proceeding, or application;

(ii) Order or allow any amendment of any pleading or other document;

(iii) Appoint or allow a time for, or enlarge or abridge the time appointed or allowed for, or allow further time for, the doing of any act or the taking of any proceeding.

(2) Any order within the discretion of the Court may be made on such terms respecting time, costs, and other matters as the Court thinks fit.

82. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Order, every action in the Court for Siam which involves the amount or value of £200 or upwards shall, on the demand of either party in writing, filed in the Court seven days before the day appointed for the hearing, be heard with a jury.

(2) Any other suit may, on the suggestion of any party, at any stage, be heard with a jury, if the Court thinks fit.

(3) Any suit may be heard with a jury if the Court, of its own motion, at any stage thinks fit.

(4) Where a jury is not employed, the Court for Siam may hear any action with or without assessors.

83. (1) A District Court shall (subject to the provisions of this Order) hear with assessors every action which involves the amount or value of £150 or upwards.

(2) In all other cases, a District Court may, as it thinks fit, hear the action either with or without assessors.

84. (1) After the issue of a summons by any Court, the decision of that Court may be given upon a special case submitted to the Court by the parties.

(2.) Any decision of a District Court may be given subject to a case to be stated by, or under the direction of, that Court for the opinion or direction of the Court for Siam.

85. Subject to the provisions of this Order and the Rules of Court, the costs of, and incident to, all proceedings in the Court shall be in the discretion of the Court, provided that if the action is tried with a jury the costs shall follow the event, unless the Court shall for good cause (to be entered in the Minutes) otherwise order.

Arbitration.

86.—(1) Any agreement in writing between any British subjects to submit present or future differences to arbitration, whether an Arbitrator is named therein or not, may be filed in the Court by any party thereto, and, unless a contrary intention is expressed therein, shall be irrevocable, and shall have the same effect as an order of the Court.

(2) Every such agreement is in this Order referred to as a submission.

(3) If any action is commenced in respect of any matter covered by a submission, the Court, on the application of any party to the action, may by order stay the action.

87.—(1) In any action—

(a) If all parties consent, or

(b) If the matters in dispute consist wholly or partly of matters of account, or require for their determination prolonged examination of documents or any scientific or local examination,

the Court may at any time refer the whole action, or any question or issue arising therein for inquiry and report, to the Registrar or any special Referee.

(2) The Report of the Registrar or special Referee may be adopted wholly or partially by the Court, and if so adopted may be enforced as a judgment of the Court.

(3) The Court may also in any case, with the consent of both parties to an action, or of any parties between whom any questions in the action arise (such consent being signified by a submission), refer the action or the portions referred to in the submission to arbitration, in such manner and upon such terms as it shall think reasonable or just.

(4) In all cases of reference to a Registrar, special Referee, or Arbitrator, under any order of the Court, the Registrar, special Referee, or Arbitrator shall be deemed to be an officer of the Court, and shall have such powers and authority, and shall conduct such reference or arbitration in such manner as may be prescribed by any Rules of Court, and subject thereto as the Court may direct.

88. Subject to the Rules of Court, the Court shall have authority to enforce any submission or any award made thereunder, and to control and regulate the proceedings before and after the award, in such manner and on such terms as the Court thinks fit.

Bankruptcy.

89. (1) Each Court shall, as far as circumstances admit, have, for and within its own district, with respect to the following classes of persons being either resident in Siam, or carrying on business there, namely, resident British subjects and their debtors and creditors, being British subjects, or foreigners submitting to the jurisdiction of the Court, all such jurisdiction in bankruptcy as for the time being belongs to the High Court and the County Courts in England.

(2) Proceedings in bankruptcy shall be originated by a summons to the party to be made bankrupt to show cause why he should not be adjudicated bankrupt, or by a summons issued by a debtor himself to his creditor, or any of his creditors, to show cause why he (the debtor) should not be adjudicated bankrupt.

(3) On or at any time after the issue of such a summons, the Court for Siam may stay any proceedings pending in any Court in any action, execution, or other legal process against the debtor in respect of any debt provable in bankruptcy, or it may allow such proceedings whether pending at the commencement of the bankruptcy or begun during the continuance of the bankruptcy, to proceed in such terms as the Court thinks fit.

(4) The Court may, on or at any time after the issue of such a summons, appoint a receiver or manager of the property of business of the debtor, or of any part thereof, and may direct immediate possession to be taken by an officer of the Court, or under the control of the Court, of that property or business, or of any part thereof.

Admiralty.

90. (1) The Court for Siam shall have Admiralty jurisdiction for and within the limits of this Order, and over vessels and persons coming within the same.

(2) The following enactments of "The Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890," that is to say, section 2, sub-sections (2) to (4); sections 5 and 6; section 16, sub-section (3); shall apply to the Court for Siam as if that Court were a Colonial Court of Admiralty, and as if Siam were a British possession; and for the purpose of this application the expressions "judgment" and "appeal" shall in the enactments so applied have the same respective meanings as are assigned thereto in section 15 of the said Act.

Matrimonial.

91. The Court for Siam shall, as far as circumstances admit, have for and within Siam, with respect to British subjects, all such jurisdiction in matrimonial causes except the jurisdiction relative to dissolution or nullity or jactitation of marriage, as for the time being belongs to the High Court in England.

Lunacy.

92.—(1) The Court for Siam shall, as far as circumstances admit, have for and within Siam, in relation to British subjects, all such jurisdiction relative to the custody and management of the persons and estates of lunatics, as for the time being belongs to the Lord Chancellor or other Judge or Judges in England intrusted by virtue of His Majesty's sign manual with the care and commitment of the custody of the persons and estates of lunatics, and also such jurisdiction as may be exercised in England by a judicial authority under the provisions of "The Lunacy Act, 1890," or any Act amending the same.

(2) A District Court shall, as far as circumstances permit, have in relation to British subjects, such jurisdiction relative to the custody and management of the persons and estates of lunatics as for the time being may be prescribed by Rules of Court, and until such Rules are made, and so far as such Rules do not apply, as may be exercised in England by a judicial authority and by the Masters in Lunacy under the provisions of "The Lunacy Act, 1890," or any Act amending the same.

(3) In any such case the District Court may, of its own motion, or on the application of any person interested, take or authorize such steps as to the Court may seem necessary or expedient for the immediate protection of the person and property of any person appearing to the Court to be a lunatic, and may, from time to time, revoke, or vary, or supplement any order or proceeding taken in the matter.

(4) A District Court shall report any proceedings under this Article to the Court for Siam, and shall thereafter proceed according to any directions of the Court for Siam.

(5) Sections 5 to 7 of "The Lunatics Removal (India) Act, 1851" (14 and 15 Vict., cap. 81), shall apply to Siam, with the substitution of "the Court for Siam" for "the Supreme Court of Judicature at any of the Presidencies of India."

Probate and Administration.

93. All real or immovable property situate in Siam, and belonging at the time of his death to any British subject, shall be deemed to be personal estate; and the devolution thereof in case of intestacy shall be regulated according to the law of England for the time being relating to personal estate.

94.—(1) The Court for Siam shall, as far as circumstances admit, have, for and within Siam, with respect to the wills and the property in Siam of deceased British subjects, all such jurisdiction as for the time being belongs to the High Court in England.

(2) A District Court shall have power to grant probate or letters of administration where there is no contention respecting the right to the grant.

(3) Probate or administration granted by a Court under this Order shall have effect over all the property of the deceased within Siam, and shall effectually discharge persons dealing with an executor or administrator thereunder, notwithstanding that any defect afterwards appears in the grant.

95. Section 51 of "The Conveyancing (Scotland) Act 1874," and any enactment for the time being in force amending or substituted for the same, are hereby extended to Siam, with the adaption following, namely:—

The Court for Siam is hereby substituted for a Court of Probate in a Colony.

96.—(1) Where probate, administration, or confirmation is granted in England, Ireland, or Scotland, and therein, or by a Memorandum thereon signed by an officer of the Court granting the same, the testator or intestate is stated to have died domiciled in England, Ireland, or Scotland (as the case may be), and the probate, administration, or confirmation is produced to, and a copy thereof is deposited with, the Court for Siam, the Court shall write thereon a certificate of that production and deposit under the seal of the Court; and thereupon, notwithstanding anything in this Order, the probate, administration, or confirmation shall, with respect to the personal property in Siam of the testator or intestate, have the like effect as if he had been resident in those dominions at his death, and probate or administration to his personal property there had been granted by the Court for Siam.

(2) Any person who, in reliance on an instrument purporting to be a probate, administration, or confirmation granted in England, Ireland, or Scotland, and to bear such a certificate of the Court for Siam as in this Article prescribed, makes or permits any payment or transfer in good faith, shall be, by virtue of this Order, indemnified and protected in respect thereof, in Siam, notwithstanding anything affecting the validity of the probate, administration, or confirmation.

(3.) The following shall be the terms of the certificate of the Court for Siam in this Article prescribed, namely :—

This probate has [*or* these letters of administration have, *or* this confirmation has] been produced in this Court, and a copy thereof has been deposited with this Court.

97.—(1.) Where a British subject dies in Siam or elsewhere, intestate, then, until administration is granted, his personal property in Siam shall be vested in the Judge of the Court for Siam.

(2.) The Court within whose jurisdiction any property of the deceased is situate shall, where the circumstances of the case appear to the Court so to require, forthwith on his death, or as soon after as may be, take possession of his personal property within the particular jurisdiction, or put it under the seal of the Court (in either case if the nature of the property or other circumstances so require, making an inventory), and so keep it until it can be dealt with according to law.

98. If any person named executor in the will of the deceased takes possession of and administers or otherwise deals with any part of the personal property of the deceased, and does not obtain probate within one month after the death, or after the termination of any suit or dispute respecting probate or administration, he shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £50.

99. If any person, other than the person named executor or an administrator or an officer of the Court, takes possession of and administers or otherwise deals with any part of the personal property of a deceased British subject, whether resident or not, he shall be deemed guilty of a contempt of Court, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £50.

100. Where a person appointed executor in a will survives the testator, but either dies without having taken probate, or, having been called on by the Court to take probate, does not appear, his right in respect of the executorship wholly ceases; and, without further renunciation, the representation to the testator and the administration of his property shall go and may be committed as if that person had not been appointed executor.

101.—(1.) Where a British subject dies in Siam, any other such subject having in his possession, or under his control, any paper or writing of the deceased, being, or purporting to be, testamentary, shall forthwith bring the original to the Court within whose particular jurisdiction the death happens, and deposit it there.

If any person fails to do so for fourteen days after having knowledge of the death of the deceased, he shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine not exceeding £50.

(2.) Where it is proved that any paper of the deceased, being, or purporting to be, testamentary, is in the possession or under the control of a British subject, the Court may, whether a suit or proceeding respecting probate or administration is pending or not, order him to produce the paper and bring it into Court.

(3.) Where it appears to the Court, that there are reasonable grounds for believing that any person has knowledge of any paper being, or purporting to be, testamentary (although it is not shown that the paper is in his possession or under his control), the Court may, whether a suit or proceeding for probate or administration is pending or not, order that he be examined respecting it before the Court or elsewhere, and that he do attend for that purpose, and after examination order that he do produce the paper and deposit it in Court.

102. Where it appears to the Court that the value of the property or estate of a deceased person does not exceed £100, the Court may, without any probate or letters of administration, or other formal proceeding, pay thereout any debts or charges, and pay, remit, or deliver any surplus to such persons, subject to such conditions (if any) as the Court thinks proper, and shall not be liable to any action, suit, or proceedings in respect of anything done under this Article. Every proceeding of the Court under this Article shall be recorded in the Minutes.

Appeals.

103.—(1.) Where an action in the Court involves the amount or value of £50 or upwards, any party aggrieved by any decision of that Court, with or without Assessors, in the action shall have the right to appeal against the same, on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by Rules of Court under this Order. The appeal lies from decisions of the District Court to the Court for Siam, and from original decisions of the Court for Siam to the Supreme Court.

(2.) In any other case the Court below may, if it seems just and expedient, give leave to appeal on like terms.

(3.) In any case the Court above may give leave to appeal on such terms as seem just.

104. Any party aggrieved by a decision of the Court of Siam, on appeal from a District Court, may appeal therefrom to the Supreme Court, on the like terms, and subject to the same conditions as in the case of an original decision of the Court for Siam, and the provisions of the last preceding Article shall apply accordingly, provided that the Supreme Court may in any case to which this Article relates issue any orders or give directions either to the Court for Siam or to the District Court.

Appeals to His Majesty in Council.

105.—(1.) Where a final Judgment or Order of the Supreme Court made in a civil action involves the amount or value of £500 or upwards, any party aggrieved thereby may, within the prescribed time, or, if no time is prescribed, within fifteen days after the same is made or given, apply by motion to the Supreme Court for leave to appeal to His Majesty the King in Council.

(2.) The applicant shall give security to the satisfaction of the Court to an amount not exceeding £500 for the prosecution of the appeal, and for such costs in the event of the dismissal of the appeal for want of prosecution as the Supreme Court may award, and for payment of all such costs as may be awarded to any respondent by His Majesty in Council, or by the Lords of the Judicial Committee of His Majesty's Privy Council.

(3.) He shall also pay into the Supreme Court a sum estimated by that Court to be the amount of the expense of the making up and transmission to England of the transcript of the record.

(4.) If security and payment are so given and made within two months from the filing of the motion-paper for leave to appeal, then, and not otherwise, the Supreme Court shall give leave to appeal, and the appellant shall be at liberty to prefer and prosecute his appeal to His Majesty in Council according to the Rules for the time being in force respecting appeals to His Majesty in Council from His Colonies, or such other Rules as His Majesty in Council from time to time thinks fit to make concerning appeals from the Supreme Court.

(5.) In any case the Supreme Court, if it considers it just or expedient to do so may give leave to appeal on the terms and in the manner aforesaid.

106.—(1.) Where leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council is applied for by a person ordered to pay money or do any other act, the Supreme Court shall direct either that the order appealed from be carried into execution, or that the execution thereof be suspended pending the appeal, as the Court thinks just.

(2.) If the Court directs the order to be carried into execution, the person in whose favour it is made shall, before the execution of it, give security to the satisfaction of the Court for performance of such order as His Majesty in Council may think fit to make.

(3.) If the Court directs the execution of the order to be suspended, the party against whom it is given shall, before an order for suspension is made, give security to the satisfaction of the Court for performance of such order as His Majesty in Council may think fit to make.

107. This Order shall not affect the right of His Majesty at any time, on the humble petition of a person aggrieved by a decision of the Supreme Court, to admit his appeal thereon on such terms and in such manner as His Majesty in Council may think fit, and to deal with the decision appealed from in such manner as may be just.

PART V.—PROCEDURE, CRIMINAL AND CIVIL.

108.—(1.) In every case, civil or criminal, Minutes of the proceedings shall be drawn up, and shall be signed by the Judge or Consular Officer before whom the proceedings are taken, and shall, where the trial is held with assessors, be open for their inspection and for their signature if concurred in by them.

(2.) These Minutes, with the depositions of witnesses, and the notes of evidence taken at the hearing or trial by the Judge or Consular Officer, shall be preserved in the public office of the Court.

109. The Judge of the Court for Siam may make Rules of Court for the regulation of all matters of civil and criminal procedure,

Provision may, amongst other things, be made by such Rules—

(a.) For prescribing forms or procedure ;

(b.) For regulating the mode in which legal practitioners are to be admitted to practise as such ;

(c.) For prescribing and enforcing the fees to be taken in respect of any proceedings under this Order, not exceeding, as regards any matters provided for by "The Consular Salaries and Fees Act, 1891," fees fixed and allowed from time to time by any Order in Council made under that Act ;

(d.) For prescribing a scale of payments to be made to a complainant or witness, or a jury or assessors (in criminal cases only), and the conditions upon which an Order may be made by the Court for such payments ;

(e.) For prescribing scales of costs to be paid to practitioners ;

(f.) For taking and transmitting depositions of witnesses for use at trials in a British possession or in England.

Rules framed under this Article shall not have effect until approved by the Secretary of State, and, so far as they relate to fees and costs, sanctioned by the Treasury; but, in case of urgency declared in any such Rules with the approval of His Majesty's Minister, the same shall effect unless and until they are disapproved by the Secretary of State, and notification of such disapproval is received and published by the Judge.

Until such Rules and Forms have been made, or in relation to matters to which they do not extend, a Court may adopt and use any procedure or forms heretofore in use in the Consular Courts in Siam, and in force immediately before the commencement of this Order, with any modifications or adaptations which may be necessary.

110.—(1) The Court may, in any case, if it thinks fit, on account of the poverty of a party, or for any other reason, provisionally dispense with the payment of any fee in whole or in part.

(2) Payment of fees payable under any Rules to be made in pursuance of this Order, and of costs, and of charges and expenses of witnesses, prosecutions, punishments, and deportations and of other charges and expenses, and of fines respectively payable under this Order, may be enforced under order of the Court by seizure and sale of goods, and in default of sufficient goods, by imprisonment as a civil prisoner for a term not exceeding one month, but such imprisonment shall not operate as a satisfaction or extinguishment of the liability.

(3) Any bill of sale or mortgage, or transfer of property made with a view of avoiding seizure or sale of goods or ship under any provision of this Order, shall not be effectual to defeat the provisions of this Order.

111.—(1) Every person doing an act or taking a proceeding in the Court as plaintiff in a civil case, or as making a criminal charge against another person, or otherwise, shall do so in his own name and not otherwise, and either—

(a) By himself; or

(b) By a legal practitioner; or

(c) By his attorney or agent thereunto lawfully authorized in writing and approved by the Court.

(2) Where the act is done or proceeding taken by an attorney (other than a legal practitioner), or by an agent, the power of attorney, or instrument authorizing the agent, or an authenticated copy thereof, shall be first filed in the Court.

(3) Where the authority has reference only to the particular proceeding, the original document shall be filed.

(4) Where the authority is general, or has reference to other matters in which the attorney or agent is empowered to act, an authenticated copy of the document may be filed.

(5) Any person doing any act or taking any proceeding in the Court in the name or on behalf of another person, not being lawfully authorized thereunto, and knowing himself not to be so authorized, is guilty of a contempt of Court.

112.—(1) In any case, criminal or civil, and at any stage thereof, the Court, either of its own motion or on the application of any party, may summon a British subject to attend to give evidence, or to produce documents, or to be examined.

(2) If the person summoned, having reasonable notice of the time and place at which he is required to attend, and his reasonable expenses having been paid or tendered, fails to attend and be sworn, and give evidence, or produce documents or submit to examination accordingly, and does not excuse his failure to the satisfaction of the Court, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Order.

(3) If in any case, civil or criminal, a British subject wilfully gives false evidence on oath in the Court, or on a reference, he shall be deemed guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury.

113.—(1) Whenever under this Order any person is to be taken for trial or imprisonment to the Court for Siam, or elsewhere in Siam, or to Singapore, England or elsewhere, the Court or other authority by this Order authorized to cause him to be so taken, may for that purpose (if necessary) cause him to be embarked on board one of His Majesty's vessels of war, or if there is no such vessel available, then on board any British or other fit vessel, at any port or place, whether within or beyond the particular jurisdiction or district of that Court or authority, and in order to such embarkment may (if necessary) cause him to be taken, in custody or otherwise, by land or by water, from any place to the port or place of embarkment.

(2) The writ, order, or warrant of the Court, by virtue whereof any person is to be so taken, shall be sufficient authority to every constable, officer, or other person acting thereunder, and to the commander or master of any vessel of war, or other vessel (whether the constable, officer, or other person, or the vessel or the commander or master thereof is named therein or not), to receive, detain, take, and deliver up such person, according to the writ, order, or warrant.

(3) Where the writ, order, or warrant is executed under the immediate direction of the Court or authority issuing it, the writ, order, or warrant shall be delivered to the

constable, officer, or other person acting thereunder, and a duplicate thereof shall be delivered to the commander or master of any vessel in which the person to whom the writ, order, or warrant relates is embarked.

(4) Where the writ, order, or warrant issues from the Court for Siam, and is executed by a District Court, a copy thereof, certified under the seal of the Court executing the same, shall be delivered to the constable, officer, or other person acting thereunder, and to the commander or master of any vessel in which the person taken is embarked; and any such copy shall be for all purposes conclusive evidence of the order of which it purports to be a copy.

114. Subject to the other provisions of this Order, all expenses of removal of prisoners and others from or to any place in Siam, or from or to Singapore, and the expenses of deportation and the expenses of sending of any person to England or elsewhere, shall be defrayed in such manner as the Secretary of State from time to time directs.

Any master of a British ship when required shall be bound to take such persons for a reasonable remuneration, to be determined by the Judge of the Court for Siam, and in case of non-compliance shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £50.

115. The following Acts, namely:—

“The Foreign Tribunals Evidence Act, 1856.”

“The Evidence by Commission Act, 1859.”

“The Evidence by Commission Act, 1885,” or so much thereof as is for the time being in force, and any enactment for the time being in force, amending or substituted for the same, are hereby extended to Siam, with the adaptation following, namely:—

In the said Acts the Court for Siam is hereby substituted for a Supreme Court in a Colony.

116. The following Acts, namely:—

“The British Law Ascertainment Act, 1859.”

“The Foreign Law Ascertainment Act, 1861,” or so much thereof as is for the time being in force, and any enactment for the time being in force, amending or substituted for the same, are hereby extended to Siam, with the adaptation following, namely:—

In the said Acts the Court for Siam is hereby substituted for a Superior Court in a Colony.

117. “The Public Authorities Protection Act, 1893,” shall extend and apply to Siam as if Siam were therein mentioned in place of the United Kingdom, and as if this Order and any other Order relating to Siam, and any Regulations or Rules made under any such Order were therein referred to, in addition to any Act of Parliament.

118. The Court for Siam may, if it thinks fit, order that a Commission do issue for examination of witnesses at any place out of Siam on oath, by interrogatories or otherwise, and may by order give such directions touching the time, place, and manner of the examination, or anything connected therewith, as to the Court appear reasonable and just.

PART VI.—BILLS OF SALE.

119. The provisions of this Order relating to bills of sale—

- (1) Apply only to such bills of sale executed by British subjects as are intended to affect chattels in Siam;
- (2) Do not apply to bills of sale given by sheriffs or others under or in execution of process authorizing seizure of chattels.

120.—(1) Every bill of sale must conform with the following rules (namely):—

- (a) It must state truly the name, description, and address of the grantor.
- (b) It must state truly the consideration for which it is granted.
- (c) It must have annexed thereto or written thereunder an inventory of the chattels intended to be comprised therein.
- (d) Any defeasance, condition, or declaration of trust affecting the bill not contained in the body of the bill must be written on the same paper as the bill.
- (e) The execution of the bill must be attested by a credible witness, with his address and description.

(2) Otherwise, the bill is void in Siam to the extent following, but not further (that is to say):—

- (a) In the case of failure to conform with the rule respecting an inventory, as far as regards chattels omitted from the inventory; and
- (b) In any other case, wholly.

(3.) The inventory, and any defeasance, condition, or declaration as aforesaid, respectively, is for all purposes deemed part of the bill.

121. A bill of sale conforming, or appearing to conform, with the foregoing rules, may be registered, if it is intended to affect chattels in Siam at the Consulate of the Consular district wherein the chattels are; within the respective time following and not afterwards (namely) :—

- (1.) Within fourteen days after its execution, where it is executed in the Consular district wherein the chattels are;
- (2.) Within two months after its execution, where it is executed in Siam elsewhere than in that Consular district;
- (3.) Within six months after its execution, where it is executed elsewhere than in Siam.

122. Registration is made as follows: The original and a copy of the bill of sale, and an affidavit verifying the execution, and the time and place of execution, and the attestation thereof, and verifying the copy, are brought into the proper office of the Consulate; and the copy and affidavit are left there.

123. If a bill of sale is not registered at a place and within the time by this Order appointed and allowed for registration thereof, it is, from and after the expiration of that time, void in Siam to the extent following, but not further (that is to say) :—

- (1.) As against trustees or assignees of the estate of the grantor, in or under bankruptcy, liquidation, or assignment for benefit of creditors; and
- (2.) As against all sheriffs and others seizing chattels under process of any Court, and any person on whose behalf the seizure is made; but only
- (3.) As regard the property in, or right to, the possession of such chattels comprised in the bill as, at or after the filing of the petition for bankruptcy or liquidation, or the execution of the assignment, or the seizure, are in the grantor's possession, or apparent possession.

124. Registered bills of sale affecting the same chattels have as among themselves priority in order of registration.

125. Chattels comprised in a registered bill of sale are not in the possession, order, or disposition of the grantor within the law of bankruptcy.

126. If in any case there is an unregistered bill of sale, and within or on the expiration of the time by this Order allowed for registration thereof, a subsequent bill of sale is granted affecting the same or some of the same chattels, for the same or part of the same debt, then the subsequent bill is, to the extent to which it comprises the same chattels and is for the same debt absolutely void, unless the Court is satisfied that the subsequent bill is granted in good faith for the purpose of correcting some material error in the prior bill and not for the purpose of unlawfully evading the operation of this Order.

127. The registration of a bill of sale must be renewed once at least every five years.

128. Renewal of registration is made as follows: An affidavit stating the date of and parties to the bill of sale, and the date of the original registration, and of the last renewal, and that the bill is still a subsisting security, is brought in to the proper office of the Consulate of original registration, and is left there.

129. If the registration of a bill of sale is not so renewed in any period of five years, then on and from the expiration of that period the bill is deemed to be unregistered.

130. The provisions of this Order relating to renewal apply to bills of sale registered under the Orders in Council repealed by this Order.

131. A transfer or assignment of a registered bill of sale need not be registered; and renewal of registration is not necessary by reason only of such a transfer or assignment.

132. Where the time for registration or renewal of registration of a bill of sale expires on a Sunday, or other day on which the office for registration is closed, the registration or renewal is valid if made on the first subsequent day on which the office is open.

133. If in any case the Court for Siam is satisfied that failure to register or to renew the registration of a bill of sale in due time, or any omission or misstatement connected with registration or renewal, was accidental or inadvertent, the Court may, if it thinks fit, order the failure, omission, or misstatement to be rectified in such manner and on such terms, if any, respecting security, notice by advertisement or otherwise, or any other matter, as the Court thinks fit.

134. The provisions of this Order apply to a bill of sale executed before the commencement of this Order.

135. The power conferred on the Judge of the Court for Siam by this Order of framing Rules from time to time, extends to the framing of Rules for prescribing and

regulating the making and keeping of indexes, and of a general index, to the registers of bills of sale, and searches in those indexes, and other particulars connected with the making, keeping, and using of those registers and indexes, and for authorizing and regulating the unregistering of any bill of sale, or the registering of any release or satisfaction in respect thereof.

PART VII.—KING'S REGULATIONS.

136. The Minister shall have power to make Regulations (to be called King's Regulations) for the following purposes, that is to say :—

- (a.) For the peace, order, and good government of British subjects within Siam in relation to matters not provided for by this Order.
 - (b.) For securing the observance of any Treaty for the time being in force relating to any place within Siam, or of any native or local law or custom, whether relating to trade, commerce, revenue, or any other matter.
 - (c.) For preventing the importation or exportation in British ships or by British subjects of any munitions of war, or any parts of ingredients thereof, where it appears to the Minister that such munitions of war are intended or are likely to be used against any Power with which His Majesty is at peace, or against His Majesty.
 - (d.) For requiring Returns to be made of the nature, quantity, and value of articles exported from or imported into his district, or any part thereof, by or on account of any British subject who is subject to this Order, or in any British ship, and for prescribing the times and manner at or in which and the persons by whom, such Returns are to be made.
- (2.) Any Regulations made under this Article may provide for forfeiture of any goods, receptacles, or things in relation to which, or to the contents of which, any breach is committed of such Regulations, or of any Treaty or any Native or local law or custom, the observance of which is provided for by such Regulations.
- (3.) Any person committing a breach of any such Regulations shall, in addition to any forfeiture prescribed thereby, be liable, on conviction, to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months, or to a fine, or to both.
- (4.) Any fine imposed for a breach of Regulations shall not exceed £50; provided that where the breach is of any Regulation relating to customs law, or to the importation or exportation of any goods, the fine may extend to a sum equivalent to treble the value of the goods in relation to which the breach is committed.

137. (a.) Regulations made under this order shall not have effect unless and until they are approved by a Secretary of State—save that, in case of urgency declared in any such Regulations, the same shall take effect before that approval, and shall continue to have effect unless and until they are disapproved by a Secretary of State, and until notification of that disapproval has been received and published by His Majesty's Minister.

(b.) That approval, where given, shall be conclusive, and the validity or regularity of any Regulations so approved shall not be called in question in any legal proceeding whatever.

138. (1.) All Regulations made under this Order, whether imposing penalties or not, shall be printed, and a printed copy thereof shall be affixed, and be at all times kept exhibited conspicuously in the public office of each Consulate in Siam.

(2.) Printed copies of the Regulations shall be kept on sale at such reasonable price as His Majesty's Minister from time to time directs.

(3.) A printed copy of any Regulations purporting to be made under this Order, and to be certified under the hand of the Minister, or under the hand and Consular seal of one of His Majesty's Consular officers in Siam, shall be conclusive evidence of the due making of such Regulations.

139. The respective powers aforesaid extend to the making of Regulations for the governance, visitation, care, and superintendence of prisons in Siam, and for the infliction of corporal or other punishment on prisoners committing offences against the rules or discipline of a prison; but the provisions of this Order respecting penalties, and respecting the printing, affixing, exhibiting, and sale of Regulations, and the mode of trial of charges of offences against the Regulations, do not apply to Regulations respecting prisons and offences of prisoners.

PART VIII.—REGISTRATION.

140. A register of British subjects shall be kept in the office of every Consulate in Siam.

141. Every British subject, resident or arriving in Siam, being of the age of 21 years or upwards, or being married, or a widower or widow, though under that age, may, subject to the provisions of this Order, be registered in a Consular register.

142. The registration of a man shall comprise the registration of his wife, or wives, if living with him; and the registration of the head of a family shall comprise the registration of all females or minors, being his relatives, in whatever degree, living under the same roof with him at the time of his registration.

143. A British subject resident in Siam shall not be registered elsewhere than in the register of the Consular district in which he resides; but a person arriving in Siam may be registered either in the register of the Consular district in which he first arrives, or in that of the district in which he goes to reside.

144. A person arriving in Siam, and not already registered, must apply for registration within one month after arrival; a person resident in Siam must apply for registration in January in every year: Provided that a person who fails to obtain registration within the time so limited may be registered at any time if he excuses his failure to the satisfaction of the Consular officer.

145. A person registered in any register of British subjects established under any Order in Council repealed by this Order, shall be registered under the provisions of this Order, unless the Consular Officer is satisfied, after enquiry, that the previous registration was erroneous, or that such person is not entitled to registration under the provisions of this Order.

146. The Consular officer shall on every registration give to the person registered a certificate of registration signed by him, and sealed with his Consular seal.

147. The name of a wife, if her registration is under the provisions of this Order comprised in her husband's, shall be endorsed on the husband's certificate.

148. The names and descriptions of females and minors, whose registration is under the provisions of this Order comprised in that of the head of a family, shall be indorsed on the certificate of the head of the family.

149. Every person applying to be registered under this Order shall, unless excused by the Consular Officer, attend personally for that purpose at the Consulate on each occasion of registration.

150. Every person shall, on every registration of himself, pay a fee of 2s. 6d., or such other fee as the Secretary of State from time to time appoint. The amount of the fee may be uniform for all persons, or may vary according to the position and circumstances of different classes if the Secretary of State from time to time so directs, but may not in any case exceed 5s.

151. If any British subject fails to obtain registration under the provisions of the Order, he shall not be entitled to be recognized or protected as a British subject in Siam but he shall, although not registered, be subject to the jurisdiction of His Majesty's Consular Courts in Siam.

Provisions affecting particular Classes of British Subjects.

152. A person, not of Asiatic descent, arriving in Siam and applying to be registered as a British subject, shall be so registered if the Consular officer is satisfied, after such inquiry as he may deem fit, that he is entitled to the status of a British subject.

153. A person of Asiatic descent arriving in Siam and applying to be registered as a British subject, shall be so registered if he (a) produces a passport as a British subject from British India or a British possession; or (b) files an affidavit or sworn declaration showing that he was born within His Majesty's dominions or within the territory of any Prince or State in India under the suzerainty or in alliance with His Majesty, or that he has been naturalized in the United Kingdom; and (c) in either case gives satisfactory evidence of his identity.

154. A person born in Siam, being the child of a person of Asiatic descent who arrived in Siam, may be registered as a British subject if it is proved that the father (a) was registered as a British subject at the time of the child's birth; or (b) being entitled was prevented from being so registered by causes for which he was not responsible.

Any child of a person registered under the provisions of this Article shall not be entitled to be registered as a British subject by reason only that his father and grandfather were so registered.

155. A person of Asiatic descent, being a native of Upper Burmah or of the British Shan States shall not be registered as a British subject if it appears that he arrived in Siam before the 1st January 1886, and has become domiciled there.

156. A woman, being the widow of a person of Asiatic descent, who was in his lifetime registered as a British subject, shall be registered as a British subject if her name appears on the last certificate given to her husband before his death, but not otherwise.

157. The Consular officer may, without fee, register any British subjects, being minors living in the houses of foreigners or Siamese subjects.

All registers kept under any Order repealed by this Order shall continue in force until superseded by registers kept under this Order.

PART IX.—INTERNATIONAL COURT.

Whereas by a Treaty made the 3rd day of September, 1883, between Her late Majesty Queen Victoria and His Majesty the King of Siam, it was amongst other things agreed as follows :—

" Article VIII. His Majesty the King of Siam will appoint a proper person, or proper persons to be a Commissioner and Judge, or Commissioners and Judges, in Chiengmai for the purposes hereinafter mentioned. Such Judge or Judges shall, subject to the limitations and provisions contained in the present Treaty, exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction in all cases arising in Chiengmai, Lakon, and Lampoonchi, between British subjects, or in which British subjects may be parties as complainants, accused, plaintiffs or defendants according to Siamese Law: provided always that in all such cases the Consul or Vice-Consul shall be entitled to be present at the trial, and to be furnished with copies of the proceedings, which, when the defendant or accused is a British subject, shall be supplied free of charge, and to make any suggestions to the Judge or Judges which he may think proper in the interest of justice: provided also that the Consul or Vice-Consul shall have power at any time before judgment if he shall think proper in the interests of justice, by a written requisition under his hand, directed to the Judge or Judges, to signify his desire that any case in which both parties are British subjects, or in which the accused or defendant is a British subject, be transferred for adjudication to the British Consular Court at Chiengmai, and the case shall thereupon be transferred to such last-mentioned Court accordingly, and be disposed of by the Consul or Vice-Consul, as provided by Article II of the Supplementary Agreement of the 13th May 1856:"

And whereas the IXth Article of the said Treaty provides for the decision of appeals from the said Commissioners or Judges;

And whereas in pursuance of the said Treaty His Majesty the King of Siam has from time to time appointed Commissioners or Judges for the purposes mentioned in the said Article, and civil and criminal jurisdiction has been and is exercised in Chiengmai subject to the limitations and provisions contained in the said Treaty:

And whereas in pursuance of powers reserved in the said Treaty, it was agreed between Her said Majesty and His Majesty the King of Siam that the limits within which the jurisdiction of the said Commissioners and Judges under, and for the purposes of, the said Treaty shall be extended to the Provinces of Muang Nan, Phre, Muang Thon, Raheng, Sawankaloke, Sukotai, Utaradit, and Pichai:

And whereas such limits of jurisdiction may hereafter be further extended:

It is hereby ordered as follows:—

158. In this Part the expression " the International Court " means the Court of any Commissioners or Judges exercising jurisdiction at Chiengmai in pursuance and under the provisions of the said recited Treaty as modified by any subsequent Agreement, whether made before or after the passing of this Order.

The expression " limits of the International Court " means the provinces and parts of provinces to which the jurisdiction of that Court for the time being extends.

159. With respect to any civil or criminal case arising within the limits of the International Court between British subjects, or in which British subjects may be parties as complainants, accused, plaintiffs or defendants, the principal Order shall not operate or have any effect so long as the said Treaty continues in force, unless and until such case shall have been transferred to the District Court at Chiengmai in manner provided by the said Treaty.

160. Where a case is so transferred, the District Court shall give such directions as seem proper for its determination, having regard to the proceedings (if any) in the International Court.

In a criminal case, if the accused is handed over by the International Court in custody, he may be detained in custody as if on the day on which he is handed over he had been arrested under a warrant of the District Court.

161. Where, in pursuance of the IXth Article of the said Treaty, an appeal is brought to Bangkok from any Siamese Judge or Judges, Commissioner or Commissioners, the Minister shall take such steps as may be directed by the Secretary of State, in order that the final decision on appeal may be recorded at Bangkok and duly transmitted to the Court from which the appeal is brought, and in order that effect may be given thereto by such Court.

PART X.—FOREIGN SUBJECTS AND TRIBUNALS.

162. (1) Where a Siamese or foreigner desires to institute or take in the Court an action against a British subject, or a British subject desires to institute or take in the

Court an action against a foreigner, the Court shall entertain the same, and shall hear and determine it, either by the Court sitting alone, or, if all parties desire, or the Court, having regard to its jurisdiction, thinks fit to direct, a trial with a jury or assessors, then with a jury or assessor, but in all other respects according to the ordinary course of the Court.

(2.) Provided that the Siamese or foreigner, if so required by the Court, first obtains and files in the Court the consent in writing of the competent authority on behalf of his own nation to his submitting, and does submit, to the jurisdiction of the Court, and, if required by the Court, give security to the satisfaction of the Court, and to such reasonable amount as the Court thinks fit, by deposit or otherwise, to pay fees, damages, costs, and expenses, and abide by and perform such decision as shall be given by the Court or on appeal.

(3.) A cross-action shall not be brought in the Court against a plaintiff, being a Siamese or foreigner.

(4.) Where a Siamese or foreigner obtains in the Court an order against a defendant being a British subject, and in another suit that defendant is plaintiff and the Siamese or foreigner is defendant, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the British subject, stay the enforcement of the order pending that other suit, and may set off any amount ordered to be paid by one party in one suit against any amount ordered to be paid by the other party in the other suit.

(5.) Where a plaintiff, being a Siamese or foreigner, obtains an order of the Court against two or more defendants being British subjects jointly, and in another action one of them is plaintiff and the Siamese or foreigner is defendant, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the British subject, stay the enforcement of the order pending that other action, and may set off any amount ordered to be paid by one party in one action against any amount ordered to be paid by the other party in the other action, without prejudice to the right of the British subject to require contribution from his co-defendants under the joint liability.

(6.) Where a Siamese or foreigner is co-plaintiff in a suit with a British subject who is within the particular jurisdiction, it shall not be necessary for the foreigner to give security for costs, unless the Court so directs, but the co-plaintiff British subject shall be responsible for all fees and costs.

163.—(1.) Where it is proved that the attendance within the particular jurisdiction of a British subject to give evidence, or for any other purpose connected with the administration of justice, is required in a Court of Siam or before a Siamese judicial officer or in a Court or before a judicial officer of a State in amity with His Majesty, the Court may, if it thinks fit, in a case and in circumstances in which the Court would require his attendance before the Court, order that he do attend in such Court, or before such judicial officer, and for such purpose as aforesaid.

(2.) A District Court, however, cannot so order attendance at any place beyond its particular jurisdiction.

(3.) If the person ordered to attend, having reasonable notice of the time and place at which he is required to attend, fails to attend accordingly, and does not excuse his failure to the satisfaction of the Court, he shall (independently of any other liability) be guilty of an offence against this order.

164. When a British subject invokes or submits to the jurisdiction of a Siamese or foreign Tribunal, and engages in writing to abide by the decision of such Tribunal, or to pay any fees or expenses ordered by such Tribunal to be paid by him, the Court for Siam or any District Court may, on such evidence as it thinks fit to require, enforce payment of such fees and expenses in the same manner as if they were fees payable in a proceeding by such person in that Court, and shall pay over and account for the same when levied to the proper Siamese or foreign authority, as the Court may direct.

PART X.—MISCELLANEOUS.

165. Where, by virtue of any Imperial Act or of this Order or otherwise, any provision of any Imperial Acts, or of any Law or of any Orders in Council other than this Order, are applicable in Siam, or any Form, Regulation, or procedure prescribed or established by or under any such Act or Law or Order, are made applicable for any purpose of this Order, such Act, Law, Order, Form, Regulation, or procedure shall be deemed applicable so far only as the constitution and jurisdiction of the Courts and the local circumstances permit; and, for the purpose of facilitating application, may be construed or used with such alterations and adaptations as may be necessary, and anything required to be done by, to, or before any Court, Judge, officer, or authority may be done by, to, or before a Court, Judge, officer, or authority having the like or analogous functions, or by, to, or before any officer designated by the Secretary of State or by the Court (as the case may require) for that purpose; and the seal of the Court may be substituted for any other seal; and in case any difficulty occurs in the application, it shall be lawful for the Secretary of State to direct by, to, or before whom and in what manner anything is to be

done, and such Act, Law, Order, Form, Regulation, or procedure shall be construed accordingly.

166. Nothing in this Order shall deprive the Court of the right to observe and to enforce the observance of, or shall deprive any person of the benefit of, any reasonable custom existing in Siam, unless this Order contains some express and specific provision incompatible with the observance thereof.

167. Nothing in this Order shall prevent any Consular officer in Siam from doing anything which His Majesty's Consuls in the dominions of any other State in amity with His Majesty are, for the time being, by law, usage, or sufferance, entitled or enabled to do.

168. Section 48 of "The Conveyancing and Law of Property Act, 1881" (which relates to the deposit of instruments creating powers of attorney in the Central Office of the Supreme Court in England or Ireland) shall apply to Siam with these modifications, that is to say: the Office of the Court of Siam is substituted for the Central Office, and Rules of Court under this Order are substituted for General Rules.

169. Sums of money, fines, forfeitures, or fees payable under this Order shall be calculated and paid in English money, or with the consent of the Court, in its equivalent in local currency, or bills of exchange approved by the Court.

170. Except as in this Order otherwise provided, all fees, dues, fines, and other receipts under this Order shall be carried to the public account, and shall be accounted for and paid as the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Treasury, directs.

171. Not later than the 31st March in each year, the Judge shall send to the Secretary of State a report on the operation of this Order up to the 31st January in that year, showing for the then last twelve months the number and nature of the proceedings, criminal and civil, taken in the Courts under this Order, and the result thereof, and the number and amount of fees received, and containing an abstract of the registration list, and such other information, and being in such form, as the Secretary of State from time to time directs.

172. Each District Court shall at such time as may be fixed by Rules of Court to furnish to the Court for Siam an annual report of every case, civil and criminal, brought before it, in such form as the Court for Siam directs.

173.—(1.) A printed copy of this Order shall be always kept exhibited in a conspicuous place in each Consular office and in each Court-house.

(2.) Printed copies shall be sold at such reasonable price as the Minister directs.

(3.) Judicial notice shall be taken of this Order, and of the commencement thereof, and of the appointment of Consuls, and of the constitution and limits of the Courts and districts, and of Consular seals and signatures, and of any Rules made or in force under this Order, and no proof shall be required of any of such matters.

The provisions of "The Evidence Act, 1851" (14 & 15 Vict., cap. 99), sections 7 and 11, relating to the proof of judicial and other documents, shall extend and be applied for all purposes as if the Courts, districts, and places to which this Order applies were in a British Colony.

174.—(1.) The Orders in Council mentioned in the Schedule to this Order are hereby repealed, but this repeal shall not—

(i) Affect the past operation of those Orders, or any of them, or any appointment made, or any right, title, obligation, or liability accrued, or the validity or invalidity of anything done or suffered under any of those Orders, before the making of this Order;

(ii) Interfere with the institution or prosecution of any proceeding or action, criminal or civil, in respect of any offence committed against, or forfeiture incurred or liability accrued under or in consequence of any provision of any of those Orders, or any Regulation made thereunder;

(iii) Take away or abridge any protection or benefit given or to be enjoyed in relation thereto.

(2.) Notwithstanding the repeal of the Orders aforesaid, or any other thing in this Order, every Regulation, appointment, and other thing in this Article mentioned shall continue and be as if this Order had not been made; but so that the same may be revoked, altered, or otherwise dealt with under this Order, as if it had been made or done under this Order.

(3.) Criminal or civil proceedings begun under any of the Orders in Council repealed by this Order, and pending at the time when this Order comes into operation, shall, from and after that time, be regulated by the provisions of this Order, as far as the nature and circumstances of each case admits.

(4.) Lists of jurors and assessors in force at the passing of this Order shall continue in force until revised and settled under the provisions of this Order.

175.—(1.) This Order shall take effect at the expiration of one month after it is first exhibited in the public office of the Court for Siam.

(2.) For that purpose the Judge shall forthwith, on the receipt by him from the Minister of a certified printed copy of this Order, cause the same to be affixed and exhibited conspicuously in that office.

(3.) He shall also keep the same so affixed and exhibited during one month from that first exhibition.

(4.) Notice of the time of that first exhibition shall, as soon as practicable, be published at each of the Provincial Consulates in such manner as the Court for Siam may direct.

(5.) Proof shall not in any proceeding or matter be required that the provisions of this Article have been complied with, nor shall any act or proceeding be invalidated by any failure to comply with any of such provisions.

(6.) The day on which this Order so takes effect is in this Order referred to as the commencement of this Order.

(7.) Where this Order confers powers to make any appointment, Rules, or Regulations, or to do any other thing for the purposes of this Order, that power may be exercised at any time after the passing of this Order, so, however, that any such appointment, Rules, or Regulations shall not take effect before the commencement of this Order.

A. W. FITZROY.

Schedule.

Orders in Council Repealed.

The Siam Order in Council, 1889.

The Siam Order in Council, 1898.

The Siam (Registration) Order in Council, 1900.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India

INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION

Fort William, the 12th December 1903.

No. 156 (a) I E.—His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointment to the said Order:—

To be a Knight Grand Commander

His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir CHARLES WALLACE ALEXANDER NAPIER Lord LAMINGTON, G C.M.G., Governor of the Presidency of Bombay

By order of the Grand Master,

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 16th December 1903.

No. 7694-P—Mr. H. Bhimasena Rau, Assistant Accountant General, Burma, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 5th of December, 1903.

No. 7695-P.—Mr. G. C. Hart is posted as Assistant Accountant-General and Inspector of Local Fund Accounts, Burma, with effect from the 2nd of December 1903.

No. 7696-P.—The following substantive promotions are made in the Enrolled List of the Financial Department:—

With effect from the 26th of April 1903,—

Mr. J. A. Robertson to Class I, provisionally, and

Mr. M. A. N. A. Hydari to Class III.

With effect from the 30th of April 1903,—

Mr. W. H. E. Mellor to Class IV,

Mr. A. H. Clarke to Class V, and

Mr. T. P. Srinivasa Sastri to Class VI.

No. 7698-P.—The following substantive *pro tempore* promotions are made in the Enrolled List, with effect from the 31st of August 1903:—

Mr. R. C. Chapman to Class I,

Mr. G. D. Pudumjee to Class II, but to continue to officiate in Class I,

Mr. K. L. Datta to Class III,

Mr. L. J. W. Worgan to Class IV, but to continue to officiate in Class III,

Mr. J. S. Chakravarti to Class V, but to continue to officiate in Class IV, and

Mr. C. A. G. Rivaz to Class VI, but to continue to officiate in Class V.

The 17th December 1903.

No. 7740-P.—The furlough for eighteen months granted in continuation of privilege leave for three months to Mr. A. Vasudeo Mudaliar, Examiner of Local Accounts in the Central Provinces, in the Notification in this Department No. 1007-P., dated 18th February 1902, is extended by three months.

The 18th December 1903.

No. 7777-P.—L. E. Pritchard is appointed to officiate as Deputy Auditor General with effect from the 14th of December, 1903.

~~this Order. and no part shall be taken into consideration.~~

SEPARATE REVENUE. COTTON DUTIES.

The 18th December 1903.

No. 7778-S. R.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 7 of the Cotton Duties Act, 1896 (11 of 1896), and in supersession of the Notification in this Department No. 6948-S. R., dated the 29th December 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix, for the descriptions of cotton goods hereunder specified, tariff values as follows, with effect from the 1st January 1904:—

Grey goods, plain or bordered.

	Tariff value per lb.
a. p.	
1. Blankets and blanketings, raised	8 0
2. Chadars and bedsheets, plain, or with borders not over $\frac{1}{4}$ "	7 0
3. Dangari cloth	7 3
4. Dhutis, cholas, dupattas, and lungis, plain, or with borders not over $\frac{1}{4}$ "	7 6
5. " " " " " " " " over $\frac{1}{4}$ " but not	8 0
6. Dhutis and patals with headings over 4" wide and coloured borders	9 0
7. Domestics, T cloths, shirtings, longcloth, sheetings with borders not over $\frac{1}{4}$ "	7 3
8. Drills and jeans, plain	7 3
9. Fents	6 3
10. Printers	7 6
11. " (bhagavad)	7 3
12. Shirtings, twilled, unbleached	9 0
13. " " " bleached	10 0
14. Tent, sail, commissariat, and double cloth (dosuti)	6 9
15. Zanzibar cloth, including American cloth	7 0

Provided that for calendered grey-goods 3 pies shall be added to the above values.

Figured or coloured goods.

	Tariff value per lb.
a. p.	
16. Bed-covers, quilts, twilled sheets, twilled chadars, and table cloths, with borders not over $\frac{1}{4}$ "	7 6
17. " " " " " coloured warp or weft	8 6
18. " " " " " " " and "	9 6
19. Bed ticking, plain or drilled	9 0
20. Chadars, twilled, coloured (shawl checks)	12 9
21. " not twilled, coloured, calico wove, shawl pattern	10 3
22. Cholis and saris (coloured)	11 3
23. Cotton tweed, commonly called hunting cloth, plain or striped, including leheria, Thana susi, Thana twill, and Thana check	10 3
24. Other cotton tweeds and English checks, trouserings, and coatings	10 6
25. Drills and jeans, striped	8 6
26. " " checked	9 3
27. Fents	7 3
28. Lungis, unbleached, coloured stripes and borders	8 6
29. " coloured	10 6
30. Madras cloth	9 6
31. " " (imitation)	9 3
32. " " twilled, checked, coloured warp and weft	9 9
33. " " handkerchiefs or lungis	12 3
34. Napkins, unbleached	8 0
35. " bleached	9 0
36. Susi, ordinary, coloured stripes grey ground	8 6
37. " " " weft	9 0
38. Ordinary susi checks, grey ground	9 6
39. " " " coloured warp or weft	9 9
40. Fancy dobby pattern checks, coloured warp and weft	10 9
41. Flannel pattern susi and dobby susi, grey weft	9 0
42. " " " " " coloured weft	9 6
43. Towels, Turkish, unbleached	9 0
44. " " bleached	10 0
45. " " honeycomb, unbleached	7 9
46. " " " bleached	8 9
47. Zephyr cloth	9 3
48. " " striped and checked	10 9

Provided that any goods specified in the foregoing lists shall, when woven with borders of silk, be assessed to duty *ad valorem*.

SEPARATE REVENUE.**POST OFFICE.**

The 18th December 1903.

No. 7784-S. R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 7 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, with effect from the 1st January 1904, the following amendment shall be made in the rules published in the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 1429-C. S. R., dated the 30th March 1899, as amended by Notification No. 3566 S. R., dated the 4th August 1899:—

In Rule 1, under the head "*Registered Newspapers*" for the rates of postage given there *substitute* the following:—

For a newspaper not exceeding 6 tolas in weight	One quarter of an anna.
For a newspaper exceeding 6 tolas but not exceeding 20 tolas in weight	Half an anna.
For every additional 20 tolas or part of that weight	Half an anna.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

The 18th December 1903.

No. 7782-A.—Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.

November 1903.

Lakhs of Rupees.

	IN NOVEMBER.		TO END OF NOVEMBER.		WHOLE YEAR.	
	1903-1904	1903-1903	1903-1904	1902-1903.	Budget, 1903-1904	Actuals, Preliminary, 1902-1903.
<i>For the explanation of these heads, see Gazette of India, dated 22nd December, 1883, Part I, page 497.)</i>						
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	87	82	11,69	10,98	29,03	28,91
Opium	79	57	5,54	4,57	6,57	6,76
Salt	62	76	5,17	6,09	7,43	9,25
Stamps	47	43	3,60	3,50	5,32	5,21
Excise	53	47	4,73	4,16	6,75	6,61
Provincial Rates	24	21	2,01	1,94	4,18	4,14
Customs	46	46	3,68	3,81	5,42	5,96
Assessed Taxes	17	20	1,12	1,20	1,04	1,97
Forest (Madras, Bombay and Berar only)	3	4	34	28	56	50
Registration	3	3	33	33	48	47
Tributes from Native States	3	7	32	34	90	92
Other Civil Revenue	24	44	3,12	3,11	4,93	4,68
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	4,48	4,50	41,65	40,34	74,11	75,38
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	-53	-53	-2,60	-2,55	-3,87	-3,90
Opium	-1	-1	-3,14	-2,29	-2,00	-2,46
Famine Relief	...	-1	-2	-17	-7	-18
Other Civil Expenditure	-2,21	-2,31	-18,78	-17,95	-32,98	-29,58
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	-2,75	-2,86	-24,54	-22,96	-39,52	-36,12
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:						
<i>[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.]</i>						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than issues)	+11	+11	+72	+61	+77	+75
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	+6	+3	-2	-12	+2	+4
Military Receipts	+3	+5	+45	+52	+72	+86
Military Issues	-1,72	-1,56	-12,78	-11,69	-18,72	-18,86
Public Works Department—						
<i>Receipts.</i>						
Ordinary Branches	+12	+12	+2,23	+2,12	} +31,59	+3,85
State Railways	+2,04	+1,77	+15,16	+14,10		+22,31
East Indian Railway	+51	+47	+4,11	+3,84		+6,01
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+12	+11	+1,13	+94		+1,62
Telegraph	+7	+7	+52	+48	+76	+79
TOTAL	+2,86	+2,54	+23,15	+21,48	+34,17	+34,58
<i>Issues.</i>						
Ordinary Branches	-66	-70	-6,06	-5,95	} -29,02	-10,53
State Railways	-1,09	-1,15	-9,97	-9,83		-15,09
East Indian Railway	-23	-22	-2,03	-2,03		-3,12
Repayment of Guaranteed Railways surplus profits, etc.	...	...	-14	-12		-15
Telegraph	-10	-7	-64	-52	-89	-88
TOTAL	-2,08	-2,14	-18,84	-18,45	-30,07	-29,77
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	-74	-97	-7,32	-7,65	-13,11	-12,40
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than payments)	...	...	+1,09	+1,48	+1,86	+1,36
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	+39	+12	+72	-1,31	...	-25
Currency Transfers for Gold in England	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	...	+1	+1	+1	...	+7
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs 15 per £	-2,39	-1,86	-19,24	-14,11	-25,60	-27,69
Other debt heads (Net as above)	+39	+25	-34	-28	+1,75	-5
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	-1,61	-1,18	-16,86	-14,21	-21,99	-26,56
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	-68	-45	-7,07	-4,48	-51	+30
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	11,67	13,79	18,12	17,82	17,75	17,82
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	11,05	13,34	11,05	13,34	17,24	18,12

E. N. BAKER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

. **MILITARY DEPARTMENT.***Fort William, the 18th December 1903.***APPOINTMENTS.****INDIAN ARMY.**

No. 1188.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenants—

Arthur Mills Elloughton Henry Travis Walker, 2nd Battalion, Yorkshire Light Infantry, attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battalion, West Riding Regiment; officiating Squadron officer, 16th Cavalry. Dated 10th October 1903.

Henry Oswald Bell Wood, 2nd Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battalion, West Riding Regiment; Double Company officer, 8th Rajputs. Dated 17th November 1903.

Walter Robertson Coningham, 2nd Battalion, Welsh Regiment; officiating Double Company officer, 33rd Punjabis. Dated 3rd November 1903.

Francis Grey Oke Sanderson, 1st Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots; Double Company officer, 126th Baluchistan Infantry. Dated 10th October 1903.

Second-Lieutenants—

Frederick George Kunhardt, 1st Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment; Double Company officer, 74th Punjabis. Dated 9th November 1903.

Percy Alexander Maxwell, 2nd Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment; Double Company officer, 3rd Brahmans. Dated 19th November 1903.

Edward Luxon Henry Haughton, 1st Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Regiment; Double Company officer, 78th Rifles. Dated 13th November 1903.

Frederick Curtis, 2nd Battalion, Yorkshire Regiment; officiating Double Company officer, 21st Punjabis, attached to the 2nd Punjabis. Dated 11th November 1903.

Second-Lieutenant Kunhardt is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Army, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 9th November 1903.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1189.—The undermentioned Lieutenants of the Indian Medical Service, posted to the Commands noted against their names in Military Department Notification No. 855 of 1903, reported their arrival at Bombay on the date specified :—

Frederick Norman White (Bengal).

Charles Gibbons Seymour (Bengal).

Davis Heron (Punjab).

Thomas Corrie Rutherford (Punjab).

Henry Crewe Keates (Punjab).

Ernest Charles Taylor (Punjab).

Richard Arthur Needham (Madras).

James Kirkwood (Madras).

Alfred Whitmore (Madras).

} 2nd October 1903.

NATIVE ARMY.*25th Cavalry (Frontier Force).*

No. 1190.—Jemadars Thakur Chand and Muhammad Zammurad Khan, appointed on probation in G. G. O. No. 951 of 1901, are confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 15th and 25th November 1901, respectively.

24th Punjabis.

No. 1191.—Jemadar Labh Singh, appointed on probation in G. G. O. No. 1024 of 1901, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 21st November 1901.

No. 1192.—The following direct appointment is made, with effect from the date of joining:—

1st Pioneers (The Kelat-i-Ghilsai Regiment).

Hari Ram, to be Jemadar on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 1193.—The following extract is published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated 27th November 1903, page 7748.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
27th November 1903.

INDIAN ARMY.

Colonel Stewart Erskine Rolland is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list.
Dated 7th November 1903.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 1194.—Conductor Henry McConachie, Supply and Transport Corps, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 1195.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Captain to be Major.

16th December 1903.

Alexander John Wogan Browne, 33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

12th December 1903.

Edmund Henry Salt James, 25th Cavalry (Frontier Force).

Ralph Ellis Carr Hall, 108th Infantry.

Herbert Percy Strong, 108th Infantry.

Reginald Seymour Thomas, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Jeremy Taylor Marsh, 9th Hodson's Horse.

Cecil Frederick Grant Lang, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bombay Command.

No. 1196.—The undermentioned native military pupils having passed their final examination, are admitted into the service as third class Hospital Assistants, with effect from the 16th September 1903:—

No. 276, Manilal Someshwar Pandya.

No. 277, Girjashanker Ishwarlal Oza.

No. 278, Mohanlal Gangaram Raja.

No. 279, Dhanshanker Surajram Smart.

No. 280, Lalshanker Khimashanker Vyas.

No. 281, Krishnaji Balvant Bhagwat.

No. 282, Vrojlal Umedram Panditt.

No. 283, Govind Dinkar.

No. 284, Shambhuprasad Dolatbhai Desai.

No. 285, Dalishanker Mulji Travadi.

No. 1197.—No. 60, second class Senior Hospital Assistant ranking as Jemadar, Solomon Samuel to be first class Senior Hospital Assistant ranking as Subadar;

No. 83, first class Hospital Assistant, Solomon Ezekiel to be second class Senior Hospital Assistant ranking as Jemadar,—

with effect from the 10th October 1903, *vice* No. 33, first class Senior Hospital Assistant ranking as Subadar, Shaik Dadoo Miya, retired.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Madras.

No. 1198.—Sub-Conductor Ernest Edward Price to be Conductor, and Sergeant Thomas Patrick Dillon to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 13th September 1903, *vice* Conductor Ernest Cope, transferred to the pension establishment.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1199.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments:—

11th Prince of Wales' Own Lancers.

Resaldar Sikandar Khan, *Khan Sahib* to be Resaldar-Major, Ressaidar Mir Baz Khan *Bahadur* to be Risaldar, Jemadar Muhammad Aslam Khan to be Ressaidar, and Kot-Dafadar Bichitar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Akram Khan, *Sardar Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November 1903.

21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force).

Kot-Dafadar Narayan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sundar Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st September 1903.

39th Central India Horse.

Jemadar Malik Sher Bahadur Khan to be Ressaidar and Woordie-Major, *vice* William Turner, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st August 1903.

No. 24 Hasara Mountain Battery (Frontier Force).

Jemadar Kaka Singh to be Subadar and Havildar-Major Futteh Mahomed to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar-Major Akbar Ali, *Sardar Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 7th November 1903.

26th Punjabis.

Jemadar Muhammad Akbar to be Subadar, *vice* Umarjan transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th October 1903.

Queen's Own Corps of Guides.

Kot-Dafadar Ishar Singh to be Jemadar *vice* Dayal Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November 1903.

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 1200.—No. 886, second class Hospital Assistant Abdullah Khan is permitted to resign the service.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 1201.—Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Philip Picot, Indian Army, Supply and Transport Officer, 2nd class, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 4th November 1903.

[Military Department Notification No. 1158 of 1903, is cancelled.]

No. 1202.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates specified :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Wapshare, Indian Army, supernumerary list,—5th November 1903.

Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Peter Carson, M.B., Indian Medical Service, Bombay,—28th January 1904.

No. 1203.—Lieutenant-Colonel Hazlett Allison, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Madras), is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 23rd December 1903.

No. 1204.—Honorary Captain William Frederick Lyon, Deputy Commissary, Public Works Department, Bombay, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 12th October 1903.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, AND RESIGNATIONS.

Rangoon Naval Volunteers.

No. 1205.—Lieutenant John Alexander Polson resigns his commission.

Behar Light Horse.

No. 1206.—Second-Lieutenant John Bowman Norman to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 8th July 1903, *vice* Apperly, promoted.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

No. 1207.—Major Henry Alfred Handley Payne resigns his commission, with effect from the 24th November 1903.

Karachi Artillery Volunteers.

No. 1208.—Lieutenant Henry Willsher Rogers Harrison, to be Captain, with effect from the 11th November 1903, *vice* Captain A. Cumming, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Second-Lieutenant Arthur John Valentine Palmer, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Rogers-Harrison, promoted.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

Electrical Engineer Company.

No. 1209.—Bernard Triggs, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 16th November 1903, to fill an existing vacancy.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

No. 1210.—Second-Lieutenant Frederick Arthur de Vere Robertson to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 20th April 1903, *vice* Adams, resigned.

and Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1211.—Lieutenant William Douglas Braithwaite, supernumerary list, resigns his commission, with effect from the 16th November 1903.

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1212.—Lieutenant Arthur Newall Tuck to be Captain, with effect from the 20th May 1903, *vice* Grice, promoted.

3rd (Cadet) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1213.—Charles Hanwith Horden, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 14th September 1903, *vice* Little, resigned.

Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

No. 1214.—Second-Lieutenant James Robert Campbell, to be Captain, with effect from the 1st November 1903, *vice* Atkinson, resigned.

Second-Lieutenant Charles Hennessy Pereira to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st November 1903, *vice* Toomey, promoted.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1215.—Major John Samuel Slater resigns his commission, with effect from the 6th November 1903, and is permitted on retirement to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the corps.

Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1216.—Second-Lieutenant Henry Moncrieff Smith, to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st October 1903, *vice* MacLeod, resigned.

Frederick Edward Lowe, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st October 1903, *vice* Smith, promoted.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1217.—Gray Rigge, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant to complete the establishment.

Thomas Hart Potts, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Stephenson, resigned.

Burma Railways Volunteer Corps.

No. 1218.—Lieutenant Henry Arthur Foy to be Captain, *vice* White, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Lieutenant Hugh Alexander Craig to be Captain, *vice* Stapleton, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Second-Lieutenant Henry Hughes to be Lieutenant, *vice* Foy, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant William Conyngham Cantrell, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Craig, promoted.

Roy Douglas Burne, Gentleman to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Cantrell, promoted.

John Abel Chapman, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Field, resigned.

William Corrie, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Paulson, resigned.

Arthur Evelyn Du Pre Moore, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Hughes, promoted.

George Augustus Hicks, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant *vice* Cantor, promoted.

Bengal and North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1219.—Major Gregory Marcar Gregory, V. D., resigns his commission, with effect from the 31st October 1903, and is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel with permission to wear the uniform of the corps.

North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1220.—In Military Department Notification No. 1142, of 1903, for "Charles John Keene, V.D." read "Charles James Keene, V.D."

Second-Lieutenant Alfred James Chase, to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 18th November 1903, *vice* Gardiner, transferred to the Lucknow Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Second-Lieutenant Arthur Terance Stowell, to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 18th of November 1903, *vice* Inglis, promoted.

South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1221.—Second-Lieutenant John Goulburn Stuart resigns his commission, with effect from the 1st December 1903.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 66.—Commander St. L. S. Warden, Royal Indian Marine, is appointed to officiate as Port Officer, Bombay, *vice* Commander H. S. Black, Royal Indian Marine, on leave, with effect from the 11th November 1903.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 67.—Commander H. S. Black, Royal Indian Marine, Port Officer, Bombay, is granted furlough out of India on private affairs for six months, with effect from the date of disembarkation in Europe, under the Leave Rules contained in paragraph 130, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II.

No. 68.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant S. S. Higgins, Royal Indian Marine (m. c.) for three months.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 69.—The following promotions are made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the dates specified :—

To be Chief Engineer on Rs 400 per mensem.

Chief Engineer W. Torrie,—19th October 1903.

To be Engineer.

Assistant Engineer E. R. Abbott,—19th September 1903.

To be Lieutenants.

Sub-Lieutenant H. M. K. Moilliet,—

Sub-Lieutenant C. R. Goad,—

Sub-Lieutenant J. C. Ward,—

} 7th November 1903.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 18th December 1903.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 28th November and 18th December 1903.*

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total un-claimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
John Mark Carter (a)	Lieutenant.	2nd Battalion, The King's Shropshire Light Infantry.	26th July 1903	Intestate	R s. p. 1,490 5 6	17th February 1904.

(a) Next-of-kin—
Father—George Carter, Esq.
Address—Cliffend House,
Scarborough.

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 18th December 1903.

No. 464.—The services of Captain E. Barnardiston, R. E., Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 5th December 1903.

No. 465.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotion and reversion of Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to State Railways, with effect from the dates specified :—

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Scott, E. A.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Permanent	16th November 1903.
Sisson, W. A. C.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	...	30th November 1903.

The 16th December 1903.

No. 467.—Mr. W. Chadwick, Superintending Engineer, 2nd class (temporary rank), State Railways, and Offg. Consulting Engineer for Railways, Burma, is appointed to officiate as Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, for Railways, Assam, during the absence of Mr. E. W. Arundel on leave, or until further orders.

No. 468.—Mr. J. E. Dallas, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is, on return from leave, appointed to officiate as Consulting Engineer for Railways, Burma, with the rank of Officiating Superintending Engineer until further orders.

No. 469.—Mr. F. J. Pruce, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from leave, reposted to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

No. 470.—Messrs. William Alfred Charles Thorpe and Ernest Lynch Scott are appointed, under covenant, Assistant Locomotive Superintendents, in class III, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue establishment of State Railways, and their services are placed at the disposal of the Director of Railway Traffic for employment on the North Western Railway.

The 17th December 1903.

No. 471.—Mr. F. S. Old, Supervisor, 1st grade, State Railways, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, and is posted to the North Western Railway.

A. BRERETON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. IRRIGATION, ROADS, AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 14th December 1903.

No. 466.—Mr. E. D. Chanter, Examiner of Accounts, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Burma, during the absence of Mr. W. E. Curry on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The 18th December 1903.

No. 472.—*Corrigendum.*—In Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 466, dated the 13th October 1899, for "Vincent Major Griffiths" read "Vincent Mayor Griffiths."

SIDNEY PRESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

I G



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 26th October 1903.

From the 21st November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 14th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Rates of subscription.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

W. ROSS,
Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 17th December 1903.

N O T I F I C A T I O N S.

No. 4198 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 12th December 1903:—

No. 508 of 1903.—Harrie Malcolm Maxwell, major, of the Indian Civil Veterinary Department, Quetta, Baluchistan. *Improvements in horses' bridles.*

No. 509 of 1903.—Charles Laszlo, electrical engineer, resident engineer, Bhowanipore electric supply station, Calcutta. *A device for rendering harmless a broken, falling or fallen wire charged with electricity, whether fed from both ends or from only one end.*

No. 510 of 1903.—Rakhal Dass Khan, rice miller, of 48, Golabaree road, in the town of Sulkea, in the district of Howrah, presidency of Bengal. *Improvements in or relating to machines for hulling, cleaning and polishing paddy or rice, dhal and the like food-grains.*

No. 511 of 1903.—Carlton Cuthbert Collingwood, Bengal Pilot Service, of 29, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta. *Improved means for indexing and keeping gramophone records and the like.*

No. 512 of 1903.—Victor Belanger, gentleman, of Sea View, town of Marshfield, county of Plymouth, state of Massachusetts, United States of America. *Ring spinning machine.*

No. 513 of 1903.—Victor Belanger, gentleman, of Sea View, town of Marshfield, county of Plymouth, state of Massachusetts, United States of America. *Improvements in spindles.*

No. 514 of 1903.—Gerald Edward Holland, C.I.E., D.S.O., commander, Royal Indian Marine, principal port officer, Burma, Rangoon, and Henry Johnston, chief engineer, Royal Indian Marine, government superintending engineer and shipwright surveyer to the port of Rangoon, Burma. *Improvements in driving gear for elevating machinery or the like.*

No. 515 of 1903.—The Ozonised Oxygen Company, Limited, of 20, Mount street, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England. *Improved method and apparatus for improving, bleaching or conditioning wheat, flour or other cereals.*

No. 4199 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 108 of 1903.—Peter Cooper Hewitt, scientist, of 11, Lexington Avenue, in the city, county and state of New York, United States of America. *Improved device for producing a gas or vapour path for electric current.* (Specification filed 8 December 1903.)

No. 110 of 1903.—Frank Sidebotham Rippingille, manufacturer, of Plume street, Aston, in the county of Warwick, England. *Improvements relating to punkah and like wheels or pulleys.* (Specification filed 8 December 1903.)

- No. 148 of 1903.—Alfred Joseph Tonge, engineer, of Chequerbent, near Bolton, Lancashire, England, James Tonge, Junior, engineer, of Westhoughton, near Bolton aforesaid, and Elam Eaves, engineer, of 96, Chatham street, Stockport, Cheshire, England. *Improvements in hydraulic presses and pumps for mining purposes.* (Specification filed 8 December 1903.)
- No. 182 of 1903.—George Smith Morison, tramway manager, of White Hills road, Bendigo, in the state of Victoria, Australia. *Improvements in steam engines.* (Specification filed 8 December 1903.)
- No. 184 of 1903.—Walter Bennett Wilson, bobbin maker, of the firm of Wilson and Company, Barnsley Limited, of Beevor Works, Barnsley, in the county of York. *Improvements in shields or hoops for spools and bobbins.* (Specification filed 8 December 1903.)
- No. 189 of 1903.—Collinson Shorrocks, manager of the Maneckchock and Ahmedabad Manufacturing Company, Limited, and William Shorrocks, weaving master of the Ahmedabad Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, both of Ahmedabad, in British India. *Improvements in dobbies of looms for weaving.* (Specification filed 10 December 1903.)
- No. 191 of 1903.—David Thomson, engineer, of Gorgie Mains, Slateford road, Edinburgh, Scotland. *Dividing machine for dividing liquid, granular and plastic substances from bulk.* (Specification filed 10 December 1903.)
- No. 247 of 1903.—Charles William Clayton, brewer, of 14, Geraldine road, Wandsworth, London, England. *Improvements in or relating to gas generators for aerating liquids.* (Specification filed 7 December 1903.)
- No. 341 of 1903.—John Henry Patterson, D.S.O., Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding 33rd Battalion, Imperial Yeomanry, Aldershot, in the county of Hampshire, England. *Improved appliances for carrying a rifle or carbine when mounted.* (Specification filed 9 December 1903.)
- No. 433 of 1903.—Willis Herbert Jordan, mechanic, of the city of Boston, in the county of Suffolk (formerly of 136, Winsor street, Cambridge, in the county of Middlesex), commonwealth of Massachusetts, United States of America. *Improvements in coin-controlled lifting machines.* (Specification filed 8 December 1903.)
- No. 436 of 1903.—Frederick Gale, engineer, of Lancefield, in the state of Victoria, commonwealth of Australia, John Keats Gordon, newspaper proprietor, also of Lancefield aforesaid, and Thomas Arnold Parks, farmer of Romsey, in the state of Victoria aforesaid. *Improvements in (and relating to the discharge of toy or game projectiles from) guns.* (Specification filed 7 December 1903.)
- No. 440 of 1903.—Gerald Edward Holland, C.I.E., D.S.O., commander, Royal Indian Marine, principal port officer in Rangoon, Burma, and Henry Johnston, chief engineer, R.I.M., engineer and shipwright surveyor to the port of Rangoon, Burma. *Improvements in ships for facilitating the measurement and discharge of coal, ore, grain or the like.* (Specification filed 4 December 1903.)
- No. 445 of 1903.—Henry D. Perky, manufacturer, of No. 57, Jackson street, Worcester, Worcester county, state of Massachusetts, United States of America. *Improvements in and relating to apparatus for baking biscuits, crackers and the like.* (Specification filed 3 December 1903.)
- No. 449 of 1903.—Joseph Leo Rosenschein, merchant, of 79, High road, Kilburn, London, England, and Henry Manning, engineer, of 46, Gray's Inn road, London, England. *Improvements in and connected with lock-stitch sewing machines.* (Specification filed 4 December 1903.)
- No. 450 of 1903.—William Charles Stephens, engineer, of "Endsleigh," Camborne, Cornwall, England. *Improvements in rock drills.* (Specification filed 4 December 1903.)
- No. 454 of 1903.—Alfred Benjamin Jackson, saddler, of Turparoa, in the colony of New Zealand. *Improved means for preventing dust, draught and rain from entering beneath doors.* (Specification filed 9 December 1903.)
- No. 457 of 1903.—John Joseph Matthews, plumber, of Maldoh, in the state of Victoria, commonwealth of Australia. *Improvements in acetylene generator apparatus.* (Specification filed 8 December 1903.)

No. 4200 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

- No. 260 of 1894.—Freidrich Hermann Schule. *A new or improved machine for sorting cereals and removing stones and grit therefrom.* (From 17 December 1903 to 17 December 1904.)
- No. 292 of 1895.—William R. Aveline. *Improvements in latrines for natives.* (From 11 January 1904 to 11 January 1905.)
- No. 297 of 1895.—Prabhu Lal. *Best blanch pipe-clay for whitening articles of buff or buckskin leather.* (From 28 January 1905 to 28 January 1906.)
- No. 403 of 1897.—William Charles Kipling and Edward Arnold. *Improvements in and relating to water-proofing silk, cotton, wool and other fibrous substances and fabrics made therefrom.* (From 14 December 1903 to 14 December 1904.)
- No. 168 of 1898.—Karl Ludwig Valentin Zimmer. *Improvements relating to paints suitable for coating iron and other surfaces.* (From 21 December 1903 to 21 December 1904.)
- No. 169 of 1898.—Dr. Walther Nernst. *Electrical incandescent lamp.* (From 12 December 1903 to 12 December 1904.)
- No. 316 of 1898.—Alister MacNab. *Improvements in apparatus for pulverising and purifying salt and other substances.* (From 30 December 1903 to 30 December 1904.)
- No. 176 of 1899.—John Miller, senior, and John Miller, junior. *Improvements in the method of and apparatus for rendering textile fabrics water-proof by one treatment or process.* (From 9 December 1903 to 9 December 1904.)
- No. 390 of 1899.—Alfred Savill Tomkins. *Improvements in cooking stoves.* (From 7 December 1903 to 7 December 1904.)
- No. 430 of 1899.—Arthur Ross. *Improvements in circulation devices and separators for use in steam generators and the like.* (From 10 January 1904 to 10 January 1905.)
- No. 448 of 1899.—William McConway. *For coupling mechanisms and draft and buffing apparatus for railway waggons.* (From 13 March 1904 to 13 March 1905.)

No. 4201 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased :—

- No. 36 of 1899.—Mary Glover. *An improved trunk or case for carrying or exhibiting ladies' wearing apparel and other articles.* (Specification filed 4 September 1899.)
- No. 37 of 1899.—James Allen Hill, Alfred Elijah Cole, Allan Davis Cole, William Throop Cole, and Henry Hamilton Remfry. *Serving mechanism for aerial torpedoes.* (Specification filed 4 September 1899.)
- No. 110 of 1899.—Jacques Schiesser. *Improvements in or relating to the manufacture of knitted lining fabrics.* (Specification filed 7 September 1899.)
- No. 144 of 1899.—Edward Maynard and George Maynard. *An improved apparatus for signalling on railways during dark or foggy weather.* (Specification filed 6 September 1899.)
- No. 264 of 1899.—Morland Nicholl Dessau. *Improvements in or relating to pneumatic tyres.* (Specification filed 5 September 1899.)
- No. 265 of 1899.—Norman Rowe. *Improvements relating to the regulation of electro-motive force.* (Specification filed 5 September 1899.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of Rs 50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 140 of 1896.—John Melvill Boustead. *Improved apparatus for desiccating.* (Specification filed 9 September 1896.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (d) After the expiration of the sixth year and before the expiration of the seventh year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of Rs50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

C. R. WILSON,

Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal —

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.

5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,
Principal, Thomason College.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enforced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th December 1903.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. LOANS				4 PER CENT. LOANS				4½ PER CENT. LOANS		GRAND TOTAL.
	of 1843-43.	of 1854-54.	of 1865-65.	of 1876-76.	of 1887-87.	of 1898-98.	of 1900-01.	Total.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1876.	Total.	
Balance of 30th November 1903	1,01,24,600	10,65,41,700	2,46,43,000	1,24,78,000	100	31,47,500	16,23,94,300	6,934	5,000	38,734	17,46,12,034
Less— Amount of Amount transferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enforced at Madras up to 7th December 1903	...	10,400	...	...	...	...	10,400	...	...	...	10,400
Amount enforced at Bombay up to 12th December 1903	...	2,05,000	3,000	400	...	23,000	2,33,400	...	...	...	2,33,400
Amount enforced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th December 1903	...	9,000	...	31,900	...	...	40,900	...	...	...	40,900
Balance— Amount written off in the London Registers	1,01,24,600	10,65,41,700	2,46,43,000	1,25,10,300	100	31,70,500	16,26,78,900	6,934	5,000	38,734	17,46,12,034
Balance on 15th December 1903	1,01,18,300	10,57,44,300	2,46,44,100	1,25,10,300	100	31,70,500	16,18,03,900	6,934	5,000	38,734	17,46,12,034

Note.—From 31st June 1867 to 15th Oct. 1903, enforced from India 11,219 lakhs, re-transferred from London 10,801 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;

Calcutta, the 17th December 1903.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,

Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 15th December 1903.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	R	a p.		R	a p.
Capital paid up	8,00,00,000	0 0	Government Securities	1,31,00,357	8 0
Reserve Fund	1,21,50,000	0 0	Other authorised Investments	80,02,559	8 0
Public Deposits at Head Office	57,47,100	2 8	Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	3,07,74,463	5 1
Public Deposits at Branches	76,79,549	13 6	Accounts of Credit on Govern- ment and other authorised Securities	1,50,47,019	12 3
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches.	9,69,85,830	7 11	Bills discounted and purchased	2,38,86,254	1 0
Bank Post Bills, etc.	3,33,526	6 11	Balances with other Banks	37,07,535	6 0
Sundries	20,87,504†	10 0	Bullion	18,089	14 0
			Dead Stock	17,88,731	9 8
			Stamps	11,218	10 9
			Sundries	9,91,708	4 1
				9,73,30,540	14 10
			Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	2,39,46,687	14 7
			Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	2,37,06,282	11 7
RUPES	14,49,83,511	9 0	RUPES	14,49,83,511	9 0

* Includes Sovs. and † Sovs. value R 2,20,740 0 0

† Do. do. do. 1,78,785 0 0

R 3,99,525 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 17th December 1903.H. F. FRESHWATER,
Offg. Chief Accountant.
Rate for Demand Loans 4 per cent
Percentage 42'23W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 15th December 1903

No. 315.—The following promotion is made with effect from the 1st December 1903, *vice* Mr. R. C. D. Ewing, Extra Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, retired.

Mr. W. J. Cornelius, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to be Extra Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

The 17th December 1903.

No. 316.—Captain A. H. B. Hume, R. E., Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, having returned from leave on the afternoon of the 18th November 1903, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, from the 19th November 1903, and the following reversions are made from the same date:—

Captain G. A. Beazeley, R. E., Offg. Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Lieutenant C. P. Gunter, R. E., Offg. Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

ST. G. GORE, Colonel, R.E.,
Surveyor General of India.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 17th December 1903.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 15th December 1903.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.				
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Silver held as security for notes under Act VIII of 1900.	Gold in transit to England.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta . . .	58,50,000	13,75,05,195	14,34,15,195	1,06,13,383	9,46,73,756	18,78,000	...	11,61,65,139
Allahabad . . .	...	2,09,80,315	2,09,80,315	84,33,959	21,82,095	...	...	1,06,16,054
Lahore . . .	...	2,09,10,915	2,09,10,915	45,30,247	8,68,230	...	...	54,04,477
Bombay . . .	84,09,715	9,30,41,015	10,14,51,330	1,69,16,197	3,53,83,812	1,21,37,500	75,00,000	7,21,37,500
Karachi . . .	...	1,01,44,935	1,01,44,935	9,03,187	11,73,513	...	...	21,68,700
Madras . . .	19,85,795	3,92,05,590	4,11,91,385	57,48,820	1,22,90,490	...	...	1,80,48,310
Calicut . . .	...	11,60,070	11,60,070	3,08,140	37,455	...	...	4,35,595
Rangoon . . .	...	1,45,94,645	1,45,94,645	3,25,41,115	14,34,735	...	...	3,39,75,850
	1,62,45,510	34,36,33,300	35,98,78,810					
<i>Deduct—</i> Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			9,27,230					
TOTAL R . . .			35,89,51,580	8,01,81,048	14,82,55,086	1,40,15,500	75,00,000	25,89,51,634
<i>Deduct—</i> Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another								Nil.
NET TOTAL R . . .								25,89,51,634
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs 10,20,81,500 held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882								9,09,00,946
GRAND TOTAL R . . .								35,89,51,580

O. T. BARROW,

Offg. Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 9th December 1903.

No. 29.—Mr. C. V. Lloyd, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India furlough on medical certificate for three months in extension of the eight months' combined leave sanctioned to him in this Office Notification No. 6, dated 17th February 1903.

S. FINNEY,

Manager, North Western Railway.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICE.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India, Price Rs 6. Forwarded V. P. P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 15th December 1903.

No. 37.—Under the conditions of Public Works Department Resolution No. 922-T. E., dated the 6th of July 1903, the following permanent promotion in the Superior Establishment of the Telegraph Department is sanctioned, with effect from the 1st of October 1903.

Name.	From	To
S. Babington	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.	Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

The 17th December 1903.

No. 39.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to direct, that from New Year's Day, the 1st of January 1904, the following revised rates for Inland Telegrams shall be introduced:—

(1) For Inland (Private or State) telegrams.

CLASS.	Unit No. of words.	Unit rate.	Each additional word.	ADDRESS.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	
Urgent . . .	16	2 0 0	0 4 0	Charged for.
Ordinary . . .	16	1 0 0	0 2 0	Ditto.
Deferred . . .	4	0 4 0	0 1 0	Six words free.

(2) For Inland Press telegrams.

CLASS.	Unit No. of words.	Unit rate.	Each additional six words.	ADDRESS.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	
Ordinary . . .	48	1 0 0	0 2 0	Charged for.
Deferred . . .	48	0 8 0	0 1 0	Six words free.

Press telegrams, though classed for the purposes of the tariff Schedule as "Ordinary" and "Deferred", will receive the privilege of being despatched as if they were classed "Urgent" and "Ordinary", respectively. Multiple Press telegrams will be charged for as in Rule 109 in Section II of the **Telegraph Guide** whether all the addressees are in the same town or not. A single Press telegram must not exceed 240 words (5 units of charge). Long news messages must be broken up into separate telegrams, all of which must be numbered and each of which, except the last, must contain the words **More to follow**. These words and the numbers should be written by the Sender in the space left in the telegram for **Official Instructions** and they will not be charged for.

The address includes the name of the office to which the telegram is to be transmitted, the name, or designation (or both), and the address of the Addressee, and, at the Sender's option, his own name, or designation (or both), and his address. In the case of Deferred telegrams, no other words may be included in the number of words to be allowed free. The name of the office to which the telegram is to be transmitted is to be counted as one word irrespective of the actual number of words, and initials, it may contain. For instance, **Malia Hatina B. G. J. P.** in "Station to" will count as one word.

The Sender's name or designation may be in an abbreviated form or may be omitted altogether.

The name of the office of origin, and the Sender's Special Instructions such as *Reply prepaid one rupee*, *Express paid*, etc., will not be charged for.

G. HUTCHINSON,
Director General of Telegraphs.

II B

The 16th December 1903.

No. 38.—Offices reported opened and closed during the month of November 1903.

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
<i>Government Telegraph Offices.</i>			
		1903.	
Baira	Eastern Bengal	13th November	Opened.
Diyatalawa	Ceylon	1st "	Closed.
Ghazar (Chitral)	North-West Frontier	13th "	Opened.
Gnatong (Sikkim)	Sikkim	19th "	Ditto.
Gupis (Chitral)	North-West Frontier	9th "	Ditto.
Lumding	Assam	14th "	Ditto.
Minbya (Akyab)	Burma	20th "	Ditto.
Pakyong (Sikkim)	Sikkim	15th "	Ditto.
Parbatipur (Dinajpur)	Bengal	30th "	Closed.
Sankakhola (Sikkim)	Sikkim	17th "	Ditto.
Shahpura (Mewar)	Rajputana	29th "	Opened.
Sirajganj Bazar	Bengal	3rd "	Ditto.

NOTE.—The following changes in the names of Government Telegraph Offices are notified :—
 " Rungpo (Sikkim)" instead of "Rungpur (Sikkim)."
 " Vanthali Sorath" instead of "Vanthali."

<i>Railway Telegraph Offices.</i>			
Barogh	Kalka-Simla Railway	9th November .	Opened.
Dag-hai	Ditto	9th "	Ditto.
Dharmpur	Ditto	9th "	Ditto.
Gamman	Ditto	9th "	Ditto.
Godavery South	Madras Railway	9th "	Closed.
Gulanger	North-Western Railway	25th October .	Opened.
Ichakhali	Assam-Bengal Railway	14th "	Ditto.
Jabli	Kalka-Simla Railway	9th November .	Ditto.
Jhalana	Rajputana-Malwa Railway	1st "	Ditto.
Kairla	Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway	31st October .	Ditto.
Kalka	Kalka-Simla Railway	9th November .	Ditto.
Kandaghat	Ditto	9th "	Ditto.
Kathlighat	Ditto	9th "	Ditto.
Kishingi	North-Western Railway	15th "	Ditto.
Koti	Kalka-Simla Railway	9th "	Ditto.
Kutbal	North-Western Railway	12th "	Ditto.
Mustabada	East Coast Railway	9th "	Closed.
Nangazi	North-Western Railway	30th "	Opened.
Salogra	Kalka-Simla Railway	9th "	Ditto.
Simla	Ditto	9th "	Ditto.
Solan	Ditto	9th "	Ditto.
Sonwara	Ditto	9th "	Ditto.
Taksal	Ditto	9th "	Ditto.
Taradevi	Ditto	9th "	Ditto.

NOTE.—The following change in the name of a Railway Telegraph Office is notified :—
 On the Eastern Bengal Railway.
 " Amritganj" instead of "Balipara."

T. D. BERRINGTON,
 Director, Traffic Branch.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, The "Border"
 Regiment of Infantry, dated at Meiktila, this 8th day of December 1903.

Number, Rank, and Name,—Border 6264, Private Benjamin Soames.	Place of enlistment,—London.
Age,—26 years 2 months.	Parish and county in which born,—Clerkenwell, Middlesex.
Height,—5 feet 5 inches.	Date of desertion or absence,—1st December 1903.
Colour of—Complexion, medium; hair, brown; eyes, brown.	Place of desertion or absence,—Rangoon.
Trade,—Porter.	Marks,—Scar on right side of head; tattooed and scars left forearm.
Date of enlistment,—27th July 1900.	Under four years' service.

W. F. NASH, Major,
 Commanding Wing, 2nd Border Regiment.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 15th December 1903.

No. 6.—Lieutenant W. K. Russell, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd grade (temporary), is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from 15th February 1904, or any subsequent date and furlough for seventeen months in continuation thereof under Articles 233 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

H. P. BURT,
 Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 10th December 1903.

No. 6074.—The following draft of rules for the election of Municipal Commissioners in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore which it is proposed to make in supersession of the existing rules, is published for general information as required by section 180 of the Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 31st January 1904. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person in respect of the said draft before the date aforesaid will be considered by the Resident in Mysore:—

DRAFT RULES.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 8 (2), 8 (3), 9 (2), 175 (1), clauses (b) to (h) and 175 (2) of the Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897, and in supersession of the existing rules, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to make the following rules:—

1. Under sections 8 (1) and 19 (2) the Municipal Commission is to consist of a President, a Medical Officer, and twenty-four other Commissioners. Of these twenty-four Commissioners, six will be appointed by the Resident, either by name or by office, one shall be elected by the Bangalore Trades Association in accordance with rule 21, and seventeen shall be elected as hereinafter provided.

Every elected Commissioner shall hold office for a term of two years, and every Commissioner appointed by the Resident by name, shall hold office for a term of three years.

Provided that any member elected or appointed to fill a casual vacancy shall hold his seat for the time for, and subject to the conditions upon, which it was tenable by the person in whose place he has been so elected or appointed, and no longer.

2. For the purposes of these rules, the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore shall be divided into the following wards or divisions, namely:—

No.	Ward or Division.
1.	Alsur.
2.	Southern Division.
3.	East General Bazaar.
4.	West General Bazaar.
5.	Cleveland Town.
6.	High Ground.

3. All the inhabitants of the Station shall, for the purposes of these rules, be divided into the following three classes:—

1. Europeans and Eurasians;
2. Mahomedans;
3. Hindus and others;

and each such class shall elect separately its own representatives.

4. The number of Commissioners to be elected by each class and for each division shall be as follows:—

Division.	CLASSES.			Total No. of Commissioners.
	Europeans and Eurasians.	Mahomedans.	Hindus and others.	
1. Alsar	1	...	1	2
2. Southern Division	1	1	1	3
3. East General Bazaar	1	1	2	4
4. West General Bazaar	1	1	2	4
5. Cleveland Town	1	...	1	2
6. High Ground	1	...	1	2
TOTAL	6	3	8	17

5. In order to be qualified for election as a Commissioner, a person must:—

- (a) be of the male sex;
- (b) have completed his twenty-fifth year;

- (c) have a sufficient knowledge of the English language to be able to speak to a motion or to follow debates in that language ;
- (d) be, at the time of the preparation of the lists required by rule 14, a resident within municipal limits ; and
- (e) be, at the same time, the occupier, as owner, mortgagee or tenant, of a house
 - (a) Tax on carriages, horses or other animals,
 - (b) Tax upon arts, professions, trades or callings,
 - (c) Tax on houses, buildings or lands, according to the annual value thereof, whether for general purposes or for water-supply.
 within such limits, which is valued for assessment purposes at not less than rupees thirty per mensem ; or have paid, on his own behalf, for the year immediately preceding the same time, municipal taxes of one or more kinds noted in the margin, or Government land revenue, to the aggregate amount not less than twenty rupees.

Provided that when an undivided Hindu family has paid double the taxes or land revenue herein mentioned, any one member thereof, having the other qualifications required, shall be eligible to be elected a Commissioner.

Provided also that no person shall be elected a Commissioner unless his name has been previously entered as a person qualified for election in the lists referred to in rule 19.

6. A person shall be disqualified for election as a Commissioner if he—

- (a) is an officer or servant of the Municipal Commission ; or
- (b) is an uncertificated bankrupt or an undischarged insolvent ; or
- (c) has been convicted of any such offence, or has been subjected by a Criminal Court to any such order as implies, in the opinion of the District Magistrate, a defect of character which unfits him to be a Commissioner ; or
- (d) has been declared by notification in any Government Gazette to be disqualified for employment in, or has been dismissed from, the public service ; or
- (e) is disqualified under section 11, sub-section 2, of the Municipal Law ; or
- (f) is interested, otherwise than as a shareholder in a Joint-Stock Company, in any contract made with, or work done for, the Commission.

A share or interest in a newspaper, in which any advertisement relating to the affairs of the Municipal Commission may be inserted, is not a disqualification within the meaning of this clause.

7. In order to be qualified to vote in the election of Commissioners a person must :—

- (a) be of the male sex ;
- (b) have completed his twenty-first year ;
- (c) be able to read and write his vernacular language ; and
- (d) at the time of the preparation of the lists required by rule 14, fulfil one of the following conditions, namely :—he must
 - (i) be the *bona fide* owner, in his own right, of a house, building or land, situate within the division for the Commissioner of which he desires to vote, and have paid for the preceding year, the municipal tax noted in the margin or Government land revenue, to the aggregate amount of five rupees ; or
 - (a) Tax on houses, buildings or lands according to the annual value thereof whether for general purposes or for water-supply.
 - (ii) be residing within the division for the Commissioner of which he desires to vote, and have paid for the preceding year, municipal taxes of one or more of the kinds noted in the margin to the aggregate amount of not less than five rupees ; or
 - (a) Tax on carriages, horses or other animals.
 - (b) Tax upon arts, professions, trades or callings.
 - (iii) have been for the period of twelve months immediately preceding the said time, the occupier, as owner, mortgagee or tenant, of a house situate within the division for the Commissioner of which he desires to vote, and valued for assessment purposes at not less than eight rupees per mensem ; or
 - (iv) be a graduate of some University in the United Kingdom, or the British Colonies or India, and be resident within the limits of the division for the Commissioner of which he desires to vote ; or
 - (v) be the Secretary of, or some other person duly authorised in that behalf by, any company which is registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, or under any Act of Parliament, which has its registered office or other place of business in the division for the Commissioner of which he desires to vote, and which has for the preceding year paid taxes under the Municipal Law, to the aggregate amount of not less than twenty-five rupees ; or
 - (vi) be a person duly authorised in that behalf by a firm which has its place of business in the division for the Commissioner of which he desires to vote and which

has, for the preceding year, paid taxes under the Municipal Law to the aggregate amount of not less than twenty-five rupees

Provided that if any dispute arises as to class in which a Company or a firm shall be placed for the purposes of voting, under rule 3, the decision of the President thereon shall be final.

Provided also that no person shall vote unless his name has been previously entered as a person qualified to vote in the lists referred to in rule 19.

8. A general election of Commissioners shall take place every second year on any day or days in the month of November that may be fixed by the Resident.

Every candidate for election shall cause to be delivered to the President, on or before the 24th October, a notice in writing showing his name and the division for which he proposes to stand, together with the names of two voters in such division, and in his own class who respectively propose and second his candidature, and of eight other such voters who approve his nomination.

The President shall publish a list of such candidates in one or more of the local newspapers, and shall also post to each voter the name or names of the candidate or candidates for his division and class.

If the number of candidates for any division in any class exceeds the number of Commissioners thereunto allotted, the election shall be determined by vote in such place and manner as shall from time to time be directed by the Resident.

9. Where an equality of votes is found to exist between any two or more candidates at any election under these rules, and the addition of a vote would entitle one of such candidates to be elected a Commissioner, the President may give such additional vote, and the candidate to whom such additional vote has been given shall thereupon be held to be elected a Commissioner.

10. No person shall be considered as elected unless he has secured the votes of at least one-sixth of the total number of persons entitled to vote for his election.

11. If no candidate presents himself for election in any class of any division, or if no candidate secures the minimum number of votes required, the Resident will appoint a Commissioner to fill the vacant place. The Commissioner so appointed shall, notwithstanding anything contained in rule 1, hold office for a period of two years only.

12. Whoever by any gift or reward, or by any promise or agreement or security for any gift or reward, induces any person to give or forbear to give his vote in any election, shall be deemed to be guilty of corruption; and whoever by threatening another with any injury to his person, reputation or property, or to the person, reputation or property of any one in whom that person is interested, makes that person give or forbear to give his vote in any election, shall be deemed to be guilty of intimidation.

13. Whenever any allegation of corrupt practices or intimidation at an election, is made by a person qualified to vote or to be elected a Commissioner at such election, the same shall be enquired into by the President, who shall submit a report thereof, together with his proceedings in the case, to the Resident. If upon a perusal of such report and proceedings, the Resident finds that the person, against whom the allegation is made, has been guilty of corruption or intimidation, or has connived at or abetted the exercise of corruption or intimidation on his behalf by any other person, he may declare such election to be void.

Any person whose election has been rendered void under this rule, shall be deemed disqualified for election for a period of five years.

14. Lists of persons qualified to be elected and to vote under rules 5, 6 and 7 shall, not later than the 30th day of April preceding each general election, be prepared by the President, printed and published. There shall be one such list for each of the classes referred to in rule 3, and such list shall show separately the names of persons qualified to vote and to stand for election in each division.

15. The President shall publish such lists by affixing copies thereof in some conspicuous place in or near the Municipal Office and in each division. The President shall give notice of such publication in one or more of the local newspapers, and the said lists shall be open to public inspection, at all reasonable times of the day, for fifteen days after the date of publication of such notice. Copies of such lists shall be supplied to the public at the Municipal Office at cost price.

16. (a). Any person whose name is not in the lists so published, and who claims to have it inserted therein may, within 15 days after such publication, give notice in writing of his claim to the President.

(b). Any person whose name is in the lists may object to any other person as not being entitled to have his name retained therein. Every person objecting shall, within fifteen days from the date of publication of the lists, give to the President notice in writing of the objection and of the nature thereof.

17. The President assisted by three or more Commissioners shall hear and determine the claims and objections which have been duly made as aforesaid, in open office, giving three clear days' notice of the holding of the enquiry by written notice served upon each

claimant, person objecting, and person objected to. In the event of a difference of opinion, the matter shall be determined by the opinion of the majority, the President having a casting vote.

The President and the said Commissioners shall insert in the lists the name of every person who has duly claimed to have his name inserted therein, and whose claim is proved to their satisfaction, and they shall expunge from the lists the name of every person proved to be not qualified to be retained therein. They may also correct any clerical error or omission in the lists.

The President and the said Commissioners may adjourn the hearing of any matter under this rule from time to time, but they shall dispose of all claims and objections by the fifteenth day of August.

18. In the event of the President and the said Commissioners rejecting any claim or objection under the last preceding rule, the claimant or objector, and in the event of their accepting any objection, the person aggrieved, may, at any time within fifteen days after such rejection or acceptance, appeal to the officer holding the appointment of District Judge, and such officer shall, within 30 days after receipt of such appeal, and after such enquiry as he deems necessary, make such order for correcting the lists or otherwise as shall seem to him fit, and his order shall be final and binding.

19. The lists thus prepared and amended shall remain in force for a period of two years, and printed copies of such lists shall be obtainable on payment of such reasonable fee as may from time to time be prescribed by the President in this behalf.

20. Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing rules, it shall be open to any person qualified under rules 5, 6 and 7, on the occurrence of a vacancy which is to be filled by a special election, to apply to the President, within a reasonable time before the date fixed for such election, to have his name inserted in the lists referred to in rule 19. The President may pass such order thereon as he thinks fit, and his order shall be final.

21. No person shall be elected a Commissioner by the Bangalore Trades Association unless he is at the time of the election a member of the said Association.

The election shall be made by the members for the time being of the said Association on such day as may be fixed by the Resident and in such manner as shall from time to time be determined at a meeting of the said Association convened in accordance with the rules at the time in force in this behalf.

The Secretary to the said Association shall make a return in duplicate to the First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore setting forth the name in full of the person so elected.

APPOINTMENTS.

BANGALORE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

The 14th December 1903.

No. 6118.—The Hon'ble Mr. James Austin Bourdillon, I.C.S., C.S.I., V.D., to be Honorary Colonel, with effect from 19th November 1903, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Donald Robertson, K.C.S.I., resigned.

By order,

R. M. KING,
First Assistant Resident.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 15th December 1903.

No. 1399-*Ap*.—Mr. C. L. Pigott, Superintendent of post offices, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 11th January 1904, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Munshi Salamul Haqq, B.A., is appointed to act as Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. C. L. Pigott or until further orders.

No. 1405-*Ap*.—Mr. G. O. Hart is appointed Assistant Postmaster, Rangoon, with effect from the date on which he takes charge of that appointment.

The 17th December 1903.

No. 1437-*Ap*.—Mr. J. B. N. James, Postmaster, Agra, is granted an extension of furlough for five months, with effect from the 12th December 1903.

H. M. KISCH,

Offg. Director-General of the Post Office of India

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* and upwards at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for *cash only* at the following rates, *vis.* :—

	Government officers.	General public.	Postage extra.
	R	R	Annas.
1-pound tin	10	12	8
½ "	5	6	6
¼ "	2-8	3	4

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1903, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin, R16, or post-free, R16-8
½ " R8, " R8-6
¼ " R4, " R4-6

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF MISCELLANEOUS STORES.

I. Sealed tenders will be received by the Superintendent of the Cordite Factory, Wellington, up to the 12th January 1904, for the supply of miscellaneous stores to the Cordite Factory from 1st April 1904 to the 31st March 1905.

II. Printed forms of "schedules" of the stores for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed which, in the event of tenders being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, are obtainable on application in writing to this office daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., on payment at the rate of R1 (one) per set of forms.

III. Tenders will only be received on these printed forms, which should be submitted in duplicate and in English, and should specify in words as well as in figures the rate at which each description of article named in them will be delivered, and should be accompanied by a certificate that the tenderers have inspected the authorized pattern of each article they tender for. Fractional parts of pies in rates will not be accepted. Rates must include the cost of delivering the stores at the Cordite Factory, Wellington, and must be for the same units of number, weight or measures as the stores are accounted for in the schedule.

IV. In the schedules the correct total value of each store should also be entered in the appropriate column, and the grand total of the whole entered at the bottom of the page. Any additions or alterations must be certified by the tenderer's initials, but if these are very numerous, the tender will be rejected.

V. Tenders not complying with the above conditions will be rejected.

VI. The approval or rejection of tenders rests with the Director-General of Ordnance who reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without explanation, or any items in a tender, the rates of which are not approved. The lowest tender will not of necessity be accepted.

VII. Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 noon on Tuesday, the 12th January 1904. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

VIII. In the case of a tender being accepted the tenderer must be prepared to execute a contract deed within seven days of receipt of intimation that his tender or any items therein have been accepted and must also furnish as security 10 per cent. on the total value of his tender for the due performance of his contract.

IX. On failure to carry out the contract fully, it shall be competent for the Director-General of Ordnance at his own discretion to confiscate the whole or any part of the security deposit on behalf of Government.

X. Parties tendering are particularly requested to give their addresses in full.

XI. All articles are subject to examination and test at the risk of the contractor before receipt. No article that is found inferior to the approved pattern either in quality or workmanship will be accepted. The decision of the Superintendent of the Factory as to the acceptance or rejection of any of the articles to be final.

XII. Any further information required can be obtained on application to this office between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. (Sundays and holidays excepted).

XIII. Tenders must be sent under a strong cover, securely fastened, sealed with a distinctive device and conspicuously marked "tender," and addressed to the Superintendent, Cordite Factory, Wellington, and not to any officer by name.

Articles.	Number or quantity.	REMARKS.
<i>Oil, Paint, and Chemicals.</i>		
Coal, steam, country Tons.	4,500	
<i>Timber.</i>		
Timber, firewood Cwt.	93,200	
Timber, teak, Burma or Malabar, scantlings of sizes C. ft.	1,000	
Timber, Venteak, scantlings of sizes "	300	
<i>Cartridges and Projectiles.</i>		
Saltpetre grough Cwts.	15,000	
Serge, blue, 36-inch Yds.	1,000	
<i>Barrack and Hospital stores.</i>		
Baskets, bamboo—		
Large No.	50	
Small "	100	
<i>Packages, etc.</i>		
Gunny, single, 29-inch wide Sq. yds.	5,000	
Gunny, single, 27-inch wide "	4,800	

C. A. RADCLIFFE, Major, R.A.,
In charge Cordite Factory.

WELLINGTON;
The 28th November 1903.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND
CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 12th December 1903.

No. 262.—Major C. Gilbert, I.M.S., made over charge of the duties of Superintendent of the Abbottabad Jail to Captain J. L. MacInnes, I.M.S., on the afternoon of the 1st December 1903.

No. 263.—Captain J. L. MacInnes, I.M.S., assumed charge of the Civil Medical duties of the Hazara District on the afternoon of the 1st of December 1903, relieving Major C. Gilbert, I.M.S.

EXAMINATION.

The 14th December 1903.

No. 264.—The following candidates are declared to have passed the prescribed tests in Pushtu by the Higher Standard at the examination held at Peshawar, Dera Ismail Khan, Mian Mir, and Quetta on the 26th and 27th October 1903 :—

- (1) Lieutenant J. A. Brett, 35th Scinde Horse,—with credit.
- (2) Captain G. E. Stewart, I.M.S.,—with credit.
- (3) Captain C. E. Forestier-Walker, R.G.A.
- (4) 2nd Lieutenant W. Dent, 1st Cheshire Regiment.
- (5) Mr. J. H. Heap, C.E., Personal Assistant to Engineer-in-Chief, North Western Railway, Quetta.
- (6) Lieutenant R. N. Macpherson, 40th Pathans.
- (7) Lieutenant R. J. Ingham, R.G.A.
- (8) Lieutenant R. Garratt, Assistant Commissioner, Peshawar.
- (9) Lieutenant C. Kirkpatrick, "Queen's Own" Corps of Guides.
- (10) Captain A. O. Lash, 113th Infantry.
- (11) Mr. S. E. Peans, Political Agent, Kurram.
- (12) No. 5427, Private T. McPhee, 1st Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers.
- (13) Mr. J. Wilson-Johnston, Assistant Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan.
- (14) Lieutenant G. D. Ogilvie, 46th Punjabis.
- (15) Lieutenant R. J. W. Heale, Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, Punjab.
- (16) Captain G. F. Mappin, 4th Dragoon Guards.
- (17) Captain C. B. Loring, 37th Lancers.
- (18) Captain C. Rattray, 26th Punjabis.
- (19) Lieutenant P. A. R. Pritchard, 46th Punjabis.
- (20) Private A. Stephen, 2nd Gordon Highlanders.
- (21) Lieutenant A. H. Moberly, R.A.
- (22) Sergeant A. M. Rose, Supply and Transport Corps.
- (23) Captain F. Fisher, 107 Pioneers, Assistant Enumeration Officer, 3rd Circle.
- (24) Lieutenant A. C. Tancock, Khyber Rifles.
- (25) Captain W. F. Bainbridge, 51st Sikhs.
- (26) Gunner J. Jansen, 3rd Battery, Royal Field Artillery.
- (27) Major F. L. Sharpe, 30th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.
- (28) Lieutenant W. A. Fetherstonhaugh, 8th Lancers.
- (29) Lieutenant D. Munro, I.M.S.
- (30) Mr. M. G. Wall, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Bannu.
- (31) Lieutenant F. R. Teesdale, 25th Cavalry.
- (32) Assistant Surgeon F. H. Gleeson, I.S.M.D.

By order,

H. N. BOLTON,

Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. F. Province.

POWERS.

The 25th November 1903.

No. 249-A.—Captain B. C. Waterfield, I.A., Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, is invested, under section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, with power to try as a Magistrate all offences not punishable with death.

The 8th December 1903.

No. 259.—Under the provisions of Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Lieutenant D. L. R. Lorimer, I.A., Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, Hazara Settlement, is appointed a Magistrate of the 2nd class in the Hazara District.

No. 260.—Under the provisions of section 58 (1) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, No. VII of 1901, Lieutenant D. L. R. Lorimer, I.A., Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, Hazara Settlement, is invested with the powers of a Munsif of the 2nd Class with respect to cases generally within the limits of the Civil District of Hazara.

2. The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Lieutenant Lorimer shall be deemed, for the purposes of the said Regulation, to be a Munsif.

APPOINTMENT.

The 8th December 1903.

No. 261.—On return from the leave granted to him in Notifications Nos. 17 and 235, dated, respectively, the 1st February and 28th October 1903, Captain B. C. Waterfield, I.A., Assistant Commissioner, is appointed Deputy Commissioner of the Kohat District, and assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 25th November 1903.

By Order,

A. H. GRANT,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. F. Province.

REVENUE AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER—NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Dated Peshawar, the 10th December 1903.

No. 2019-G.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 93, Sub-Section (2) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, 1901 (VII of 1901), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province is pleased hereby to declare that the provisions of the said Section shall cease to have effect with regard to the current re-assessment of the land revenue and the revision of the record-of-rights of the District of Bannu which were notified in the Chief Commissioner's Notifications Nos. 6-H. and 7-H., respectively, dated 26th September 1903.

By order,

A. H. GRANT, Secretary,
for Revenue and Financial Secretary to Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. Frontier Province.

The 12th December 1903.

No. 2049-G.—The Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province is pleased to appoint Mr. H. D. Watson, Settlement Officer, Hazara, to perform all the functions of a Collector under the provisions of Section 101-A, 101-B, and 101-C of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, XVII of 1887, in regard to laying down of a fixed boundary for the villages on the Indus between the Peshawar District on one side and the Hazara District and the Attock Tahsil of the Rawalpindi District on the other.

RAHIM BAKHSH, P. A.,
for Revenue and Financial Secretary to Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS
DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Lahore, the 9th December 1903.

No. 2217-I.F.—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, for a drain and embankment round Shahbazgarhi Inspection House on Minor No. 4, Trans-Kalpani Distributary, Swat River Canal, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6, Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

Specification of Land.

DISTRICT.	Tahsil.	Mauzah.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Places where the plans may be inspected.
Peshawar	Mardan	Bálágarhi	0.76	A strip of land 20 feet wide round the northern, eastern, and southern boundaries of the Inspection House compound and a strip of land 5 feet wide along the left bank of Minor No. 4, from R. D. 8620 to R. D. 11,000.	Office of the Executive Engineer, Swat River Canal Division at Mardan, and of Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar District.

TAKING OVER CHARGE.

The 14th December 1903.

No. 2694-E. I. F.—Mr. R. H. Tickell, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, took over executive charge of the Swat River Canal Division, from Mr. W. E. F. Handcock, Executive Engineer, on the forenoon of the 1st December 1903.

J. BENTON,

Secretary for Irrigation, North-West Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Statement showing the number of Births registered according to classes in the Districts of the North-West Frontier Province during the month of September 1903.

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8	9
Number.	Districts.	CHRISTIANS.			HINDUS.			MAHOMEDANS.			OTHER CLASSES.			TOTAL.			Birth- rate per mille per annum.	Number.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Hazára . . . .	...	...	...	27	27	54	611	515	1,126	3	1	4	641	543	1,184	26	1
2	Pesháwar . . . .	...	...	...	38	18	56	866	583	1,449	12	14	26	916	615	1,531	25	2
3	Kohát . . . .	...	...	...	4	5	9	338	254	592	...	...	...	342	259	601	36	3
4	Bannu . . . .	...	...	...	27	26	53	225	178	403	...	1	1	252	205	457	24	4
5	Dera Ismail Khan . . . .	...	...	...	69	47	116	367	306	673	...	...	...	436	353	789	39	5
	TOTAL . . . .	...	...	...	165	123	288	2,407	1,836	4,243	15	16	31	2,587	1,975	4,562	28	

W. A. SYKES, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Pesháwar, the 14th December 1903.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MORTUARY RETURN FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1903.

Deaths registered from different causes in each district of the North-West Frontier Province during the month of September 1903.

Districts.		Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births.	Deaths.	Birth-rate per mille per annum.	Death-rate per mille per annum.	CAUSE OF DEATH.																TOTAL DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES.																										
							CHOLERA.				SMALL-POX.				PLAGUE.		FEVER.		DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA.		INJURIES.				ALL OTHER CAUSES.																								
							Children under one year.		One to under ten years.		Ten and over ten years.		Total of Small-pox.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.				Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.														
							Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Females.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47			
Hasdra		555,919	1,184	951	26	21	2	2	4	3	1	2	5	3	2	16	...	1	1	293	314	607	4	6	10	7	19	26	4	1	5	8	3	11	1	...	1	138	132	270	465	486	951			
Peshawar		752,437	1,531	1,121	25	19	17	15	32	13	15	20	28	1	1	78	468	431	899	7	2	9	6	9	15	12	...	12	23	2	35	1	1	2	56	43	99	624	5	1,171	
Kohat		405,165	601	753	36	45	60	92	191	8	3	10	16	1	...	38	216	212	428	3	4	7	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	1	3	2	...	2	40	36	76	385	368	753	
Bannu		227,264	457	428	24	23	26	30	56	148	136	284	...	2	2	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	2	43	38	81	220	208	428	
Dera Ismail Khan.		248,999	789	398	39	19	1	1	...	2	131	122	253	7	11	18	8	11	19	1	...	1	2	3	5	1	...	1	54	45	99	206	192	398	
TOTAL		1,990,744	4,562	3,701	28	23	144	139	283	25	19	32	49	6	3	134	...	1	1	1,286	1,215	2,471	21	25	46	23	42	65	20	3	23	35	10	45	7	1	8	331	294	625	1,900	1,801	3,701	
Total in previous month.		3,912	30	23	133	81	214	26	20	91	82	9	6	234	1,264	1,250	2,614	26	23	49	38	49	87	1	17	...	17	41	20	61	7	1	8	353	272	627	2,007	1,905	3,912
Total in same month of past year.		...	5,028	3,396	31	20	11	6	11	23	...	2	53	1,233	1,270	2,512	46	29	75	14	16	30	1	1	19	...	19	35	10	45	7	2	9	325	257	582	1,702	1,624	3,326		

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Four thousand five hundred and sixty-two births were registered in the Province during the month of September 1903, giving a birth-rate of 28 per mille of population. Of the total number of births, 2,537 were boys and 1,975 girls. The total number of deaths registered from all causes in the Province during the month of September 1903 was 3,701 against 3,912 in the corresponding month of the previous month and 3,326 in the corresponding month of the past year, giving an annual death-rate of 23.23, and 50 per mille of population per annum, respectively.

There were 285 deaths registered under the head of cholera against 214 in the previous month. From small-pox 134 deaths were registered against 234 in the previous month and 53 in the corresponding month of the past year.

There was one death registered from plague in the Hazara District.

From leprosy 2,471 deaths were registered against 2,614 in the previous month and 2,512 in the corresponding month of the past year; dysentery and diarrhoea 46 against 49; respiratory diseases 65 against 87; suicide 11 against 17; accidents 45 against 61; snake-bite and killed by wild beasts 2 against 8; and from all other causes 655 against 627 in the past month and 582 in the corresponding month of the past year.

Peshawar, the 14th December 1903.

W. A. SYKES, Lt.-Col. I.M.S.,

Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

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Selections from State papers preserved in the Military Department—The Indian Mutiny, 1857-58. By G. W. Forest. Volumes II and III. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs 7-8s. or 11s. (10s.) for each volume.

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Public Works Department Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment corrected up to 30th June 1903. Super-royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs or 3s. (4s.)

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Report on the Administration and Working of Indian Railways. By T. Robertson, C.V.O. Foolscap. Board. Rs 2-8s. or 3s. 9d. (6s.)

History of Services of the Officers of the Engineers, Accounts and State Railway Revenue Establishments of the Government of India, corrected up to 31st December 1902. Vol. I. Rs 2-8s. or 3s. 9d. (5s.) Vol. II. Rs 2-8s. or 3s. 9d. (5s.) Complete Rs 5 or 7s. 6d. (8s.)

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Roorkee Manual of "Applied Mechanics," Volume II. The stability of structures mostly by graphic methods, by Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. C. Harrison, R.E. Price Rs 8-2 per copy.

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Designs for Wooden Bridges, together with rules for calculating the area of waterway, etc., and Plates. By late Rai Bahadur Kunhya Lall. Price per set Rs 4-2.

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- Monthly Weather Review, May 1903. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.
- Monthly Weather Review, June 1903. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 6 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.
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**LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
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- Monthly Weather Review of India for the months of December 1902 to April 1903. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.
- Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. XV, Part I. By Sir John Eliot (illustrated by 12 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.
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**A LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS FOR SALE AT THE
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- Journal, Part I, Extra No. 2 of 1902, and No. 1 of 1903 @ R2.
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BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

- Dana Kriya Kaumudi. Fasc. 2 @ 6a.
- Catasahasrika-prajnaparamita. Vol. I, Fasc. 5 @ 6a.
- Sraddha Kriya Kaumudi. Fasc. 1 to 3 @ 6a.
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-

**LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL
SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEKS ENDING 31ST OCTOBER
AND 21ST NOVEMBER 1903.**

- Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XXXV, Part 2. By R. D. Oldham, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. R1.
- Memoirs, Geological Survey of India, Palaeontologia Indica, Series XV, Volume IV. By Dr. Victor Uhlig. R2-8.

**LIST OF NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT THE THOMASON CIVIL
ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE, FOR THE QUARTER ENDING
31ST DECEMBER 1903.**

Roorkee Treatise on Water Supply. By D. W. Aikman, Executive Engineer, P. W. D., United Provinces. Price Rs 3-8 per copy including packing and postage.

Military Works Hand-book of Specification, 3rd edition (Reprint). Price Rs 6 per copy including packing and postage.

Chapter VII of Roorkee Treatise "Building Materials" (Metals). Price 11s. per copy, including packing and postage.

Technical Dialogues in English and Urdu prepared for the use of the students of Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, 6th edition. Price Rs 1-4 per copy, including packing and postage.

Carpentry Course. Price annas 12 a copy, including packing and postage.

Hand-book of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee. Price 8s. a copy, including packing and postage (unregistered).

College Calendar, 1903, Part I. Price Rs 3 a copy, including packing and postage.

" " " II. " Rs 3 " " "



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The upper half of Government Promissory Note No. Bo 20908 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865, for Rs1,000 (one thousand only), originally standing in the names of George Alfred Barnett and Alexander Muirhead, and last endorsed to Bai Jarbai, widow of Shapoorji Framji Mehta, the present proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person.

Payment of the said note and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor after six months from the date of last advertisement.

Name of proprietor,—BAI JARBAL,

Widow of SHAPOORJI FRAMJI MEHTA.

Residence,—Grant-Road—Karanjia Building, opposite
Moos Building, 4th floor—Bombay.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes, No. 130584 of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865 for Rs1,000 and Nos. 005636 and 026190 of the 3 per cent. Loan of 1896-97 for Rs500 each. The first originally standing in the name of Nistarini Dabee and the last two in that of the Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to Nistarini Dabee, the proprietress by whom none of the three notes was ever endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietress. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of Proprietress—Nistarini Dabee.

Residence—Chamohema Coowa, Benares city

BENARES CITY ;

Dated the 18th November 1903.

Estate Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Cornelius John McKenna, deceased.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. McKenna who died at St. Léon, Bayonne, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Mr. J. C. R. Johnston of the firm of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 28th December next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. C. R. JOHNSTON,
Administrator to Estate,
SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. J. MCKENNA.

CALCUTTA,
The 26th November 1903.

Estate Major General P. A. Carnegy, deceased.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Patrick Alexander Carnegy, a Major-General in His Majesty's Force, who died at Painswick, Gloucestershire, on 11th December 1902, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Mr. Joseph Carstairs Roberts Johnston of the firm of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 28th December next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. C. R. JOHNSTON,
Administrator to Estate,
MAJOR-GENERAL P. A. CARNEGIE, DECEASED.

CALCUTTA,
28th November 1903.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 51.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1903.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

**Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 a.m. on Thursday,
the 17th December 1903, based on the India Daily Weather Reports
of the period.**

The weather has been uninterruptedly fine over nearly the whole of the Indian region during the week under review. Pressure throughout the week has been steadily high over North-West India and steadily low over the east of the Bay, and dry winds between north-west and north-east have prevailed. Over the whole country there occurred a steady decrease of temperature during the week and at the close the mean temperature was lower than usual in most parts of the country, but particularly in the north-east. Showers occurred in Tenasserim on the 16th and 17th, in the Assam Valley on the 12th, 13th and 14th, in Kashmir on the 11th, 12th, 13th and 17th, and at Negapatam on the 13th.

The above was the only rain recorded and the following table shows that rainless weather prevailed, except in the Burma Coast division, which received 0·24", the Brahmaputra Valley 0·06", and the East Coast (South) 0·07". At the close of the week, however, conditions were again becoming unsettled over the south of the Bay and appeared to promise a further fall of rain over the south of the Peninsula in the course of a day or two.

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 17TH DECEMBER 1903.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 4TH DECEMBER 1903 TO 17TH DECEMBER 1903.			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE VARIATION.	
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
		Inch.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.			
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon)	...	0'24	0'13	+0'11	0'24	0'25	-0'01	-4	-100
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo)	...	0	0'21	-0'21	0	0'30	-0'30	-100	-100
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay)	...	0	0'29	-0'29	0	0'35	-0'35	-100	-100
4. Delta of Bengal	{ Narayanganj	0	0'14	-0'14	0	0'35	-0'35	-100	-100
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar)	{ Calcutta	0	0'04	-0'04	0	0'12	-0'12	-100	-100
	...	0'06	0'13	-0'07	0'06	0'20	-0'14	-70	-100
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, East.	{ Dinajpur	0	0'04	-0'04	0	0'07	-0'07	-100	-100
	{ Darbhanga	0	0'06	-0'06	0	0'08	-0'08	-100	-100
	{ Bahraich	0	0'08	-0'08	0	0'11	-0'11	-100	-100
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East	{ Burdwan	0	0	0	0	0'05	-0'05	-100	-100
	{ Patna	0	0'08	-0'08	0	0'10	-0'10	-100	-100
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, West.	{ Simla	0	0'30	-0'30	0	0'44	-0'44	-100	-100
	{ Ludhiana	0	0'20	-0'20	0	0'27	-0'27	-100	-100
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	{ Cawnpore	0	0'11	-0'11	0	0'15	-0'15	-100	-100
	{ Lahore	0	0'20	-0'20	0	0'24	-0'24	-100	-100
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner)	...	0	0'09	-0'09	0	0'12	-0'12	-100	-100
11. Baluchistan (Quetta)	...	0	0'16	-0'16	0	0'43	-0'43	-100	-100
12. East Coast, North	{ Waltair	0	0'16	-0'16	0	0'63	-0'63	-100	-100
	{ Cuttack	0	0'06	-0'06	0	0'23	-0'23	-100	-100
13. East Satpuras	{ Ranchi	0	0'06	-0'06	0	0'08	-0'08	-100	-100
	{ Raipur	0	0'09	-0'09	0	0'13	-0'13	-100	-100
	{ Jabalpur	0	0'20	-0'20	0	0'24	-0'24	-100	-100
	... & Co., Calcutta, are required to forward only the data...								
14. Central India Plateau	{ Jhansi	0	0'18	-0'18	0	0'25	-0'25	-100	-100
	{ Jaipur	0	0'11	-0'11	0	0'17	-0'17	-100	-100
	{ Indore	0	0'05	-0'05	0	0'11	-0'11	-100	-100
15. West Coast	{ Calicut	0	0'51	-0'51	0'58	1'03	-0'45	-44	+12
	{ Bombay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	{ Ahmedabad	0	0	0	0	0'04	-0'04	-100	-100
16. Gujarat	{ Rajkot	0	0'03	-0'03	0	0'04	-0'04	-100	-100
17. West Satpuras (Akola)	...	0	0'16	-0'16	0	0'22	-0'22	-100	-100
18. Deccan	{ Bellary	0	0'13	-0'13	0	0'20	-0'20	-100	-100
	{ Bijapur	0	0'09	-0'09	0	0'16	-0'16	-100	-100
	{ Hyderabad	0	0'02	-0'02	0	0'03	-0'03	-100	-100
19. South India	{ Mysore	0	0'05	-0'05	0'38	0'09	+0'29	+322	+850
	{ Madura	0	0'49	-0'49	2'46	0'92	+1'54	+167	+472
20. East Coast, South (Madras)	...	0'07	1'89	-1'82	3'80	4'22	-0'42	-10	+60

W. L. DALLAS,

for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India
and Director General of Indian Observatories.

J. WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA:

The 17th December 1903.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday,
12th December 1903.

Madras.—No rain fell during the week in the Circars and in parts of the Deccan. The rainfall was good in the southern parts of the Deccan and light to fair elsewhere. Water for irrigation is generally sufficient. Ploughing, sowing, transplanting and weeding are going on. The standing crops are in good condition, but in parts of Godavari and Cuddapah they have suffered from excessive rains, and in parts of Kistna from floods. Early crops are being harvested with fair outturn. Pasture is sufficient. Fodder is procurable. The condition of cattle is good. Prices are nearly stationary.

Bombay.—Slight showers fell during the week in parts of Karachi. The rainfall is generally sufficient but more rain is needed for spring crops in parts of the Deccan and Bijapur. The standing crops have been damaged by locusts in parts of Karachi, Broach, Surat, Poona and Satara; by insects in parts of the Upper Sindh Frontier, and by rats in parts of Thar and Parkar and Bijapur, and are suffering from insufficient moisture in parts of Ahmednagar and Poona, but are generally in good condition elsewhere. The harvesting of autumn crops is completed in Larkana and Kaira and continues in parts of Ahmedabad, Khandesh, Sholapur, Satara, and the Carnatic. Threshing is in progress in parts of Sindh, the Panch Mahals, Surat, Konkan, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, and Belgaum. Cotton has been damaged by locusts in parts of Khandesh but is in fair condition in Surat and Sholapur, and generally in good condition in Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals, Satara, and the Carnatic. The picking of cotton continues in parts of Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Poona, Rajkot, and Baroda. The preparation of lands for spring cultivation is almost over in Kanara and is progressing in parts of Khandesh. Sowing of spring crops is nearly over in Larkana, Hyderabad, the Upper Sindh Frontier, Ahmedabad, Sholapur, and Baroda, and continues in parts of Sukkur, the Panch Mahals, Surat, Konkan, and Wadhwan. The fodder supply is sufficient. Agricultural stock is generally sufficient and in good condition. The water supply is adequate. Prices of food grains have fallen in three districts and are stationary elsewhere.

Bengal.—There was no rain during the week except a fall of 0.54 inch in part of Angul. The harvesting of the bhadoi crops is over and that of winter rice continues. The outturn of the former is estimated at 80 and that of the latter at 90 per cent. of a normal crop. Spring crops and poppy are doing well. Prospects are generally good. Fodder and water are ample. The price of common rice has risen in 3 districts, has fallen in 12, and is stationary in the remainder.

United Provinces.—The weather is clear. Rain is said to be wanted in Chakrata, Garhwal, Bareilly, Muzaffarnagar, Philibit, Cawnpore, and Bahraich. The harvesting of late rice, pressing of sugarcane, and the picking of cotton continue. Spring crops and poppy are being irrigated. Fodder and supplies of food grains are sufficient. Prices are stationary.

Punjab.—No rain fell during the week. Picking of cotton, pressing of sugarcane, and harvesting of other autumn crops are in progress. The sowing of spring crops continues in Lahore, Sialkot, Shahpur, and Mooltan. The condition and prospects of spring crops are generally good. Rain is wanted in some districts. The outturn of the autumn crops is average in Shahpur and Mooltan. The wheat and barley crops are still being damaged to some extent by grasshoppers. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient in all districts. The price of wheat is falling in Lahore and is rising in Shahpur. The prices of other food grains are generally falling.

North-West Frontier Province.—No rain fell during the week. Sowings of spring crops are in progress in Peshawar. The outturn of the cotton crop is about average in Dera Ismail Khan. Prospects of standing crops are average, but rain is badly wanted for further sowings. Water in canals is sufficient except in the Bara. Fodder and stock of food grains are ample. Prices are stationary.

Burma.—Slight rain fell in three districts. Reaping of early paddy is progressing in seven and is nearly completed in two districts. Some damage to crops is reported in the Kyaukpadaung district. Crop prospects continue good and an outturn is estimated from 15 to

18 annas generally in Upper Burma. Reaping of wet weather paddy, cultivation of miscellaneous crops, and ploughing for dry weather paddy are in progress. The price of paddy has fallen in five districts. Elsewhere it is stationary.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been clear and cold. The harvesting of autumn crops is approaching completion and threshing is in progress. Cotton picking continues. The sowing of spring crops has generally been completed and germination is good. A few showers would much improve the wheat crop which is generally at present in good condition. Rice is yielding a normal outturn in Chanda. Prospects of the standing crops are good everywhere. Slight damage has been caused by insects to *juar* in parts of Nagpur and to linseed in parts of Nagpur and Chanda. Prices have slightly fluctuated.

Assam.—Slight rain fell in Upper Assam. The weather is seasonable. Plucking and manufacture of tea are nearly finished and the outturn is good. Sowing of mustard and linseed and harvesting of late rice are in progress. Prospects of late rice, pulse, mustard, and sugarcane are fair to good. Fodder is insufficient in parts of Cachar and Sylhet, and in the Naga, Khasi, and Jaintia hills. Water is insufficient in the Khasi and Jaintia hills. Prices:—Common rice, Silchar, 19; Sylhet, 17; Gauhati and Nowgong, 14; Dhubri, Tezpur, and Sibsagar, 12; and Dibrugarh, 11, seers per rupee.

Mysore.—Three cents of rain fell in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. General prospects are good. Prices are slightly fluctuating. Cattle are healthy except in part of Mysore. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Coorg.—The reaping of rice and picking of coffee have commenced in parts. Prices of food grains are stationary. Water and fodder are ample.

Hyderabad.—No rain fell during the week. The early rice harvest is in progress. The standing spring crops are in good condition. Late rice sowings are in progress and lands are being prepared for crops. Prospects are favourable. Prices:—Wheat, 10½; rice, 10½; and *juar*, 34½ seers per halli rupee.

Rajputana.—The harvesting of autumn crops and the sowing of spring crops are still in progress in places. The outturn of the autumn crop is generally satisfactory. Spring crops are thriving. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder is ample. Prices are generally favourable.

Central India.—No rain fell during the week. Agricultural operations are in progress everywhere. Crops are in good condition in Gwalior, Bhopal, Baghelkhand, and Bhopawar; fair in Indore and Malwa, and average in Bundelkhand. Agricultural stock and pasturage are generally in good condition. Prices are normal in Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, and Baghelkhand; steady in Bundelkhand and Malwa, and are falling in Bhopawar. Opium is good in parts of Gwalior and Malwa.

Kashmir.—The weather is generally bright and cooler. Prices are stationary. **JAMMU.**—Good rain fell during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat is selling from 14 to 26, and maize from 26 to 36 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is fair. Fodder is sufficient. The sowing of spring crops is in progress.

Nepal.—Rainfall nil. The weather is foggy and cold. Wheat and barley are being sown. The price of rice is 6½ seers for the rupee.

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE FIRST HALF OF
NOVEMBER 1903 OF:

RICE
WHEAT AND FLOUR
BARLEY
JAWAR AND BAJRA
RAGI
KANGNI

MAIZE
GRAM AND PULSE
GHI
SUGAR
SALT
TOBACCO

TURMERIC
GRASS AND STRAW
JAWAR STALKS
BHUSA
SHEEP, GOATS, AND BULLOCKS

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF NOVEMBER

Districts	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR	
	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902
Burma*												
<i>Tenasserim</i> —												
Mergui . . . . .	...	...	...	28'91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy . . . . .	...	...	29'22	28'44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monimeln and Amherst . . . . .	...	...	35'56	28'82	55'65	55'65	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (delta)</i> —												
Rangoon . . . . .	...	...	22'69	23'40	28'07	32'65	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thongwa . . . . .	...	...	31'68	23'36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein . . . . .	...	...	39'75	27'95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (inland)</i> —												
Hennada . . . . .	...	...	41'56	25'1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo . . . . .	...	...	38'86	34'97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Upper Burma</i> —												
Mandalay . . . . .	...	...	35'16	34'59	31'84	31'07	...	...	...	...	...	12'90
Bamo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakokku . . . . .	...	...	38'00	33'17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Arakan</i> —												
Kyaukpada . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab . . . . .	...	...	44'44	38'33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam —												
<i>Brahmaputra</i> —												
Goalpara	12'5	15'62	26'25	27'5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati . . . . .	...	...	30	33'12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal* —												
<i>Eastern</i> —												
Chittagong . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Delta</i> —												
Midnapur . . . . .	...	...	25	33'12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta . . . . .	...	...	42'5	37'5	30	30	...	...	25	23'75	23'75	25
<i>Central</i> —												
Bardwan . . . . .	...	...	30	33'12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fabna . . . . .	...	...	23'76	29'60	26'09	24'69	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Northern</i> —												
Rangpur . . . . .	...	...	28'85	40	30	32'5	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Orissa</i> —												
Outtaok . . . . .	...	...	22'03	25'31	26'25	32'81	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Bihar, south</i> —												
Patna . . . . .	...	...	26'25	28'12	23'12	26'25	...	...	15'62	20	...	23'12
<i>Bihar, north</i> —												
Bhagalpur . . . . .	...	...	28'75	29'06	23'12	25'62	...	...	22'5	18'12	...	...
Muzaffarpur . . . . .	...	...	27'5	31'27	25	28'59	...	...	15'94	22'19	...	...
United Provinces:												
<i>(a) AGRA</i> —												
<i>Eastern</i> —												
Benares	19'33	18'33	31'15	30'57	25'78	26'09	30'42	30'57	18'65	18'44	17'66	16'44
<i>Central</i> —												
Cawnpore	17'4	14'79	33'33	30'31	25	25	29'11	29'63	17'76	18'18	15'63	16'3
Jhansi	15'99	15'99	40'99	36'35	27'86	28'59	...	...	16'15	20'24	12'13	18'96
<i>Western</i> —												
Meerut . . . . .	...	16'67	36'46	36'35	24'22	23'18	28'59	28'59	19'06	18'59	19'06	15'99
Agra	23'69	19'06	47'08	50	25'81	25'83	30'21	28'54	18'68	20	14'01	18'59
<i>Submontane, west</i> —												
Bahjahanpur . . . . .	...	15'36	...	35	24'63	23'12	...	...	15'68	15	...	20
<i>(b) OUDH</i> —												
<i>Southern</i> —												
Lucknow	15'08	16'65	30'73	31'93	24'22	23'54	30'73	29'63	15'99	16'67	18'75	15'36
<i>Northern</i> —												
Fyzabad	16'28	16'12	40	37'5	25'63	25	...	...	16'15	18'12	...	...

* The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of common rice

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

BAJRA		RAGI		MAISE		GRAM		ARHAR DAL		GHI		Districts
1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	
...	Burma—
...	Tenasserim—
...	40.76	40.76	50	45.71	...	...	Mergui
...	Tavoy
...	Moulmein and Amherst
...	24.24	25.4	26.45	30.77	...	...	Pegu (deltaic)—
...	37.43	28.19	...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	Thongwa
...	Bassein
...	36.90	33.1	48.12	49.23	...	...	Pegu (inland)—
...	Henzada
...	Toungoo
...	14.85	14.85	24.24	25	45.39	47.76	...	...	Upper Burma—
...	25	20	41.29	41.29	...	...	Mandalay
...	Bamo
...	40	40	50	57.14	...	...	Pakokku
...	Arakan—
...	Kyaukpada
...	Akyab
...	Assam—
...	Brahmaputra—
...	Goalpara
...	Gauhati
...	30	35	45	42.5	370	310	Bengal—
...	25	30	29.37	30	400	400	Eastern—
...	Chittagong
...	Dacca
...	25.25 to 31.25	23.75 to 25	40	37.5 to 40	380	280	Deltaic—
26.25	26.25	...	...	27.5	30	25	25	45	42.5	300	300	Midnapur
...	25	22.5	32.5	31.87	320	300	Calcutta
...	26.56	26.09	48.12	43.12	530	580	Central—
...	Haridwar
...	Panna
...	18.75	22.5	27.76	27.5	30.67	45	337.76	360	Northern—
...	19.53	22.5	35	21.56	375	322.5	Rangpur
...	Orissa—
...	Cuttack
...	20	13.75	14.69	19.37	18.12	24.37	21.87	240 to 300	260	Bihar, south—
...	14.37	15	20.94	20	31.56	31.25	280	325	Patna
...	...	15.28	15.94	14.53	15.31	19.06	20	27.5	27.5	298.12	255.94	Bihar, north—
...	Bhagalpur
...	Muzaffarpur
...	United Provinces:
...	(a) AGRA—
...	15.23	...	...	...	...	19.69	18.46	34.53	26.2	335.26	226.67	Eastern—
...	Benares
15.05	16.67	...	...	14.53	14.79	20	18.59	...	...	304.74	266.67	Central—
15.36	19.06	...	...	11.52	17.19	18.44	17.86	...	...	312.34	236.87	Cannore
...	Itanagar
16.67	17.03	...	...	15.99	15.36	19.23	21.04	28.59	27.6	320	266.67	Western—
15.68	17.76	...	...	17.03	17.76	20	20	40	33.33	304.74	237.03	Meerut
...	Agra
...	17.5	...	...	...	15.36	22.19	19.06	...	...	320	280	Submontane, west—
...	Bhabhahapur
...	(b) OUDH—
19.75	18.67	...	...	15.36	14.79	20	17.76	26.67	20.52	331.04	230	Southern—
...	Lucknow
...	18.12	18.67	...	...	320	300	Northern—
...	Fyzabad

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten mounds)

[illegible]

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF NOVEMBER—continued

Districts	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR	
	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902
Rajputana—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Ajmer	125	125	...	...	32-08	29-69	...	...	20	22-19	15-99	15-75
Panjab—												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Ferozpur	15-26	16-72	44-37	44-37	22-19	23-59	27-5	28-59	15-31	15-23	15-31	19-06
<i>Central—</i>												
Lahore	20-52	21-56	43-28	40	23-23	23-7	27-24	27-45	15-1	17-19	16-35	16-96
<i>South-eastern—</i>												
Delhi . . . . .	...	19-06	40	33-23	25	25	30-78	31-25	15-42	15-59	15-42	16-56
<i>Submontane—</i>												
Amritsar	22-24	21-61	39-01	37-19	21-61	21-93	24-22	25-42	...	...	...	...
<i>Northern—</i>												
Bawalpindi	20	22-19	42-08	53-59	26-25	26-87	29-03	28-59	19-06	19-53	21-04	12-5
<i>Western—</i>												
Multan	17-34	16-67	31-08	30-78	27-81	27-6	33-28	32-03	16-93	19-69	15-99	15-42
Sind and Baluchistan—												
<i>Karachi . . . . .</i>	...	...	...	34-69	31-25	30-31	...	...	21-25	...	18-75	...
Shikarpur . . . . .	...	...	39-37	...	26-07	26-25	...	...	...	...	18-75	...
Quetta . . . . .	...	...	...	...	28-12 to 31-87	33-75 to 35-63	57-5	57-5	22-5 to 23-75	23-23	18-75	18-44 to 20-94
Bombay—												
<i>Deccan and Karnatak—</i>												
Dharwar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	42-66	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9-32	15-99
Poona . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Marathwada and N.E. Deccan—</i>												
Chandrapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	26-46	...	...	...	...	...	10-47	16-35
<i>Central—</i>												
Ahmadnagar . . . . .	...	...	27-5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Gujarat—</i>												
Surat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—(a)												
<i>Western—</i>												
Nagpur . . . . .	...	...	32	33	29	31	33-25	40	...	...	19-5	24
<i>Central—</i>												
Jubbulpore . . . . .	...	...	32	36-37	27-62	26-62	33-25	32	...	...	16	...
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Balpur . . . . .	...	...	26-5	32	23	26-5	29	33	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
<i>Basin . . . . .</i>	...	...	...	...	36-6	42-36	...	...	...	...	19-23	15-99
Akola . . . . .	...	...	36-67	75	40-62	47-92	50	50	...	...	17-5	18-75
Ellichpur . . . . .	...	...	31-54	66-67	36-36	50	44-44	57-14	...	...	21-33	23-53
Amradoli . . . . .	...	...	42-5	45	32-5	37-5	40	45	...	...	16-25	18-75
Madras—												
<i>South-central—</i>												
Coimbatore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16-6	18-3
Bale . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Central—</i>												
Bellary . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12-7	13
Cuddapah	20-5	23-9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12-9	20
Karnul . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>East Coast, central—</i>												
Nellore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>East Coast, south—</i>												
Madras	21-1	22-6	36-6	39-1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	25-3	20-3	37-2	30-3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Southern—</i>												
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15-1	16-9
Mysore—												
<i>Mysore</i>	22-64	21-17	40-16	36-55	39-19	45-76	49-03	45	...	...	10-31	14-6
Bangalore	18-19	20-44	42-09	39-76	35-03	45-64	50-35	50-35	...	...	...	24-29

(a) The figures under "Rice, husked" represent the prices of cleaned rice or chemical

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

RAJMA		BAGI		MAHAR		GRAM		ANAR DÁL		GRI		DISTRICTS
1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	
												Rajputana—
25	21 04	...	...	19 06	16 75	24 06	22 31	...	..	355 47	246 09	Eastern— Ajmer
												Panjab—
19 06	21 09	...	...	14 22	16 39	14 84	18 12	40	40	315	295	Southern— Ferozpur
16 35	19 48	...	...	15 90	15 62	17 08	18 8	35 52	37 24	345 04	328 01	Central— Lahore
17 4	20	...	...	14 79	14 79	18 88	20	30 78	30 78	345	290 94	South-eastern— Delhi
...	...	...	...	...	15 36	16 15	19 01	...	...	..	..	Submontane— Amritsar
22 19	19 06	...	...	20	17 34	19 06	21 25	38 12	35 68	286 67	286 67	Northern— Rawalpindi
19 06	18 18	...	...	17 76	17 4	20	23 18			355 62	290 83	Western— Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	20 31	...	...	...	..	28 12	25 94	...	..	335	267 5	Karachi
...	...	...	...	...	..	21 09	..	...	..	320	267 5	Shikarpur
...	...	...	...	20 64	24 37	...	...	40	37 5	350 to 350	340 to 340	Quetta
												Bombay—
12 81	19 06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Deccan and Karnatak— Dharwar Sholapur Poona
17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
10 88	18 23	..	..	...	...	...	25 21	...	...	..	..	Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan— Ahmadnagar Dhulia
17 24	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	21 61	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	Gujarat— Surat Ahmadabad
...	
												Central Provinces—
...	...	...	..	...	...	24	28	44	34	383 25	333	Western— Nagpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	18 62	21 62	30 75	30 75	270	240	Central— Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	24	27	33	36	270	260	Eastern— Raipur
												Berar—
17 5	22 92	...	...	...	..	25	31 25	45 83	37 5	304 76	276 19	Basim
26 38	30 77	...	...	...	..	25 81	34 78	44 44	47 06	290 91	290 91	Akola
18 75	22 5	...	...	...	..	25	27 5	37 5	35	310	280	Bilaspur Amratoli
												Madras—
19 9	14 4	...	...	...	...	35 8	49	...	...	326	326	South, central— Coimbatore Salem
...	...	15 1	16 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	290 6	325 8	
12 7	14 6	...	...	...	...	28 4	30 8	25 2	..	317 4	285 7	Central— Bellary Cuddapah Karnul
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	270 6	296 1	
...	...	15 6	16	...	...	...	...	29 7	24 6	...	...	East Coast, central— Nellore
...	...	...	...	...	...	29 7	29 7	...	...	329 2	329 1	East Coast, south— Madras Tanjore Trichinopoly
...	...	16 4	17 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 9	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	23 5	..	...	Southern— Madras
												Mysore—
...	...	14 67	16 29	...	...	12 6	10 97	76 8	62 06	300 75	318	Mysore
...	...	25 69	24 19	...	...	15 67	14 91	86 78	48 4	331 48	377 14	Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF NOVEMBER—continued

Districts	SUGAR, RAW (74r)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF		TURNERIE		GRASS		STRAW	
	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902
Rajputana—												
Eastern—												
Ajmer	50	44 08	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3 38	3 38	3 50
Panjab—												
Southern—												
Ferozpur	40	40	...	...	80	80	57 19	100	2 5	3 28	5 73	5
Central—												
Lahore	47 03	42 08	...	...	57 13	53 33	65 31	74 48	7 31	10	7 13	6 46
South-eastern—												
Delhi . . . . .	..	44 37	...	...	61 56	80	66 67	80	6 67	7 97	5 31	7 97
Submontane—												
Amritsar . . . . .	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5 31	6 15
Northern—												
Rawalpindi	42 08	38 12	...	...	...	40	61 56	76 2	13 28	6 67	7 97	6 67
Western—												
Multan	43 23	47 03	...	...	80	80	66 67	80	4 01	4 48	5	6 25
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi . . . . .	..	60 62	...	...	...	...	..	...	4 79	...	...	...
Shikarpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta . . . . .	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
Deccan and Karndak—												
Dharwar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur . . . . .	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	63 18	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Khandesh and N.E. Deccan—												
Ahmadnagar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
Dhulia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Gujarat—												
Surat . . . . .	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
Western—												
Nagpur . . . . .	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Jubbulpore . . . . .	..	...	34 75	39	66 62	72 75	57	57	...	...	...	...
Eastern—												
Raipur . . . . .	..	...	80	36	140	130	60	60	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Basin	66 67	114 28	...	...	133 33	120	47 61	76 19	1 82	2 08	...	...
Akola	61 54	68 80	...	...	133 33	200	61 54	100	10	10	...	...
Ellichpur	55	42	...	...	170	114	46	60	6 17	8 23	...	...
Amratoti . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras—												
South, central—												
Coimbatore	41 8	44 6	..	...	115 6	137	29 1	37 7	...	...	6 9	6 9
Salem . . . . .	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Bellary	31 8	39 7	...	...	...	...	26 3	24 6	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah . . . . .	...	..	...	...	49 4	49 4	32 9	25 1	...	...	...	...
Karnul . . . . .	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Nellore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 9	4 4
East Coast, south—												
Madras	57 6	41 1	...	...	123 4	123 4	31 3	32 9	...	...	...	...
Tanjore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	97 7	118 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—												
Madura . . . . .	...	...	...	...	106 3	106 3	...	...	...	...	4 2	4 2
Mysore—												
Mysore	46	44 89	...	...	274 28	274 28	63 5	68 37	5	4 5	4	4
Bangalore	57 86	42 86	...	...	308 57	308 57	34 29	51 43	7 61	9 1	6 86	7 31

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

JAWAR STALKS		BRUSA		SHEEP, PER SCORE		GOATS, PER SCORE		PLOWH BULLOCKS, PER PAIR		DISTRICTS
1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	
25	3'33	...	...	140	140	...	...	80	80	Rajputana— Eastern— Ajmer
25	3'26	...	...	50	50	...	...	75	75	Panjab— Southern— Ferozpur
...	...	...	...	100	100	...	...	112'5	112'5	Central— Lahore
5'62	6'67	...	...	80	70	...	...	120	100	South-eastern— Delhi
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Submontane— Amritsar
7'24	6'67	...	...	70	70	...	...	80	80	Northern— Rawalpindi
6'67	10	...	...	50	50	...	...	70	70	Western— Multan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sind and Baluchistan— Karachi Shikarpur
...	...	6'15	15'08	40 to 140	40 to 140	...	...	...	...	Quetta
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bombay— Deccan and Karnatak— Dharwar Sholapur Poona
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Khandesh and N. E. Deccan— Ahmadnagar Dhulia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gujarat— Surat Ahmadabad
...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	100	100	Central Provinces— Western— Nagpur
...	...	...	...	55	55	...	...	35	37'5	Central— Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Eastern— Raipur
5'5	5'5	...	...	65	60	...	...	80	90	Berar— Basim Akola
...	...	...	...	50	50	...	...	150	150	Ellichpur
...	...	...	...	65	70	...	...	75	75	Amravati
12	1'9	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	50	Madras— South, central— Coimbatore Salem
3'7	3'9	...	...	80	80	80	80	100	100	Central— Bellary Cuddapah Karnul
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	East Coast, central— Nellore
...	...	...	...	52'5	55	52'5	55	...	...	East Coast, south— Madras Tanjore Trichinopoly
...	...	...	...	80	80	60	80	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	Southern— Madras
3'75	3'5	...	...	100	100	...	...	70	70	Mysore— Mysore
3'71	4'29	...	...	180	120	...	...	120 to 150	120 to 150	Bangalore

J. A. ROBERTSON

Offg. Director-General of Statistics

E. N. BAKER

Secretary to the Government of India

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

December 19, 1903

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF NOVEMBER 1903 (*The figures*

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetum typhoides)	
	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month
					Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month				
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui . . . . .	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	9 9	9 9	...	...	...	...
Tavoy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Monleim and Amherst	6 13	6 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Pegu . . . . .	...	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	13 10	13 6	...	...	14 10	14 4	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...
Thongwa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 9	11 9	...	...	...	...
Bassein . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 12	9 6	9 11	10 6	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Tharawadi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Honzada . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	9 1	9 1	...	...	...	...
Prome . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 14	9 13	11 1	...	...	...	...
Toungoo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 1	11 7	10 10	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 5	10 —	11 1	10 13	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay	12 4	12 9	...	...	10 3	10 —	11 2	10 15	...	...	...	...
Bamo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...
Pakokku . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 13	9 13	...	...	...	...
Meiktila . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	9 10	9 10	...	20 —	...	...
Arakan—												
Sandoway . . . . .	...	...	...	...	14 —	13 8	17 8	16 12	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpada . . . . .	...	...	...	...	13 4	10 —	14 1	12 11	...	...	...	...
Akyab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	7 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Surma—												
Sylhet . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 6	13 2	13 4	...	...	...	...
Oachar	9 —	9 —	...	...	12 8	12 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—												
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 8	5 —	11 8	10 —	...	...	...	...
Garo Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	4 —	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Manipur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	27 —	28 —	32 —	33 —	...	...	...	...
Naga Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	12 —	10 —	14 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Lushai Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	4 4	4 4	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	16 —	16 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...
Kamrup	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Darrang	8 —	8 4	...	...	9 —	9 —	16 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	12 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	8 8	9 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 —	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Backerganj . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ 12 8 and 15 —	{ 12 8 and 15 —	...	...	...	...
Noakhali . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 —	16 8	...	...	...	...
Chittagong . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 14	13 —	...	...	...	...
Tippera . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	...	...	...	...
Dacca	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	13 14	14 —	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—												
Khulna . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	11 —	10 8	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Howrah . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	11 —	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	12 4	12 4	14 8	16 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	16 —	16 —	14 —	16 —
Hughly	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagar)	13 4	13 4	...	17 8	...	...	11 8	11 —	...	...	...	...
Jessore	10 —	10 8	11 8	11 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	17 —	17 —	21 —	21 —	...	...	14 —	15 —	...	...	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR BAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>)		KANOHI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Scleria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Cyper aristatum</i>)		MAINE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	18 14	18 14	Burma—
...	15 15	15 15	Tenasserim—
...	9 5	9 5	...	...	7 9	7 9	16 14	16 4	Mergui
...	Tavoy
...	Moulmein and Amherst
...	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	17 —	17 —	Pegu (deltaic)—
...	15 10	15 8	...	...	14 4	14 4	15 10	15 12	Pegu
...	9 13	9 13	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	Rangoon
...	15 1	15 1	Thongwa
...	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bassein
...	14 4	14 4	Pegu (inland)—
...	11 5	11 5	...	...	7 2	7 2	10 3	16 3	Tharawadi
...	10 8	9 12	...	...	8 2	8 2	16 2	16 2	Henzada
...	12 8	12 12	...	...	9 3	9 3	10 15	10 10	Prome
...	14 8	14 8	Toungoo
...	13 12	13 12	25 9	20 10	8 10	8 10	...	...	Thayetmyo
...	6 3	6 3	...	...	7 1	7 1	14 8	14 8	Upper Burma—
...	15 —	15 —	...	...	7 9	7 9	10 10	10 10	Mandalay
...	14 —	14 —	52 8	52 8	7 8	7 8	14 3	14 3	Bamo
...	14 4	14 —	Pakokka
...	Meiktila
...	18 10	18 10	Arakan—
...	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	18 —	18 —	Sandoway
...	13 —	12 —	Kyaukpada
...	Akyab
...	12 8	12 6	...	...	10 —	9 6	11 14	11 12	Assam—
...	11 —	11 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	12 —	12 —	Surma—
...	8 8	8 8	13 —	13 —	7 —	7 —	8 2	8 2	Sylhet
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 —	8 —	Cachar
...	7 —	7 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 4	Hill tracts—
...	6 —	6 —	...	...	5 4	5 4	6 8	6 8	Kháisi and Jaimá Hills
...	12 —	13 —	...	...	12 —	10 —	12 —	13 —	Gáro Hills
...	12 8	12 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Manipur
...	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 8	10 8	Naga Hills
...	10 —	8 —	...	...	8 14	8 14	10 12	10 12	Lushai Hills
...	11 —	10 8	...	...	9 4	10 —	11 —	10 8	Brahmaputra—
...	11 —	11 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 —	10 —	Goalpara
...	Kamrup
...	Darrang
...	Nowgong
...	Sibsagar
...	Lakhimpur
...	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	Bengal—
...	13 —	12 2	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	Eastern—
...	13 —	13 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	13 —	12 14	Backerganj
...	10 10	10 10	Noakhali
...	16 —	16 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	11 —	11 —	Chittagong
...	15 —	15 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 —	11 —	Tippura
...	10 10	10 10	...	...	9 2	9 2	13 5	13 5	Dacca
...	14 —	14 —	...	...	10 3	11 8	12 5	12 5	Maimensingh
...	13 —	12 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 8	11 8	Deltic—
...	14 —	14 —	...	...	21 —	11 8	12 12	12 8	Khulna
...	14 —	14 —	17 —	17 —	9 —	9 6	11 —	11 —	24 Parganas
...	13 8	13 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	Midnapur
...	13 —	13 12	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 —	12 —	Howrah
...	16 —	16 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	12 —	12 —	Calcutta
...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	Hooghly
...	Nadia (Krishnagar)
...	Jessore
...	Faridpur

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF NOVEMBER 1903—continued (The figures

Districts	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetum typhoides)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month
Bengal—continued												
Central—												
Bankura	11 4	13 —	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	13 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 12	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	14 —	14 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	11 4	11 8	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	12 —	12 8	16 —	17 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Pabna	15 12	15 —	26 —	26 —	...	...	16 14	16 8	...	...	...	...
Bogra	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	16 6	16 8	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	14 4	15 —	24 —	22 8	...	...	14 4 and 16 8	14 4 and 16 8	...	...	...	...
Malda	14 —	15 —	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	12 6	10 2	...	...	...	...	12 6	13 8	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	13 8	13 —	...	...	...	...	14 6	15 —	...	...	...	...
Jaipalguri	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...	17 1	18 6	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	...	...	...	...
Balasore	11 6	11 —	...	...	...	...	16 — to 17 —	15 — to 16 —	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singbhum	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	13 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	13 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	13 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Ráncbi	to 12 —	to 12 —	11 —	13 —	...	...	14 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Pálmán	13 8	13 8	13 8	14 10	...	...	12 6	12 15	...	...	...	...
Sánder	12 —	12 —	12 —	14 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Hádríbhágh . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihár, south—												
Monghyr	16 —	15 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	12 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Gaya	14 6	14 6	19 8	19 12	...	...	12 13	12 9	17 7	19 8	...	...
Patna	17 —	18 —	25 —	25 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	16 —	15 —	24 —	20 —	...	...	14 —	13 12	...	...	...	...
Bihár, north—												
Faruk	14 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	11 — and 15 —	11 — and 12 8	...	...	...	...
Bhágálpur	13 14	13 14	17 12	19 —	...	...	13 14	12 10	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	17 9	17 9	24 3	24 3	...	...	17 12	17 9	...	...	...	...
Muzárpur	15 —	15 —	25 —	25 —	...	...	14 —	17 —	...	...	...	...
Sáran	15 8	15 8	24 —	23 —	...	...	15 —	14 8	...	...	...	...
Chámpáran	16 8	16 —	28 —	28 —	...	...	19 —	18 —	...	...	...	...
United Provinces :												
(a) AOM—												
Eastern—												
Mirápur	14 —	14 —	21 —	19 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	11 —	23 —	23 —	23 —	23 —
Benares	14 10	14 10	20 1	20 1	7 5	7 5	12 7	13 7	21 —	22 —	24 8	23 12
Ghasipur	14 13	14 12	24 4	24 8	7 —	7 —	11 10	11 7	...	...	...	...
Jaunpur	17 —	16 —	25 —	24 8	6 —	6 —	13 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	14 4	14 8	21 —	22 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	24 —	24 —	25 —	25 —
Central—												
Bánda	14 8	14 8	16 —	16 —	5 4	5 4	10 8	10 8	23 —	23 —	24 —	21 —
Fatehpur	17 —	16 8	21 —	21 —	11 —	9 —	13 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Hamirpur	15 —	14 12	17 4	17 4	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	22 —	19 8	24 —	24 —
Jalaun	15 —	15 —	16 —	20 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	25 —	35 —	22 —	22 —
Cawnpore	15 4	15 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	11 8	10 8	25 —	25 —	26 —	25 —
Jhansi	14 6	14 8	24 12	24 12	7 —	7 8	10 —	10 —	23 2	32 8	26 —	27 —
Etáwah	16 8	16 —	19 10	18 8	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	24 8	24 8	27 —	28 8
Farukhabad	16 —	16 —	23 3	24 8	5 7	5 7	9 14	10 5	...	...	23 3	23 8
Mainpuri	17 8	16 4	22 8	22 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	22 8	23 8	24 8	21 8
Etah	16 8	16 8	22 —	23 —	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	23 —	25 —
Western—												
Meerut	16 —	16 —	20 —	21 —	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	30 —	20 —	23 —	23 —
Agra	14 12	15 —	25 —	24 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	28 —	29 —	25 —	25 —
Muttra	16 8	16 8	25 —	25 —	7 8	7 8	10 8	10 8	28 —	29 —	24 —	24 —
Aligarh	18 8	18 8	21 —	21 —	4 8	4 8	...	...	21 8	23 8	25 —	26 —
Bulandshahr	17 8	18 —	25 —	23 —	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8	27 —	22 —	25 —	24 —
Submontane, east—												
Gallia	14 8	14 8	22 8	21 —	6 4	9 8	10 —	16 4	23 12	22 —	21 —	21 —
Asamgarh	14 12	14 12	22 8	23 4	8 8	8 8	11 —	9 15	...	...	...	...
Gomakhpur	17 1	16 10	24 4	24 2	10 14	10 14	15 7	15 —	...	24 4	20 —	...
Basti	16 4	16 4	25 8	25 8	8 8	8 8	15 —	15 —	24 —	24 —	...	...

state the number of sers (of 30 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR RASI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>)		KANKUN OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADAIAT, OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
Bengal—continued												
...	...	...	...	14 6	15 —	...	...	11 14	12 —	12 8	13 —	Central— Bankura
...	...	...	...	18 —	18 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	13 8	13 8	Bardham
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 8	...	...	15 —	15 —	12 —	12 —	Birbhum
...	...	...	...	16 8	17 —	...	...	11 —	10 —	12 8	12 8	Murshidabad
...	...	...	...	19 —	15 8	30 —	10 —	21 —	20 —	11 —	10 8	Saughal Parganas
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	9 12	9 12	12 —	12 —	Pahna
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	15 —	15 —	12 —	12 —	Bogra
...	...	...	...	18 —	19 8	...	...	10 14	10 8	12 —	12 —	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	16 —	17 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	10 — and 12 —	11 — and 12 —	Malda
...	...	...	...	12 6	12 8	18 —	15 12	9 —	9 —	12 6	12 6	Northern— Rangpur
...	...	...	...	14 6	16 —	...	...	10 —	11 —	12 —	13 —	Dinajpur
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	9 4	9 4	12 —	12 —	Jalpaiguri
18 —	13 —	...	...	12 —	13 4	16 —	16 —	6 —	6 8	10 —	10 —	Hills— Darjeeling
...	...	...	...	17 11	18 6	...	...	9 3	9 3	16 —	15 —	Orissa— Puri
...	...	...	...	19 11*	20 5*	...	...	11 8	14 7	15 —	15 —	Cuttack
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	Balasore
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	26 —	...	10 8	10 8	11 —	11 —	Chota Nagpur— Singbhum
...	...	...	...	14 8	14 —	26 —	26 —	11 8	11 —	12 —	12 —	Masbham
...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	25 —	26 —	7 4 to 8 —	7 4 to 8 —	10 8	11 —	Ranchi
37 —	40 —	...	...	16 14	16 8	27 —	27 —	11 4	12 6	12 6	11 4	Palamanu
27 —	27 —	...	...	15 —	16 —	25 —	26 —	10 —	9 8	10 —	9 8	Hazaribagh
29 —	31 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bihar, south— Monghyr
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	22 —	26 10	12 —	11 — to 20 —	12 —	12 —	...
...	...	17 7	17 7	20 —	19 6	22 0	21 8	12 5	12 9	13 2	13 2	Gaya
...	20 —	22 —	24 —	20 —	20 — and 23 —	28 —	27 8	16 —	15 — and 18 —	12 —	12 —	Patna
...	...	...	...	23 —	20 —	23 —	23 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	Shahabad
...	...	...	...	16 —	15 —	25 —	26 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 8	Bihar, north— Purnea
...	...	...	...	18 15	18 14	27 12	26 8	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	Bhagalpur
33 —	33 —	...	...	21 —	20 12	33 —	33 —	13 8	14 4	13 4	12 9	Darbhanga
29 —	29 —	...	...	20 —	21 —	27 —	27 —	14 —	14 —	12 —	12 8	Muzaffarpur
22 —	22 —	...	...	21 —	20 —	25 —	26 —	14 8	14 8	13 —	13 4	Saran
33 —	34 —	...	...	27 —	26 —	33 —	21 —	21 —	23 —	12 6	12 8	Champaran
United Provinces:												
(a) AOM—												
Eastern—												
...	...	17 —	17 —	21 —	21 —	22 —	24 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	Mirzapur
...	...	19 8	19 8	19 8	19 8	...	...	10 8	10 12	11 9	11 9	Banar
...	...	15 8	15 8	20 4	20 4	25 —	25 8	12 12	12 12	9 14	9 14	Ghazipur
...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	25 —	...	11 —	11 —	12 11	12 11	Jannpur
25 —	24 —	20 —	19 —	21 —	21 8	17 —	17 —	10 —	10 8	12 —	12 —	Allahabad
...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	...	...	11 —	10 8	12 —	12 —	Central— Banda
...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	Fatehpur
...	...	...	...	20 8	19 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	11 8	11 8	Hamirpur
...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Jalaun
24 8	24 —	22 —	22 —	19 8	20 8	27 —	27 —	11 8	12 —	13 8	13 8	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	21 11	21 4	...	...	13 —	14 —	13 4	13 4	Jhansi
30 —	30 —	22 —	22 —	18 12	18 4	27 —	27 —	13 —	14 —	13 4	13 8	Etawah
...	...	...	...	17 11	16 6	25 14	27 4	10 15	10 15	13 10	13 10	Farukhabad
...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	26 6	27 8	10 8	11 8	12 8	12 8	Mainpuri
...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	26 —	30 —	11 —	11 —	15 6	13 8	Etah
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 8	24 —	23 —	12 —	12 —	13 8	13 8	Western— Meerut
...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	23 —	24 —	9 8	10 —	14 —	13 —	Agra
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	26 8	26 8	12 12	12 12	14 —	14 —	Muttra
...	...	...	...	18 —	19 —	29 —	29 —	12 8	12 8	14 8	13 4	Aligarh
...	15 —	14 —	...	21 —	20 —	26 —	28 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	Bulandshahr
...	20 —	20 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Submontane, east— Ballia
...	...	15 —	15 —	20 —	20 —	25 —	27 —	14 4	14 4	11 —	11 —	Azimgarh
...	...	18 —	12 —	18 10	18 8	23 12	20 4	11 6	13 10	11 2	11 2	Gorakhpur
...	...	20 —	18 10	20 —	20 7	26 2	23 6	13 3	13 13	12 —	12 —	Basti
26 —	24 —	14 8	14 8	21 8	21 8	23 —	28 —	12 12	14 —	11 8	11 8	...

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF NOVEMBER 1903—continued (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT				BARLEY				RICE				JAWAR OR OROLUM (<i>Andropogon sorghum</i>)		BAJRA OR OUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>)	
	Half-month of report		Pre- vious half-month		Half-month of report		Pre- vious half-month		Best sort		Common		Half-month of report		Half-month of report	
	Half-month of report	Pre- vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre- vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre- vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre- vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre- vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre- vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre- vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre- vious half-month
United Provinces—continued																
(a) AGRA—continued																
Submontane, west—																
Shahjahanpur	16 —	16 4	25 4	25 —	8 8	8 8	10 8	10 —	...	...	...	...	21 —	20 —	23 —	22 —
Budnun	16 8	16 8	22 —	22 —	5 —	5 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Millit	16 8	16 12	26 6	26 4	5 4	5 4	13 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	27 8	27 8	24 4	25 —
Bareilly	15 10	16 4	23 2	23 2	5 10	5 10	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...	26 4	25 8	25 4	20 4
Moradabad	17 4	17 —	26 4	26 —	5 2	5 —	10 4	10 4	...	...	...	...	20 3	...	25 —	23 —
Bijnor	15 12	16 —	24 12	25 —	4 8	4 8	11 4	12 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 9	22 —
Muzaffarnagar	16 8	16 8	21 12	23 10	11 —	11 —	11 9	11 9	...	...	...	...	21 8	21 8	24 11	28 10
Saharanpur	16 10	17 13	21 2	23 1	4 5	4 5	10 12	10 8	...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	20 —	20 —
Dehra-Dun	15 —	15 —	20 —	20 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hills—																
Naini Tal	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —
Almora	13 8	13 8	17 —	17 —	4 —	4 —	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Garhwal	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) OUDH—																
Southern—																
Partabgarh	16 —	15 8	22 —	21 —	9 —	9 —	15 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	24 —	23 8	20 —	20 8
Fatehpur	17 8	17 —	24 8	23 —	8 —	8 —	15 —	14 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rae-Bareilly	16 8	16 8	23 —	23 —	5 8	5 8	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	24 —	24 —
Unao	16 —	16 —	21 —	20 8	6 —	6 —	12 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	22 —	21 —
Lucknow	16 —	15 4	24 8	23 8	4 8	4 8	11 —	10 8	...	...	...	...	22 —	21 —	22 —	21 —
Hardoi	17 —	17 —	25 —	25 —	...	...	11 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	22 —	23 —
Northern—																
Fyzabad	15 12	15 12	24 8	24 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	...	...
Barabanki	15 —	15 8	19 —	19 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	20 —
Gonda	17 —	16 8	21 8	22 8	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	23 8	24 —	26 —	26 —
Bahraich	18 —	18 —	32 —	32 —	7 —	7 —	13 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	23 —	23 —	23 —	23 —
Sitapur	16 —	16 4	25 —	27 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	34 —	34 —	26 —	26 —
Kheri	17 —	17 —	29 —	29 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana—																
Eastern—																
Partabgarh	12 2	14 —	31 5	33 8	5 2	6 3	8 —	8 7	...	...	...	...	59 —	67 —	...	...
Banswara	18 —	16 8	21 —	24 —	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 13	19 5
Mewar (Udaipur)	13 2	12 2	28 2	27 11	7 2	7 2	7 9	8 —	...	...	...	...	35 4	39 6	...	...
Hilly Tracts of Mewar																
Sirohi	17 8	17 —	31 6	30 —	6 4	6 4	9 —	8 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eripura	13 4	13 4	18 —	18 —	5 4	5 4	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	18 —	18 —
Ajmer	14 —	14 —	20 8	20 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	7 12	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 12	19 —	19 —
Abu	14 8	14 12	20 8	20 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	23 5	20 10	18 —	20 —
Khabargarh	13 8	13 10	21 —	20 —	5 4	5 4	8 2	8 1	...	...	...	...	20 14	21 11	16 1	16 11
Bundi	14 —	14 —	20 —	17 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kotah	14 4	14 4	23 —	23 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	28 —	29 —	22 —	25 —
Jhalawar	18 4	14 8	43 —	42 9	6 —	6 —	8 4	8 —	...	...	...	...	55 —	56 4	17 4	18 —
Tonk	17 —	14 12	28 —	23 4	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	55 4	53 8	16 —	16 —
Jaipur	12 4	12 5	26 —	22 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	32 —	31 8	20 —	17 12
Karauli	13 —	12 2	29 14	23 7	5 —	5 —	...	6 4	...	...	...	...	39 —	39 8	...	38 12
Dholpur	14 6	15 —	23 11	23 9	5 10	5 15	6 8	6 13	...	...	...	...	31 9	30 10	20 14	24 13
Bharatpur	16 4	15 10	26 9	25 5	10 9	10 4	11 9	11 9	...	...	...	...	31 4	30 10	26 4	25 10
Alwar	16 3	16 6	26 4	23 11	7 8	7 8	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	29 15	29 9	27 13	29 15
Deoli	17 9	17 9	26 12	26 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	29 4	29 4	27 4	27 15
Nasirabad	14 10	14 11	21 14	21 6	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	25 6	24 8	21 15	21 10
Balmher	13 14	13 2	30 —	27 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	35 —	39 —	24 8	25 12
Andra	14 4	14 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	30 —	28 —	17 8	17 8
Shahpura	12 14	12 6	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	19 —	18 —	17 8	17 8
Western—	15 —	15 —	...	...	5 9	...	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 —	17 —
Jodhpur	15 8	15 6	...	...	8 —	7 12	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	38 —	38 —	18 —	17 —
Jaisalmer	13 —	12 6	27 6	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bikaner	12 10	12 8	18 2	17 13	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	24 3	23 7	13 14	17 1
Central India—	13 4	13 7	...	...	7 9	6 11	8 13	8 15	...	...	...	...	17 11	17 14	16 9	16 13
Indore	11 5	11 —	...	...	3 8	3 8	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	15 —
Nimach	13 8	13 8	18 8	19 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gwalior	12 8	13 12	25 11	24 12	6 13	6 11	7 15	7 13	...	...	...	...	28 11	30 —	25 11	26 3
Panjab—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhawalpur	16 8	16 —	29 —	26 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	32 —	22 —	25 —	25 —
Ferozepur	17 —	17 —	25 —	25 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	25 —	25 —	20 —	20 —
Central—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lahore	16 —	17 —	25 8	25 4	...	...	8 13	9 —	...	...	...	...	28 8	23 8	28 8	24 8
Gujranwala	18 —	18 5	26 —	26 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	23 —	23 —	17 8	17 8
Gujrat	19 —	19 —	24 —	24 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	21 —	21 —
Jhelam	17 —	17 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	22 —	21 —

state the number of sers (of 80 *olas*) and *chittaks* sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Elousine coracana</i>)		KANGNI OR RAKUM, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Sesaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arictinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PBA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)		SALT		Districts
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	...	18 —	18 —	17 8	18 —	26 —	24 —	10 —	11 8	12 —	12 —	United Provinces—continued (a) AGRA—continued Submontane, west— Shahjahanpur Budaun Pilibhit Bareilly Moradabad Bijnor Muzaffarnagar Saharanpur Dohra-Dun
...	18 —	17 8	27 —	27 —	11 —	11 8	12 —	12 —	
...	19 10	19 10	...	...	10 6*	11 12*	12 4	12 4	Hills— Naini Tal Almora Garhwal
...	...	25 —	25 —	19 6	19 6	30 14	30 —	11 14	12 8	13 2	13 2	
...	...	15 4	15 2	20 —	20 4	29 8	31 12	10 8	10 8	12 8	12 8	(b) OUDH— Southern— Partabgarh Sultanpur Rao-Bareilly Unao Lucknow Hardoi
...	...	25 —	...	19 3	19 —	27 —	...	11 3*	11 3*	12 8	12 8	
...	21 7	20 14	25 5	25 5	8 13	8 13	12 10	12 12	Northern— Fyzabad Barabanki Gonda Ballia Sitapur Kheri
23 10	23 10	23 10	24 11	21 8	20 18	26 14	30 1	10 12	10 3	13 7	13 7	
22 —	21 —	...	...	19 —	19 —	24 —	23 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	Rajputana— Kadern— Partabgarh Banawara Mewar (Udaipur) Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur)
...	14 8	13 2	16 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	
20 —	18 —	...	...	12 4	12 12	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 12	9 12	Sirohi Erinpura Ajmer Abu
15 —	15 —	15 —	15 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	
...	21 —	...	13 —	20 —	19 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	Kishanganj Bundi Kotah Jhalawar Tonk
26 —	26 —	21 —	24 —	23 8	22 8	22 8	22 8	11 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	
...	...	16 —	13 —	20 —	20 —	23 —	21 —	9 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	Jaipur Karauli Dholpur Bharatpur Alwar Dooli Nasirabad Balmor
32 —	...	24 —	24 —	17 —	18 —	25 —	25 —	11 —	11 —	11 13	11 13	
28 —	28 —	27 —	24 —	20 —	18 8	25 —	28 —	11 —	12 —	12 8	12 8	Anadra Shahpura
...	20 —	20 —	28 —	28 —	11 —	12 —	12 8	12 8	
...	...	18 —	18 —	23 —	23 —	25 —	25 —	10 8*	10 8*	12 —	12 —	Western— Jodhpur
...	20 —	19 —	24 —	25 —	13 8	12 —	11 —	11 —	
20 —	21 8	15 8	16 8	21 8	21 8	31 8	30 —	11 4*	12 8*	11 8	12 —	Jaisalmer Bikaner
28 —	28 —	21 —	21 —	25 —	25 —	34 —	34 —	12 6	13 —	12 8	12 —	
32 —	32 —	10 —	10 —	19 —	20 —	25 —	25 —	12 —	12 8*	11 8	11 8	Central India— Indore Nimach
...	21 —	21 —	34 —	31 —	13 —	14 —	12 12	13 —	
...	20 11	18 —	19 —	67 —	8 5	9 —	12 13	14 8	Panjab— Southern— Hissar Ferozpur
...	23 —	23 8	64 —	64 —	8 8	8 —	11 —	11 8	
...	...	15 14	15 12	17 10	16 12	33 10	42 15	...	...	12 2	12 2	Central— Lahore Gujranwala Gujrat Jhelam
...	26 11	27 —	50 —	55 —	...	...	10 11	9 14	
...	...	18 —	13 —	13 4	13 4	20 —	20 —	13 8	13 8	14 —	14 —	...
...	16 8	15 12	...	...	...	...	15 —	14 12	
...	...	15 —	15 —	17 8	18 —	26 11	30 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	...
...	15 6	15 3	21 10	20 6	8 5	8 13	13 10	13 10	
...	18 —	20 —	32 —	33 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	...
...	30 —	25 —	48 12	50 —	...	8 8	12 4	12 —	
...	27 4	25 —	60 —	60 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	11 12	...
...	20 8	20 —	40 —	40 —	7 2	7 2	11 8	11 5	
...	18 13	16 10	37 8	37 13	...	...	14 —	13 13	...
...	10 12	19 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	10 11	11 8	26 3	25 5	28 4	29 8	17 8	18 4	11 15	15 —	...
...	...	20 10	30 10	30 10	21 6	...	...	20 5	20 5	12 13	12 13	
...	...	14 —	14 —	22 —	22 1	...	...	13 7	15 14	13 12	13 9	...
...	...	18 4	18 4	21 8	21 8	25 2	25 8	11 7	11 12	14 4	14 4	
...	...	18 —	18 —	20 15	21 —	22 1	23 11	17 —	17 —	15 4	15 4	...
...	19 12	18 4	52 8	42 4	8 —	8 —	14 8	14 8	
...	19 —	18 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	15 8	15 8	...
...	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	
...	14 12	14 12	21 —	20 —	...	...	14 —	...	...
...	17 8	16 12	41 —	43 —	...	...	14 8	13 12	
...	16 10	17 4	27 2	26 4	9 1	9 1	16 12	16 12	...
...	11 13	11 9	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	
...	18 11	18 8	...	...	8 8	9 —	13 4	13 4	...
...	18 —	...	40 —	...	8 —	...	11 —	...	
...	15 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	8 8	13 8	13 —	...
33 4	...	18 2	9 6	21 2	21 11	16 4	34 13	11 11	12 5	12 14	12 12	
...	26 —	25 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	13 —	...
...	...	10 —	10 —	26 —	26 —	27 —	27 —	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	
...	...	24 8	24 8	22 8	23 10	24 —	23 4	10 8	10 4	15 4	15 4	...
...	...	22 —	22 —	25 6	25 12	24 8	24 8	...	...	16 —	16 —	
...	23 —	22 —	22 —	21 —	...	...	16 8	16 8	...
...	23 —	23 —	22 —	21 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF NOVEMBER 1903—continued (The figures.

DISTRICTS	RICE												JAWAR OR CHOLU (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetum typhoidum)	
	WHEAT		BARLEY		Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month		
	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month								
Panjab—continued																
South-eastern—																
Gurgaon	15 12	15 12	24 8	23 8	..	..	8 —	8 —	26 8	25 8	24 4	23 8		
Delhi	15 8	16 4	25 —	24 8	..	..	9 8	9 8	25 —	24 —	22 —	21 —		
Rohtak	17 —	16 8	21 —	23 —	..	..	11 —	10 —	24 —	24 —	23 —	22 8		
Karnal	18 —	18 —	26 —	25 —	..	..	9 —	9 —	28 8	30 —	20 —	19 —		
Submontane—																
Ambala	17 12	18 14	20 8	20 8	..	..	11 12	11 8	25 8	25 —	15 12	15 12		
Ludhiana	18 8	19 4	22 8	25 8	..	..	11 —	11 —	28 —	25 —	19 —	18 —		
Jalandhar	19 —	19 —	23 —	22 —	..	..	10 —	8 —	22 —	22 —	18 8	18 —		
Hoshiarpur	19 8	19 8	24 —	24 —	..	..	10 —	10 —	24 —	24 —	16 —	16 —		
Gurdaspur	18 —	18 8	24 —	22 —	..	..	10 —	10 —	22 —	22 —	..	..		
Amritsar	18 —	18 —	23 —	23 —	..	..	9 12	10 —	25 —	25 —	17 —	17 —		
Sialkot	17 4	17 4	22 —	24 —	..	..	12 8	12 —	23 —	..	22 —	..		
Hills—																
Simla	14 1	12 14	18 12	18 12	..	..	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	14 8		
Kangra	19 —	19 8	26 —	26 —	..	..	12 —	12 —	..	..	..	..
Northern—																
Rawalpindi	15 —	15 12	20 —	20 —	..	..	9 —	8 12	18 —	19 8	17 12	17 12		
Western—																
Shahpur	19 8	19 8	27 —	27 —	..	..	9 —	8 8	23 —	23 —	21 —	21 —		
Jhang	17 —	17 —	23 —	22 —	..	..	12 —	10 —	25 —	25 —	20 —	20 —		
Multan	14 —	14 12	23 —	23 8	..	..	12 —	12 —	24 —	25 —	20 8	20 —		
Montgomery	16 4	16 4	..	..	..	..	8 5	8 5	..	21 —	..	21 4		
Muzsargarh	16 8	16 —	22 —	22 —	..	..	13 —	13 —	21 8	20 —	18 —	18 —		
Dera Ghazi Khan	15 5	15 —	25 —	24 6	..	..	11 4	11 4	28 12	28 12	23 13	23 12		
N.-W. Frontier Province—																
Hasara	14 2	14 2	20 4	20 8	5 —	5 —	9 12	8 12	19 —	11 14	16 —	16 —				
Peshawar	16 —	16 —	26 —	25 —	6 3	6 8	10 —	10 —	27 —	27 —	18 —	18 —				
Kohat	15 10	15 10	22 —	21 10	5 2	5 2	11 8	12 2	..	..	21 —	21 —		
Bannu	21 9	22 5	31 14	32 8	13 12	13 2	14 1	14 6	35 —	35 —	25 10	25 10				
Dera Ismail Khan	17 8	17 8	21 14	22 7	5 —	5 —	7 12	7 12	34 10	33 —	28 4	26 1				
Sind and Baluchistan—																
Karachi	12 8	12 —	..	..	8 —	9 —	10 —	11 —	18 —	20 —	19 —	21 —		
Hyderabad	13 —	13 —	..	..	8 —	8 —	10 —	11 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	21 —		
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	13 —	13 —	..	..	12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	..	..	15 8	15 8		
Mithankpur	14 8	14 8	..	..	8 —	9 —	11 —	12 —	21 —	21 —	21 —	24 —		
Upper Sind Frontier	12 —	12 4	..	..	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	21 8	20 8	23 —	29 —		
Quetta	12 8 to 13 8	12 14 to 13 14	16 —	16 4	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	20 —	19 —	19 —	18 15				
Bombay—																
Konkan—																
Karwar	8 5	8 5	..	..	10 2	10 2	10 10	11 2	15 3	14 4	13 10	12 10		
Ratnagiri	9 7	9 7	..	..	8 —	8 —	10 11	10 11	..	..	19 14	19 14		
Alibag	7 6	7 6	..	..	9 —	9 —	9 14	9 14	..	..	12 15	12 15		
Bombay	8 7	8 7	..	..	6 6	6 6	8 7	8 7	13 8	13 8	14 9	14 9		
Tanna	10 15	10 15	..	..	9 4	9 4	10 3	10 3	20 6	20 6	21 9	21 9		
Deccan and Karnatak—																
Dharwar	13 6	14 4	..	..	11 8	11 8	12 8	13 8	29 —	29 —	21 5	23 1		
Bolgaum	14 3	12 10	..	..	11 9	11 8	13 2	13 10	33 3	33 —	27 5	21 6		
Satara	10 14	10 11	..	..	7 10	7 10	9 1	9 1	29 11	29 11	29 2	29 2		
Sholapur	14 14	12 2	..	..	9 10	9 10	10 12	10 12	37 8	33 15	28 10	28 13		
Bijapur	13 8	12 10	..	..	9 8	9 8	9 12	10 5	38 5	38 8	41 4	45 —		
Poona	9 3	9 3	..	..	8 2	8 2	9 3	9 3	25 5	25 5	21 2	21 2		
Khandesh and N.-E. Deccan—																
Ahmadnagar	11 10	13 1	..	..	8 14	8 14	9 13	9 13	33 —	33 —	23 6	26 5		
Nasik	13 5	14 —	..	..	8 13	8 12	10 8	12 —	..	..	25 3	28 —		
Dhulia	11 15	11 15	..	..	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	24 8	28 —	23 9	23 9		
Gujarat—																
Surat	11 13	11 13	..	..	8 1	7 14	9 4	9 4	20 13	21 11	20 6	20 6		
Broach	10 8	12 —	..	..	7 —	7 —	9 —	10 —	24 —	22 8	18 —	20 —		
Kaira	16 —	16 —	..	..	9 —	10 —	11 —	..	23 —	23 —	18 —	18 8		
Baroda	12 8	12 8	..	..	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	18 —	17 8		
Ahmadabad	15 8	16 —	..	..	8 8	8 8	10 8	10 8	26 —	27 8	21 —	24 —		
Godhra	12 —	12 —	..	..	9 —	9 —	9 8	9 8	..	..	23 —	23 —		
Dasa	16 —	17 12	..	..	7 6	7 4	8 14	8 12	22 14	26 10	18 12	20 —		
Kathiawar—																
Rajkot	18 —	17 —	..	..	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	33 —	32 8	19 —	18 —		
Central Provinces—																
Western—																
Nimar	13 1	13 1	..	..	5 13	5 13	9 2	9 2	26 5	30 7	..	..		
Asirgarh Cantonment	11 8	11 8	..	..	7 —	7 —	8 8	8 8	24 —	26 —	21 —	21 —		
Hoshangabad	18 13	18 6	..	..	5 9	5 9	9 6	9 6	26 14	26 14	..	..		
Betal	16 3	18 4	..	..	..	..	12 13	12 13	36 —	36 —	..	..		
Chhindwara	16 14	16 14	..	..	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	36 —	36 —	..	..		
Nagpur	13 8	13 12	..	..	8 12	8 12	11 14	11 14	19 9	21 14	..	..		
Wardha	11 6	11 6	..	..	5 —	5 —	8 1	8 1	22 13	22 13	..	..		

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF NOVEMBER 1903—concluded (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHHOLU (<i>Andropogon sorghum</i>)		BAJRA OR JUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>)	
					Best sort		Common					
	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month
Central Provinces—continued												
<i>Central—</i>												
Narsinghpur	12 13	13 11	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 10	9 10	29 9	29 9	...	...
Sangor	14 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	28 —	29 —	...	...
Damoh	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 5	11 5	26 10	25 10	...	...
Jubbulpore	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	24 —	24 —	...	...
Mandla	19 —	18 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	15 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Seoni	18 —	18 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Balaghat	14 4	13 12	...	...	10 —	8 —	20 —	17 8	26 4	...	...	...
Bhandara	12 4	12 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...
Chanda	10 5	10 5	...	...	9 5	9 5	10 8	10 8	27 3	27 3	...	...
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Bilaspur	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 2	9 2	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Raipur	15 12	16 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	14 —	14 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	17 —	17 —	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldana	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	36 —	36 —	18 —	18 —
Basim	11 —	10 3	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 5	9 5	20 —	20 —	...	...
Akola	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 —	9 —	21 8	21 8	18 —	18 —
Ellichpur	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	17 8	17 8	14 —	14 —
Amraoti	12 12	12 12	...	...	6 6	6 6	11 11	11 11	26 —	25 —	18 —	18 —
Wan	11 8	10 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	9 —	33 —	29 —	20 —	18 —
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	8 6	8 6	11 6	11 15	5 15	5 15	11 5	11 6	21 10	21 12	27 1	27 8
Bolarum	8 2	8 —	...	...	5 15	6 —	10 9	10 8	21 11	22 —	...	...
Obadarghat	7 9	7 10	...	...	5 6	5 7	8 10	8 12	21 9	21 14	28 4	27 4
Madras—												
<i>Malabar Coast—</i>												
Malabar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 8	...	...	...	...
S. Canara . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	10 13	...	...	...	...
<i>South, central—</i>												
Coimbatore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	21 13	23 2	19 6	20 14
Nilgiris . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Salem . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	12 6	24 2	23 14	18 13	18 13
<i>Central—</i>												
Bellary . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	29 13	29 10	...	...
Anantapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	41 2	33 13	...	...
Cuddapah . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	26 11	26 11	2 13	32 13
Karaul . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	34 6	35 2	...	...
<i>East Coast, north—</i>												
Ganjam . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 10	13 10	...	...	...	...
Vinayapatnam . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	...	31 10	31 10
Godavari . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	26 8	26 8	...	...
<i>East Coast, central—</i>												
Kistna . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	18 11	18 11	...	...
Nellore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 14	15 14	26 —	26 —	21 11	24 11
<i>East Coast, south—</i>												
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 10	...	...	...	...
Chingleput . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 11	12 6	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	...	23 3	23 3
Tanjore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	13 3	...	...	28 6	23 6
Trichinopoly . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	31 14	33 —	24 11	27 6
<i>Southern—</i>												
Tinnevely . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	20 14	20 14	15 3	...
Madura . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 11	12 11	25 13	25 13	18 2	17 6
Mysore—												
Mysore	10 8	10 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 6	11 6	37 4	37 3	...	...
Bangalore	11 2	11 2	10 9	9 15	8 —	8 10	9 8	9 12	...	...	...	...
Kolar	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Tumkur	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	...	...
Hassan	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Kadur	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	30 —	30 —	...	...
Shimoga	11 9	11 9	12 10	12 10	8 6	8 6	13 10	14 11	...	...	...	...
Chitaldrug	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	36 —	36 —	16 —	16 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	7 —	7 —	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	12 —	11 8	...	...	...	...
Aden	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 9	6 9	7 7	7 7	12 7	12 7	11 8	11 8

state the number of *seer* (of 80 *tolas*) and *chittacks* sold for one *rupee*)

MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Elousine coracana</i>)		KANKONI OR KANKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer aristinum</i>)		MAHE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ANBAR OR THUR, CADJAN PRA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)		SALT		DISTRICT
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	19 8	20 3	11 5	11 5	10 10	10 10	Central Provinces—continued Central— Narsinghpur Sagar Damoh Jubbulpore Mandla Seoni Balghat Bhandara Chanda
...	...	...	...	21 —	23 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	12 8	12 8
...	...	...	...	24 —	23 10	...	...	9 2	10 10	10 10	9 2
...	...	...	...	—	21 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 —	11 —
...	...	...	...	—	23 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —
...	...	...	...	20 —	20 —	...	...	8 —	10 —	10 8	10 8
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	—	—
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	8 1	8 12	9 4	9 4
...	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	...	...	8 14	8 14	8 —	8 —
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10
...	16 —	7 —	11 8	12 —	11 —	11 —	Rashtreeya Bilaspur Raipur Samalpur
...	...	...	...	14 8	15 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 8	11 8
...	
...	17 —	17 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	Berar— Buldana Basim Akola Ellenpore Amravati Wani
...	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	...	...	9 10	9 7	9 —	9 —
...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	18	20	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —
...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —
...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —
27 1	27 3	12 15	12 14	15 4	16 11	9 1	9 1	Nizam's Territories— Secunderabad Bolarum Chadarghat
...	...	...	...	11 15	11 —	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 8
...	...	...	...	12 15	13 2	...	...	7 9	8 3	8 10	9 5
...	Madras— Malabar Coast— Malabar S. Canara
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	12 8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14
25 14	25 14	12 —	12 —	South, central Coimbatore Nilgiris Salem
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10
25 14	25 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14
29 2	29 2	13 3	12 10	Central— Bellary Anantapur Chittoor Karur
33 14	31 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	13 13
34 —	34 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —
25 —	25 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 5
31 6	31 6	14 11	14 11	East Coast, north— Ganjam Visakhapatnam Godavari
28 5	26 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 10	15 10
27 3	27 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 6	15 6
22 5	23 5	15 10	15 10	East Coast, central— Kistna Nellore
24 11	25 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 3	16 3
21 5	21 5	15 1	15 10	East Coast, south— Madras Chingleput N. Arcot S. Arcot
21 5	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 10	15 10
27 —	27 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 2	14 2
21 —	21 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 2	15 2
25 14	25 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 14	16 6
27 6	29 10	16 8	16 8	Tanjore
21 3	21 3	16 3	16 3	Tamil Nadu Tinnevely Madurai
27 14	27 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 10	16 10
26 4	26 6	15 —	8 9	5 12	5 12	10 11	10 11	Mysore— Mysore Bangalore Kolar Tamil Hassan Kodur Shimoga Chitaldrug
27 —	30 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 8	11 8
26 —	25 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —
40 —	40 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —
34 —	34 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —
37 —	37 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —
42 —	42 —	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	8 6	7 6	10 8	10 8
40 —	40 —	24 —	24 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —
27 8	29 8	25 8	25 8	6 —	6 —	9 8	9 8	Coorg— Coorg
...	11 3	11 3	9 5	9 5	32 —	32 —	Aden

J. A. ROBERTSON
Off. Director-General of StatisticsE. N. BAKER
Secretary to the Government of India

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.**

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column Total earnings, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	AVERAGE EARNINGS PER MILE PER WEEK.		Mean mileage worked.		Total earnings for week ending		Earnings per mile open for week.		Total earnings from 1st July to		Increase.		Decrease.		Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.		Decrease.		
	During 2nd-half of 1902.	During official year 1902-03.	1902.	1903.	6th December 1902.	5th December 1903.	1902.	1903.	6th December 1902.	5th December 1903.	R	R	R	R	6th December 1902.	5th December 1903.	R	R	R	R	
State and Guaranteed Railways.																					
East Indian	624	671	1,949	1,972	13,76,761	14,87,000	706	754	27,38,751	28,691,000	13,03,483	13,03,483	4,50,33,360	4,65,30,000	15,00,631	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal Central	194	183	139	139	22,081	30,000	163	216	6,24,765	7,90,000	1,55,725	1,55,725	9,34,271	10,00,000	1,61,729	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur (inclg. Raipur-Dhamtari 2' 6")	153	169	1,603	1,865	2,44,591	2,63,000	152	146	53,09,385	57,92,000	4,82,115	4,82,115	89,83,062	98,01,000	8,17,938	...	...	...	...	...
Great Indian Peninsula system	418	534	1,568	1,569	10,63,144	9,60,000	681	612	1,30,96,269	1,43,90,000	12,93,731	12,93,731	2,49,35,474	2,78,42,000	29,03,526	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Midland (inclg. Bhopal-Itanri)	176	217	871	916	2,13,533	1,49,000	245	163	30,60,970	28,19,000	...	...	91,10,153	54,85,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barrack extra. (East Coast State)	276	283	21	21	6,394	6,500	295	310	1,21,843	1,02,000	...	...	1,86,951	1,89,000	2,049	...	...	...	...	...
North Western (inclg. Nowshera-Dargai 2' 6")	247	255	3,158	3,267	8,15,100	10,55,000	228	323	1,74,41,816	2,12,83,000	38,41,184	38,41,184	2,83,49,420	3,44,60,000	61,10,580	...	...	...	...	...
Oodh and Rohilkhand (inclg. m. g.)	268	229	1,115	1,162	2,44,555	2,81,000	201	243	30,51,444	32,41,000	1,09,150	1,09,150	87,64,815	94,00,000	6,35,185	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal (inclg. metre and 2' 6")	435	380	896	899	3,59,609	4,05,000	391	451	8,77,999	9,01,400	5,36,091	5,36,091	1,21,17,971	1,24,47,000	3,29,029	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	566	657	461	461	3,32,883	3,14,000	722	681	55,44,168	57,34,000	1,80,812	1,80,812	1,01,58,139	1,12,16,000	10,57,861	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	248	259	888	900	2,24,679	2,45,000	249	272	43,53,994	51,23,000	2,39,636	2,39,636	80,74,782	85,95,000	5,20,218	...	...	...	...	...
North-East line	148	173	494	495	77,441	88,000	157	173	16,77,733	16,49,000	41,267	41,267	29,42,158	29,08,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardwar-Dehra	144	152	32	32	5,374	5,500	163	172	1,08,328	97,000	...	...	1,78,729	1,77,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana-Malwa (inclg. Godhra-Rathap-Nagda 5' 6")	236	268	1,784	1,784	4,99,599	3,91,000	480	220	38,45,247	79,84,000	...	...	1,63,08,004	1,43,79,000	19,38,004	...	...	...	...	...
Philippur-Deesa	31	35	17	17	657	500	39	20	11,309	10,600	...	...	21,424	19,800	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Indian	184	191	1,124	1,124	1,63,858	2,19,000	146	195	44,27,539	50,63,000	6,35,470	6,35,470	71,87,536	82,76,000	10,88,444	...	...	...	...	...
Tamilvelly-Quilon (British Section)	82	82	19	50	1,460	3,800	77	76	3,47,009	1,00,000	65,291	65,291	(2) 4,1433	1,25,000	83,967	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore District Board	100	103	71	71	5,445	5,600	77	79	1,24,536	1,65,000	30,464	30,464	21,78,76	2,73,000	55,124	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Mahratta (inclg. G.I.M. From sec.)	104	115	1,165	1,165	1,77,703	1,23,000	116	114	27,10,722	27,62,000	45,278	45,278	49,04,269	49,96,000	91,731	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	107	107	296	296	33,381	45,600	113	120	7,28,540	6,38,000	...	...	11,62,136	10,58,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal and N.W. (inclg. Tirhoot sec.)	130	158	1,261	1,330	1,78,703	2,25,000	142	169	35,73,881	43,13,000	7,39,119	7,39,119	67,23,711	79,21,000	11,97,269	...	...	...	...	...
Larkana-Bareilly	114	127	200	200	19,701	21,200	99	106	4,88,703	4,62,000	...	...	9,34,276	8,99,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ameer-Bengal	71	68	589	643	34,315	53,700	59	84	8,99,497	10,89,000	1,89,503	1,89,503	13,76,588	16,21,000	2,44,412	...	...	...	...	...
Burhan	176	202	1,178	1,237	1,97,592	2,28,000	168	171	45,70,825	51,61,000	5,03,175	5,03,175	76,47,349	85,15,000	8,67,660	...	...	...	...	...
Brachmaputra-Saltwater	94	79	124	124	42,900	5,500	81	93	1,32,138	1,32,000	...	...	1,49,574	1,79,000	2,91,426	...	...	...	...	...
Kocher-Jagadabad (British section)	70	78	124	124	7,312	10,400	58	84	1,87,696	2,31,000	43,394	43,394	3,52,575	3,83,000	37,425	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur	311	337	17	17	1,869	3,400	106	200	1,39,651	96,100	...	...	2,32,217	1,91,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	66	57	230	30	1,374	1,400	46	47	43,600	44,000	...	...	62,206	65,600	3,364	...	...	...	...	...

GAIL other Railways.									
Delhi-Umhal-Katla	244	231	168	162	48,433	33,700	290	208	8,43,541
Talwar	296	298	22	22	5,904	6,100	253	277	1,29,075
South Bihar	114	132	79	79	8,453	7,400	107	99	2,00,348
South Punjab (Delhi-Samudra)	80	85	425	425	48,343	31,300	114	74	6,06,577
Lahore-Bahawal	132	140	107	107	16,721	31,300	156	124	3,64,334
Lahore-Delhi-Jahal	101	80	79	79	8,568	5,100	108	65	1,76,784
The Nizam's Guaranteed State	244	261	334	334	95,460	60,000	286	207	16,78,708
Tripoli Valley	78	108	155	155	15,086	20,300	103	131	2,44,381
Patna-Jamshedi	61	71	33	33	2,114	2,300	66	70	43,660
Patna-Jamshedi	60	88	34	34	2,390	1,500	70	44	42,856
Bihar-Gorakhpur	29	35	148	148	4,876	8,600	33	58	87,003
Bhopal-Ujjain	71	92	114	114	9,532	8,700	81	75	1,73,540
Kolar-Goldfields	409	404	10	10	3,190	3,100	319	310	1,03,198
Railkhand and Kumera (Co.'s sec.)	114	143	66	66	6,970	6,400	104	97	2,32,037
Sagauli-Raxaul	45	45	18	18	778	500	43	28	12,120
Nagbali (Bengal)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Myensingh-Jamalpur-Jagannathgaraj	81	74	53	53	4,542	5,900	86	111	99,959
Bogori-Dumra	177	143	36	36	7,310	7,900	203	219	1,47,050
Bogori-Dumra Extension	70	64	78	78	8,321	10,400	107	89	1,26,070
Dhule-Shirdi	211	208	78	78	15,656	16,900	201	217	3,72,053
Norcan-Cochin	70	76	65	65	5,305	6,700	82	103	1,90,000
Almedabad-Dhule	51	58	34	34	3,108	2,800	57	45	60,335
The Gadwar's Railway	57	63	122	122	5,817	6,000	48	49	1,49,597
Kolhapur	70	83	29	29	2,082	2,500	72	86	45,420
Vernatpur-Mysore From sec. (incl. M. Nanjangud)	74	72	67	67	4,453	6,000	66	99	1,12,792
Bihar-Shimoga	30	31	30	30	1,244	900	30	24	24,448
Hyderabad-Goldavari Valley	88	108	302	302	31,223	30,500	80	101	7,06,109
Bharatpur-Godoli-Jagad-Porbandar	65	82	334	334	25,661	25,500	77	70	4,70,034
Jodhpur-Rajkot	49	60	46	46	2,159	2,700	47	59	49,935
Jamnagar	42	45	54	54	1,520	1,700	28	31	51,347
Udhampur	28	33	21	21	704	700	30	35	12,572
Jodhpur-Bikaner	40	50	700	700	32,076	37,200	47	52	6,89,417
Udhampur-Chitaur	54	58	67	67	2,025	2,000	39	43	81,334
Darjeeling-Himalayas	324	306	51	51	12,872	16,000	252	314	3,63,621
Katla-Silka	70	69	34	34	1,746	4,000	51	67	5,417,000
Coast Bihar	41	52	79	79	5,901	5,900	49	67	53,131
The Gadwar's Debon	16	21	37	37	702	500	19	14	13,591
Rajpura	53	58	94	94	4,740	4,300	50	51	1,11,121
Morni	66	101	22	22	1,023	3,100	46	141	34,998
Bard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	97	106	4,337	4,528	4,50,063	4,34,300	105	96	89,69,790
GRAND TOTAL	233	296	25,473	26,413	66,02,906	70,61,300	263	267	12,86,01,985

(a) From 1st June to 6th December 1902.

(b) From 15th May to 5th December 1903.

(c) From 2nd June to 6th December 1902.

(d) From 9th November to 5th December 1903.

A. R. JACOBSON,
Offg. Under Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.
PLAGUE.

Calcutta, the 17th December, 1903.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 12th December 1903 is published for general information.—

Presidency or Province.	Division	Districts and States and Towns of over 50 000 inhabitants	Traversed by what railways	Plague seizures	Plague deaths
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Northern	Bombay City	B, H & C I & G I, P	64	59
		Dholera Port			
		Ahmedabad City	H, B & C I	4	1
		Ahmedabad District	B, B & C I & H, G, J P	35	22
		Broach Port	B, B & C. I.	9	9
		Broach District	" "	49	32
		Panch Mahals District	" "	111	51
		Mahikantha State	" "	17†	9†
		Kaira District	" "	266	151
		Palanpur State	" "	15†	10†
		Rewakantha State	" "	57	40
		Bulsar Port.	" "		
		Surat Town and Port	" "	1	1
		Surat District	" "	50	39
		Bandra Port	" "		
		Utan	" "		
		Vesava Port	" "		
		Kelva	" "		
		Trombay "	" "		
		Tarapur "	B, B & C. I.		
		Manori "	" "		
		Mahim "	B, B. & C I.		
		Dhanu "	" "		
	Bhiwadi	" "			
	Agashi "	B, B. & C. I			
	Shirgaon,	" "			
	Bassein "	" "			
	Kalyan "	G. I. P.	4	2	
	Thana "	" "	2	3	
	Umbergaon Port	" "			
	Kon	" "			
	Thana District	G. I. P. & B, B. & C. I.	26	21	
	Central	Ahmednagar District	Dhond and Manmad (G. I. P.)	755	532
		Khandesh "	B, B. & C I. & G. I. P.	501	351
		Nasik "	G. I. P & N. G.	252	172
		Poona City	S. M & G I. P.	179	162
		Poona District	" "	250	195
		Satara	S. M.	613	398
		Sholapur Town	G. I. P	20	32
		Sholapur District	S. M. & Barsl.	621	509
		Southern	Alibag Port		
Panvel "				71	12
Rahoi "					
Roha "					
Revdanda "					
Kolaba District			G. I. P.		
Ratnagiri Port					
Vizedrug "					
Harnai					
Rajapur "				4	2
Vengurla					
Jaitapur "				3	1
Dabhal "					
Joigad "					
Deogad "					
Ratnagiri District					
Belgaum "			S. M.	963	703
Hubli Town			"	74	73
Dharwar District			"	1,119	821
Sind		Karwar Port			
		Akola Port			
		Kumta Port			
		Kanara District	S. M.		
		Savantvadi State			
	Bijapur District	S. M. & G. I. P.	1,389	1,046	
	Karachi Town and Port	N. W.	8	7	
	Karachi District				
	Hyderabad Town	N. W. & J. B.	22	17	
	Hyderabad District	"			
	Thar and Parkar District	J. B.			
	Larkhana	N. W.	10	10	
	Sukkar District	"			
	Khairpur State	"			
	Political charges.	Akalkot State		140	123
		Aundh "		43	24
Tuna Port					
Mandvi "			16	16	
Mundra "			3	2	

* Imported

† Figures for 2 weeks

‡ Figures for week ending 5th December 1903.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.		
Bombay Presidency and Sind	Political charges.	Cutch State		11	7		
		Savanur "		61	38		
		Bhor "		...	...
		Porbandar Port	B. G. J. P.	...	...
		Bhavnagar Town and Port	B. G. J. P.	58	47		
		Mongrol Port		...	...
		Jodia "		...	...
		Jafrabad "		...	...
		Vawania "		...	...
		Kathiawar State	H., B. & C. I., Morvi & B. G. J. P.	319	223		
		Kolhapur Town	S. M.	41	36		
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country		1,523	1,165		
		Sachin State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Dharanpur State		...	...
		Srivardhan Port		...	...
		Murud "		...	...
		Harimandla "		...	...
		Nandgaon "		...	...
		Janjira "		...	...
		Janjira State		...	...
		Velan Port		...	...
		Kodinar "	B., B. & C. I.	20	8		
		Billimora "	" "	...	...
		Baroda City	" "	...	...
		Baroda State	" "	354	229		
		Jath "		...	...
		Bijapur "		26	20		
		Surat "		...	...
		Aden		...	...
		Total				10,115	7,401
		Madras Presidency.	...	Salem Town.	Madras
				Salem District		11(b)	9 (b)
				Bellary Cantonment	S. M.
				Bellary Town		96	100
				Bellary District	S. M. & Madras	202(g)	137(g)
				Coimbatore Town	Madras	90	63
				Coimbatore District	Madras, S. I. & Nilgiri	60(d)	45(d)
Nilgiris "	Madras			(e) 33	(e) 25		
North Arcot "	S. I. & Madras			27(e)	22(e)		
South Arcot District	S. I. & Madras			...	...
Cuddalore Port				...	...
Tinnevely District	S. I.			...	...
Malabar "	Madras			1(f)	1(f)		
Cuddapah "	S. I. & Madras			...	...
Mangalore Port				6	4		
Ermala "				...	...
South Canara District				1(f)	1(f)		
Madras City	Madras & S. I.			...	...
Chingleput District	S. I. & Madras			3 (f)	2		
Kurnool "	S. M. & Madras			0	2		
Godaveri "	Morvi & Madras			...	...
Tanjore "	S. I.			1 (f)	1 (f)		
Anantapur "	Madras & S. M.			54(c)	51(c)		
Madura "				...	...
Total				591	463		
Bengal.	Burdwan	Calcutta	E. I., E. B. S. & B. N.	(h) 14	13		
		Howrah District	" B. N. & H. A.	...	...
		Champanan District		...	...
		Chapra Town	B. & N. W.	...	...
	Patna	Saran District		...	...
		Gaya Town	E. I.	19	19		
		Gaya District		48	46		
		Muzaffarpur District	B. & N. W.	...	...
	Bhagalpur	Darbhanga Town		21	18		
		Darbhanga District	E. I.	16	10		
		Shahabad "	"	207	182		
		Patna City	"	1	1		
	Chota Nagpur.	Patna District	"	490	469		
		Monghyr District	"	(A) 125	98		
		Bhagalpur Town	"	3	2		
	Total				944	858	

(b) Including 1 imported seizure and 1 imported death.
 (c) " 8 " seizures " 8 " deaths.
 (d) " 17 " " " 12 " "

(e) Including 3 imported seizures and 3 imported deaths.
 (f) Imported.
 (g) Including 5 imported seizures and 5 imported deaths.
 (h) Including 1 imported seizure.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
				91	92
			Total	1	2
Burma	...	Rangoon			
	Allahabad	Allahabad City Allahabad District Cawnpore City Cawnpore District Fatehpur Banda Jhansi City Jhansi District Hamirpur	E. I. E. I., O. & R., B. & C. I. & G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) E. I., " " " " G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) G. I. P. " "	... ... 555 13 36 14 ...	... ... 545 56 22 15 ...
	Benares	Benares Cantonment Benares City Benares District Ballia Jaunpur City Jaunpur District Ghazipur Mirzapur City Mirzapur District	B. & N. W. & O. & R. " B. & N. W. & E. I. B. & N. W. O. & R. " E. I. & B. & N. W. E. I. "	... 9 4 199 ... 86 21	... 6 4 199 ... 86 16
	Fyzabad	Bahraich District Gonda Partabgarh Sultanpur Ajodhia Fyzabad City Fyzabad District Bara Banki Town Bara Banki District	B. & N. W. O. & R. " O. & R. " B. & N. W. & O. & R. " "	... 41 39 78 ... 215	... 30 39 67 ... 218
	Gorakhpur	Azamgarh City Azamgarh District Gorakhpur City Gorakhpur District Basti	B. & N. W. & O. & R. B. & N. W. " " "	... 222 23 107 ...	... 216 19 75 ...
	Meerut	Meerut City Meerut Cantonment Meerut District Muzaffarnagar City Muzaffarnagar District Aligarh Saharanpur Hardwar Union Roorkee Town Bulandshahr District	N. W. " O. & R. & E. I. " " E. I. O. & R. & N. W. O. & R. " "	5 ... 21 ... 90 ... 57	6 ... 12 ... 77 ... 57
	Lucknow	Unao District Lucknow City Lucknow District Hardoi Rae Bareilly Sitapur Kheri	O. & R. O. & R., B. & N. W. & R. K. " O. & R. " R. K. "	2 49 57 7 1 265 ...	2 40 57 9 4 213 1
	Agra	Etawah City Etawah District Fatehgarh Farrukhabad Town Farrukhabad District Mainpuri Agra City Agra District	E. I. B., B. & C. I. " " " B., B. & C. I., G. I. P. & E. I. " "	... 68 ... 1 16 ... ... ...	... 68 ... 1 15
	Rohilkhand	Bareilly City Bareilly District Shahjahanpur Shahjahanpur City Bijnor District	R. & K. R. & K. " " "	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...
	Kumaun	Naini Tal	R. & K.	...	...
			Total	2,351	2,176
Punjab	Jullundur	Jullundur District Hoshiarpur Ferozepur Kangra	N. W. " N. W. & B. & C. I. "	95 136 69 ...	103 91 60 ...
	Lahore	Amritsar City Amritsar District Gurdaspur Lahore	N. W. " " "	... 28 168 1	... 25 128 2

• Imported.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Punjab	Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi District	N. W.	3	2
		Gurjat "	"	31	19
		Gujranwala "	"	119	107
		Sialkot "	"	262	196
		Shahpur "	"	40	29
	Multan	Jhelum "	"	15	12
		Jhang "	"	3	2
		Multan "	"	...	...
		Montgomery "	"	...	...
		Mianwali "	"	...	...
	Delhi	Gurgaon "	B., B. & C. I.	45	45
		Delhi "	E. I., O. & R., B., B. & C. I., N. W. & S. P.	...	...
		Hissar "	B., B. & C. I.	114	104
		Karnal "	E. I.	72	43
		Simla District	"	...	...
		Ludhiana "	N. W.	424	311
		Umballa "	N. W. & E. I.	240	193
		Rohatak "	S. P.	...	...
		Patiala City	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.)	...	...
		Patiala State	N. W., E. I., B., B. & C. I. & J. B.	55	44
Central Provinces (including Berar).	Nerbudda	Kaerthala State	N. W.	49	32
		Kalsia "	E. I.	...	...
			Total	1,989	1,541
	Nagpur	Nimar District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	(f) 17	(f) 13
		Hoshangabad "	G. I. P.	(h) 225	(h) 205
		Narsingpur Town	"	29	30
		Narsingpur District	"	(e) 429	(e) 352
		Chhindwara "	"	...	...
		Khandwa Town	B. B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	10	7
		Betul District	"	...	...
		Nagpur City	B. N. & G. I. P.	690	608
		Nagpur District	"	(a) 142	(a) 238
		Wardha Town	"	37	30
	Jubbulpur	Wardha District	G. I. P.	(b) 9	(b) 7
		Chanda "	"	7	10
		Bhandara "	B. N.	(g) 43	(g) 43
		Baleghat "	"	7	6
		Jubbulpore Town	E. I. & G. I. P.	(c) 2	(c) 2
		Jubbulpore District	E. I. & G. I. P.	(d) 159	115
		Damoh "	"	...	...
		Saugor Cantonment	"	...	...
		Saugor Town	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	4	3
		Saugor District	"	...	...
Assam	Chhattisgarh.	Seoni "	"	...	...
		Mandia "	"	...	...
		Bilaspur "	B. N.	(c) 1	(c) 1
		Raipur "	B. N.	...	...
		Sambalpur "	"	...	...
		Akola "	G. I. P.	(j) 68	(j) 51
		Buldana "	"	7	2
		Wun "	"	...	(c) 1
		Basim "	"	(i) 24	(i) 24
		Amraoti "	G. I. P.	101	106
	Assam Valley	Ellichpur "	"	(i) 68	(i) 58
		Yeotmal "	"	...	...
			Total	2,274	1,966
			Total	...	...
			Total	...	...
			Total	...	...
			Total	...	...
			Total	...	...
			Total	...	...
			Total	...	...
Coorg	Mysore State.	Dibrugarh Town (Lakhimpur District)	D. S.	...	...
			Total	...	...
			Total	...	...
			Total	...	...
			Total	...	...
			Total	...	...
			Total	...	...
			Total	...	...
			Total	...	...
			Total	...	...
	Mysore State.	Bangalore City	S. M. & Madras	127	104
		Bangalore Civil and Military Station	"	213	165
		Bangalore District	"	111	77
		Mysore City	S. M.	74	65
		Mysore District	"	119	91
		Kolar "	Madras & S. M.	69	55
		Kolar Gold Fields	"	60	35
		Tumkur District	S. M.	21	12
		Shimoga "	"	14	13
		Chitaldrug "	"	76	42
		Kadur "	"	33	24
		Hassan "	"	24	15
			Total	941	698

(a) Including 6 imported seizures and 5 imported deaths.

(b) " 3 " " " 1 " death.

(c) Imported.

(d) Including 10 imported seizures.

(e) " 4 " " and 3 imported deaths.

(f) Including 3 imported seizures and 3 imported deaths.

(g) " 5 " " 2 " "

(h) " 8 " " 7 " "

(i) " 3 " " 2 " "

(j) " 2 " " 2 " "

(k) " 4 " " 4 " "

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Hyderabad State.	...	Aurangabad District	N. G. S.	347	263
		Bir	G. I. P. & Barsi	406	290
		Hyderabad	N. G. S.	1	(c) 1
		Indur . . . . .	...	...	...
		Usmanabad	G. I. P. & Barsi	222 (a)	157 (a)
		Lingsagur	S. M.	426	407
		Parbhani	G. I. P.	19	19
		Raichur . . . . .	...	11	7
		Gulburga	G. I. P. & N. G. S.	90	74
		Nander	N. G. S. . . . .	...	...
Total				1,522	1,222
Central India.	...	Indore City	B., B. & C. I.	7	5
		Indore State . . . . .	...	288	216
		Ujjain City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	14	7
		Gwalior State . . . . .	...	75 (b)	71 (b)
		Dhar State . . . . .	...	20	25
		Bhopal City	G. I. P.	269	269
		Bhopal State . . . . .	...	239	239
		Mhow Cantonment	B., B. & C. I. (Rajputana Malwa)	1	1
		Nimach . . . . .	...	2 (b)	1 (b)
		Indore Residency . . . . .	...	1	...
		Rutlam City	B., B. & C. I. . . . .	...	...
		Rutlam State	"	8 (b)	6 (b)
		Dewas Town . . . . .	...	14	17
		Dewas State . . . . .	...	52	38
		Sehore	G. I. P.	17	19
		Sailana . . . . .	...	2	3
		Bagli . . . . .	...	19	14
		Jhabua	B., B. & C. I.	1 (b)	1 (b)
		Jaora	"	42	14
		Jaora Town	"	83	74
Agar Military Station	"	1 (b)	3 (b)		
Total				1,155	1,023
Rajputana	...	Ajmer District	B., B. & C. I. . . . .	...	...
		Mewar State . . . . .	...	110	103
		Chitor (Udaipur State) . . . . .	...	...	...
		Tonk State	B., B. & C. I.	6	5
		Marwar . . . . .	" . . . . .	...	...
		Jaipur . . . . .	" . . . . .	...	...
		Kishengarh Town . . . . .	" . . . . .	...	...
		Bikanir State . . . . .	...	...	...
		Jhalawar . . . . .	...	50	50
Total				165	158
Kashmir	...	Hamirpur-Sidhan (Akhnur Tahsil) . . . . .	...	...	...
		Jammu City . . . . .	...	...	...
		Jammu Province	N. W.	21	20
		Jammu District . . . . .	...	...	...
Total				21	20
N.-W. F. Province.	...	Abbottabad Town . . . . .	...	...	...
		Hazara District . . . . .	...	...	...
	
Total				...	...
Baluchistan.	...	Sonmiani	N. W. . . . .	...	...
		Hirok . . . . .	...	...	...
		Sibi . . . . .	...	...	...
Total				...	...
GRAND TOTAL				22,070	17,527

(a) Figures from 1st to 7th December 1903.

(b) Figures for week ending 5th December 1903.

(c) Imported.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.



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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 24th December 1903.

No. 3819.—His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to declare that the Consul for Guatemala shall as such, whether permanently or temporarily in office, have the privilege of private entrée to Government House at Calcutta.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 22nd December 1903.

No. 754.—Mr. M. Finucane, C.S.I., is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 14th October 1903.

No. 759.—The services of Mr. L. Robertson, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, with effect from the date of his return from leave.

The 23rd December 1903.

No. 762.—The services of Mr. A. Williams, of the Indian Civil Service, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with effect from the 3rd January 1904.

No. 764.—Mr. W. S. Marris, of the Indian Civil Service, Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, is appointed, *sub. pro tem.*, to be Deputy Secretary in that Department, with effect from the 3rd January 1904.

The 24th December 1903.

No. 766.—The services of Mr. C. G. Todhunter, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

MUNICIPALITIES.

The 22nd December 1903.

No. 224.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Provident Funds Act, 1897 (IX of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of the said Act to the Provident Fund established by the Municipal Committee of Rangoon under section 38A, sub-section (1), clause (a), of the Burma Municipal Act, 1898 (Burma Act III of 1898, as amended by Burma Act II of 1903).

MEDICAL.

The 23rd December 1903.

No. 1418.—With effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties, Colonel B. O'Brien, M.D., I.M.S. (Bengal), is appointed to officiate as Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, United Provinces, during the absence on leave of Colonel C. H. Joubert, M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S. (Bengal), or until further orders.

JUDICIAL.

The 23rd December 1903.

No. 2177.—Mr. Satyendra Prasanna Sinha, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to be Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 24th December 1903.

The 24th December 1903.

No. 2182.—The services of Mr. R. Greeven, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Legislative Department, with effect from the 1st January 1904.

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

• FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 23rd December 1903.

No. 1483-F-244-3.—Mr. H. A. Houghton, Officiating Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, Central Provinces, is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 22 days, combined with furlough for 4 months and 8 days, with effect from the 11th December 1903.

The following appointment is made during Mr. Hoghton's absence, or until further orders :—

Mr. C. P. Fisher, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, Punjab, to officiate as Conservator, 3rd grade, with effect from the 17th December 1903, the date on which he took over charge of the Southern Circle, Central Provinces.

J. WILSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 21st December 1903.

No. 1079-G.—Captain L. A. Forbes, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 15th December 1903, and is also granted special leave for three months, under Articles 233 and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave.

The 22nd December 1903.

No. 1087-G.—Major P. J. Lumsden, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, on being relieved of the duties of officiating Agency Surgeon of the 1st class and Administrative Medical Officer in Baluchistan, is posted as Agency Surgeon in Kota and Jhalawar.

No. 1088-G.—Captain W. E. Scott-Moncrieff, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an officiating Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted as Agency Surgeon in Haraoti and Touk.

The 23rd December 1903.

No. 5448-I. B.—Captain E. M. Hughes, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers, is appointed to be Inspecting Officer, Rajputana and Rampur Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *viz* Major F. H. B. Commeline, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

No. 5452-I. B.—Captain B. P. Ellwood, 31st Lancers, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Inspecting Officer, Central India Imperial Service Cavalry with effect from the date of assuming charge and during the absence on leave of Captain A. H. O. Spence, or until further orders.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS.

Calcutta, the 23rd December 1903.

No. 7885-S. R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 22 and 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), in modification of the tariff values fixed by the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as amended by the Indian Tariff Act (1894) Amendment Act, 1896 (III of 1896), and as further altered from time to time by Notifications of the Governor General in Council, the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix, with effect from the 1st of January 1904, for the articles specified in column 2 of the schedule hereto annexed, the tariff values stated in column 4 of the said schedule.

Provided that nothing in this Notification shall affect any additional duty imposed under the powers conferred by sections 8A and 8B of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as amended by the Indian Tariff Act Amendment Act, 1899 (XIV of 1899), the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1902 (VIII of 1902), and the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1903 (XII of 1903).

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF.)

GENERAL DUTIES.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Animals, living.		<i>R a.</i>	"
1	HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and all other living animals of all kinds	...	...	Free.
	Articles of Food and Drink.			
2	COFFEE	cwt	27 0	Five per cent.
3	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, except fresh fruits and vegetables not separately enumerated, which are free—			
	Almonds without shell	"	57 0	"
	" in the shell	"	17 0	"
	" (kágazi)	"	45 0	"
	Cashew or cajoo kernels	"	15 0	"
	Cocoanuts, Straits	thousand	65 0	"
	" others	"	30 0	"
	" kernel (khopra)	cwt	12 0	"
	Currants, in cases	"	13 0	"
	" in cans	"	26 0	"
	" other	"	14 0	"
	Dates, dry, in bags	"	6 4	"
	" wet	"	4 0	"
	" " in pots, boxes, and tins	"	8 0	"
	Figs, Persian, dried	"	13 0	"
	Garlic	"	4 0	"
	Hops . . . . .	...	...	Free.
	Pistachio nuts	cwt	40 0	Five per cent.
	Prunes, Bussora (álu-Bokhara)	"	23 0	"
	Raisins, black	"	8 0	"
	" kishmish	"	13 0	"
	" Munakka	"	9 0	"
	" other sorts . . . . .	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	Walnuts	cwt	8 0	"
	All other sorts of fruits and vegetables . . . . .	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
4	GRAIN AND PULSE, including broken grain and pulse, but not including flour . . . . .	...	...	Free.
5	MINERAL AND AERATED WATERS, and all unfermented and non-alcoholic beverages . . . . .	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.
6	PROVISIONS, OILMAN'S STORES AND GROCERIES—			
	Bacon . . . . .	...	"	"
	Beef and Pork . . . . .	...	"	"
	Biche de mer . . . . .	...	"	"
	Butter	lb	1 4	"
	Cheese . . . . .	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	China preserves in syrup	box of six jars	4 8	"
	" " dry, candied	lb	0 4½	"
	Cocum	cwt	4 0	"
	Fish-maws . . . . .	...	...	Free.
	Flour . . . . .	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.
	Ghi	cwt	48 0	"
	Groceries not otherwise described . . . . .	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	Margarine	lb	1 4	"
	Pork hams . . . . .	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	Sago	cwt	6 8	"
	Shark-fins . . . . .	...	...	Free.
	Singally and sozille . . . . .	...	...	"
	Tapioca	cwt	9 0	Five per cent.
	Vinegar, European, in wood . . . . .	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	Two and one half per cent.
	" Persian	Imperial gallon	1 8	"
	" Indian	"	0 6	"
	All other sorts of provisions, oilman's stores and groceries . . . . .	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.
7	SPICES—			
	Betelnuts—Goa	cwt	11 0	"
	" —in the husk . . . . .	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	" —all other sorts . . . . .	...	"	"
	Chillies, dry	cwt	13 0	"
	Cloves	"	40 0	"
	" stems and heads	"	8 0	"

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
Articles of Food and Drink—<i>contd.</i>				
			<i>R a.</i>	
7	SPICES—<i>contd.</i>			
	Cloves in seeds, narlavang	cwt	11 0	Five per cent.
	Ginger, dry	"	16 0	"
	Mace	lb	1 12	"
	Nutmegs	"	0 7	"
	" in shell	"	0 5	"
	Pepper, black	cwt	35 0	"
	" white	"	65 0	"
	All other sorts of spices . . . . .	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
8	SUGAR, China, candy	cwt	15 0	"
	" loaf	"	14 0	"
	" crystallised, beet	"	9 12	"
	" " and soft (other than beet) refined in the United Kingdom	"	9 12	"
	" " " " from China	"	10 0	"
	" " " " " Egypt	"	9 12	"
	" " " " " white from Java	"	9 8	"
	" " " " " from Mauritius	"	9 4	"
	" all other sorts, including saccharine produce of all kinds and confectionery . . . . .	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
9	TEA, black	lb	0 8	"
	" green	"	0 10	"
Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials.				
10	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS—			
	Acid, sulphuric	"	0 1½	"
	Alkali, Indian (sajji-khar)	cwt	2 4	"
	Alum	"	4 10	"
	Arsenic	"	23 0	"
	" (China mansil)	"	19 0	"
	Bicarbonate of soda	"	6 4	"
	Coppersas, green	"	<i>ad valorem</i>	Two and one half per cent.
	Explosives, namely, blasting gelatine, dynamite, roburite, tonite, and all other descriptions, including detonators and blasting fuse . . . . .	...	"	Five per cent.
	Sal ammoniac	cwt	30 0	"
	Sulphate of copper	"	16 8	"
	Sulphur (brimstone), flour	"	7 0	"
	" ("), roll	"	5 8	"
	" ("), rough	"	5 0	"
	All other sorts of chemical products and preparations, including saltpetre and borax . . . . .	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
11	DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND NARCOTICS—			
	Aloes, black	cwt	22 0	"
	" Socotra	"	16 0	"
	Aloe-wood	lb	6 0	"
	Asafoetida (hing)	cwt	75 0	"
	" coarse (hingra)	"	19 0	"
	Atary, Persian	"	15 0	"
	Banslochan (bamboo camphor)	lb	0 4	"
	Bismstone (amalsara)	cwt	25 0	"
	Calumba root	"	5 0	"
	Camphor, refined, cake	lb	1 9	"
	" partially refined, cake, in blocks of about 13lb	"	1 3	"
	" crude, in powder	"	1 1	"
	Cassia lignea	cwt	28 0	"
	China root (chobchini), rough	"	8 0	"
	" ("), scraped	"	16 0	"
	Cubebs	"	20 0	"
	Galangal, China	"	7 0	"
	Pellitory (akalkara)	"	35 0	"
	Peppermint crystals . . . . .	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	Quinine and other alkaloids of cinchona . . . . .	...	"	Free.
	Salep	cwt	100 0	Five per cent.
	Senna leaves	"	5 0	"
	Storax, liquid (rose melloes or salaras)	"	36 0	"
	Tobacco, unmanufactured . . . . .	...	"	Free.
	" manufactured . . . . .	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.
	All other sorts of drugs, medicines, and narcotics, except opium (for which see Schedule III) . . . . .	...	"	"
12	DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS—			
	Alizarine dye, dry, 40 per cent	lb	1 4½	"
	" " " 50 "	"	1 8½	"

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—<i>concl'd.</i>		R s.	
12	DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS—<i>concl'd.</i>			
	Alizarine dye, dry, 60 per cent	lb	1 12	Five per cent.
	" " " 70 "	"	2 0½	"
	" " " 80 "	"	2 4½	"
	" " " 100 "	"	2 13	"
	" " moist, 10 "	"	0 4½	"
	" " " 16 "	"	0 7	"
	" " " 20 "	"	0 8	"
	Aniline " " indigo blue	"	0 6½	"
	" " dry	"	1 0	"
	" " salts . . . . .	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	Avar bark	cwt	4 0	"
	Buzgand (gulgista)	"	40 0	"
	Cochineal	lb	1 3	"
	Gallnuts (myrabolams) . . . . .	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	" " Persian	cwt	36 0	"
	Madder or manjit	"	8 8	"
	Orchilla weed	"	5 4	"
	Sappan wood and root . . . . .	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	Turmeric . . . . .	...	"	"
	All other sorts of dyeing and tanning materials . . . . .	...	"	"
	Metals and Manufactures of Metals.			
13	HARDWARE AND CUTLERY , including ironmongery and plated-ware, and also including machines, tools, and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour. [<i>Exceptions, which are free:</i> (i) Water-lifts, sugar-mills, oil-presses, and parts thereof, and any other machines and parts of machines ordinarily used in processes of husbandry, or for the preparation for use or for sale of the products of husbandry, which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the <i>Gazette of India</i> , exempt; (ii) the following agricultural implements, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power, namely, winnowers, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, elevators, seed-crushers, chaff-cutters, root-cutters, horse and bullock gears, ploughs, cultivators, scari-fiers, harrows, rod-crushers, seed-drills, hay-tedders, and rakes; (iii) the following articles used in the manufacture of cotton, namely, bobbins (warping), forks for looms, healds, heald cords, heald knitting needles, laces, lags and needles for dobbies, pickers (buffalo and others), picking bands, picking levers, picking sticks (over and under), reed pliers, reeds, shuttles (for power looms), springs for looms, strappings, and web forks; (iv) box backs and swells and rough unshaped bobbin ends, when imported by or on behalf of a manufacturer or mill-owner, and certified by him to be intended exclusively for use in his mill.)	...	"	"
14	MACHINERY , namely, prime-movers and component parts thereof, including boilers and component parts thereof; also including locomotive and portable engines, steam-rollers, fire-engines and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts " (and component parts thereof), meaning machines or sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power not being manual or animal labour, or which before being brought into use require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts; and including belting of all materials for driving machinery Provided that the term does not include tools and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour, and provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of machinery as are indispensable for the working of the machinery and are, owing to their shape or to other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose. <i>Note.</i> —Machinery and component parts thereof made of substances other than metal are included in this entry.	...	...	Free.
15	METALS , unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals— Brass, orsidue and leaves, European " " " China . . . . .	... ... ...	<i>ad valorem</i> " "	Five per cent. " "

SCHEDULE VI.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Metals and Manufactures of Metals—<i>concl'd.</i>		R a.	
15	METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—<i>concl'd.</i>			
	Lead, all sorts (except sheets for tea-chests which are free)	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.
	Quicksilver	lb	1 12	"
	Shot, bird	cwt	15 0	"
	Silver bullion or coin, except current coin of the Government of India, which is free	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	Steel, anchors and cables	...	"	One per cent.
	Steel, angle, channel and spring	...	"	"
	" bar and blooms	...	"	"
	" basic, all sorts, including galvanised or tinned sheets	...	"	"
	" beams, joists, pillars, girders, bridge-work and other descriptions of steel imported exclusively for building purposes	...	"	"
	" cast and blistered of any kind not specified in this number	...	"	"
	" hoop	ton	145 0	"
	" (if galvanised)	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	" nails	...	"	"
	" nuts and bolts and nail-rods	...	"	"
	" old	ton	140 0	"
	" pipes and tubes, including fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, and the like	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	" plates and sheets	ton	120 0	"
	" " planished	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	" " (if galvanised)	ton	180 0	"
	" " planished (if tinned or lead-coated)	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	" rails, chairs, sleepers, and fish-plates other than those described in No. 59, also spikes (commonly known as dog spikes), switches, crossings, lever-boxes, clips, and tie-bars	...	"	"
	" rivets and washers, all sorts	...	"	"
	" T-bars	ton	110 0	"
	" (if galvanised)	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	" (if tinned)	...	"	"
	" wire, excluding wire-netting	...	"	"
	" wire-rope	...	"	"
	" all other sorts, including wire-netting	...	"	Five per cent.
	Tin, block	cwt	100 0	"
	" foil, and other sorts	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	Zinc or spelter, nails	...	"	"
	" plates and other shapes, soft	cwt	19 0	"
	" " hard	"	16 0	"
	" all other sorts	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	All other sorts of metals	...	"	"
	Oils.			
16	PETROLEUM, including also naphtha and the liquids commonly known by the names of rock-oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosene, paraffin oil, mineral oil, petroleum, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, benzine, and any inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat or any other bituminous substance, or from any products of petroleum	Imperial gallon	...	One anna.
	" which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs Collector to be intended for use exclusively for the batching of jute or other fibre or for lubricating purposes	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.
	" which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs Collector to be intended for use exclusively as fuel	...	"	"
	All other sorts of oil, animal or vegetable (including otto of all kinds), and mineral, including paraffin wax	...	"	"
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured.			
17	APPAREL, including drapery, haberdashery, and millinery, and military and other uniforms and accoutrements; but excluding cotton-hosiery (for which see No. 30) and boots and shoes (for which see No. 45) and excluding also uniforms, and accoutrements appertaining thereto, imported by a public servant for his personal use, which are free	...	"	"

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—<i>contd.</i>				
			<i>R s.</i>	
18	ART, WORKS OF, except (1) statuary and pictures intended to be put up for the public benefit in a public place, and (2) memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used, or to be used, in their construction, whether worked or not, which are free	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.
19	BAMBOOS, common, grass, hay, rushes, straw, and leaves	...	...	Free.
20	BOOKS, printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts and plans, proofs, music, and manuscripts	...	...	"
21	BRISTLES AND FIBRE, for brushes and brooms	...	...	"
22	BRUSHES AND BROOMS, all sorts	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.
23	BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS, namely, asphalt, bricks, and tiles, cement of all kinds, fire-clay, earthenware piping, lime, and other kinds, not otherwise described	...	"	"
24	CABINET-WARE AND FURNITURE	...	"	"
25	CARRIAGES AND CARTS, including motor cars, bicycles, tricycles, jinrikshas, bath chairs, perambulators, trucks, wheelbarrows, and all other sorts of conveyances, and component parts thereof, but excluding motor cars, designed to carry goods and containing a prime-mover, which are free	...	"	"
26	CHINESE AND JAPANESE-WARE, including lacquered-ware, but excluding earthenware, china, and porcelain (for which see No. 32)	...	"	"
27	CLOCKS, WATCHES, and other time-keepers, and parts thereof	...	"	"
28	COAL, COKE, AND PATENT FUEL	...	...	Free.
29	CORDAGE, Rope and Twine made of any vegetable fibre	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.
30	COTTON, AND ARTICLES MADE OF COTTON—			
	Cotton, raw	...	...	Free.
	" twist and yarn	...	...	"
	" sewing thread	...	...	"
	" piece-goods, hosiery, and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise described	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	Three and one-half per cent.
31	EARTH, COMMON CLAY, AND SAND	...	...	Free.
32	EARTHENWARE (except earthenware piping, for which see No. 23), china, china clay, porcelain, and imitation or false coral	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.
33	FANS OF ALL KINDS, except common palm-leaf fans, which are free	...	"	"
34	FIREWORKS, all sorts, including fulminating-powder	...	"	"
35	FLAX, AND ARTICLES MADE OF FLAX, including linen-thread	...	"	"
36	FURNITURE, TACKLE, AND APPAREL, not otherwise described, for steam, sailing, rowing and other vessels	...	"	"
37	GUMS, GUM-RESINS, and articles made of gum or gum-resin—			
	Copal	cwt	70 0	"
	Cutch and gambier	"	23 0	"
	Gamboge	lb	1 12	"
	Gum Ammoniac	cwt	10 0	"
	" Arabic	"	14 0	"
	" Bdellium	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	" Benjamin, ras	cwt	25 0	"
	" " cowrie	"	70 0	"
	" Bysabol (coarse myrrh)	"	20 0	"
	" Olibanum or frankincense	...	...	Free.
	" Persian (false)	cwt	10 0	Five per cent.
	Myrrh	"	38 0	"
	Rosin	"	5 8	"
	All other sorts of gums, gum-resins, and articles made of gum or gum-resin, including caoutchouc and gutta-percha	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—<i>contd.</i>		Rs a.	
38	HEMP, including Manila hemp, and articles made therefrom	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.
39	HIDES AND SKINS (except raw or salted hides and skins, which are free) including parchment and vellum, gold-beaters' skins, and all other descriptions of hides or skins	...	"	"
40	HORN	...	...	Free.
	" articles made of, not otherwise described	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.
41	INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS, AND APPLIANCES, and parts thereof— Computing, Dental, Distilling, Diving, Drawing, Educational, Electric, Electric lighting, Galvanic, Measuring, Musical, Optical, Philosophical, Phonographic, Photographic (including materials for Photography), Scientific, Surgical, Surveying, Telegraphic, Telephonic, Typewriters, and all other sorts, except Telegraphic instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof, when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, and any instruments, apparatus, and appliances when imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling, which are free	...	"	"
42	IVORY AND IVORY-WARE— Unmanufactured— Elephants' grinders	cwt	350 0	"
	" tusks (other than hollows, centres, and points) each exceeding 20lb in weight, and hollows, centres, and points each weighing 10lb and over	"	750 0	"
	Elephants' tusks (other than hollows, centres, and points) not less than 10lb and not exceeding 20lb each, and hollows, centres, and points each weighing less than 10lb	"	650 0	"
	Elephants' tusks, each less than 10lb (other than hollows, centres, and points)	"	500 0	"
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each not less than 4lb	"	200 0	"
	" " " 3lb and under 4lb	"	185 0	"
	" " " less than 3lb	"	135 0	"
	All other sorts, manufactured and unmanufactured	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
43	JEWELLERY AND JEWELS, including plate and other manufactures of gold and silver— Silver-ware, plain	toln	1 0	"
	" embossed or chased } other than European	"	1 4	"
	All other sorts, except precious stones and pearls, unset, which are free	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
44	JUTE, raw	...	...	Free.
	" articles made of, except second-hand or used gunny bags, which are free	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.
45	LEATHER, and articles made of leather, including boots and shoes, harness and saddlery, except saddlery of a military pattern imported by an officer of His Majesty's regular forces and forming part of the equipment with which he is required to supply himself under Army Regulations, which is free	...	"	"
46	MANURES of all kinds, including animal bones	...	...	Free.
47	OILCAKE, also bran, fodder, and cattle-food of all kinds	...	...	"
48	OIL-CLOTH AND FLOOR-CLOTH, including lincrusta, linoleum, and tarpaulins	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.
49	PAINTS, COLOURS, PAINTERS' MATERIALS, and compositions for application to leather, wood, and metals— Lead, red, dry	cwt	13 0	"
	" white, dry	"	17 0	"
	Ochre, other than European, all colours	"	1 8	"
	Paints, composition	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	" patent driers	...	"	"
	Turpentine	Imperial gallon	3 0	"
	Verdigris	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	Vermilion, Canton	box of 90 bundles	115 0	"
	Zinc, white, dry	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	All other sorts, including glue and putty	...	"	"

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*contd.*GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—<i>contd.</i>				
			R a.	
50	PAPER, PASTEBOARD, MILLBOARD, AND CARDBOARD of all kinds, including ruled or printed forms and account and manuscript books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs, and calendars, Christmas, Easter, and other cards, including cards in booklet form, including also waste paper and old newspapers for packing	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.
	" articles made of paper and papier-mâché	...	"	"
51	PERFUMERY—			
	Gowla, husked and unhusked	cwt	40 0	"
	Kapurkachri (zedoary)	"	12 8	"
	Patch leaves (pachouli)	"	28 0	"
	Rose-flowers, dried	"	13 0	"
	Rose-water	Imperial gallon	2 0	"
	All other sorts, except perfumed spirit (for which see Schedule III)	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
52	PITCH, TAR, AND DAMMER—			
	Bitumen	...	"	"
	Dammer	cwt	5 0	"
	Pitch, American and European	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	" coal	cwt	4 0	"
	Tar, American and European	"	6 8	"
	" coal	"	4 0	"
	" mineral	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
53	PLANTS AND BULBS, living, also dried for herbaria	...	...	Free.
54	PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS, unset (including the stones generically known as Cambay stones, such as agates, cornelians, and onyx)	...	...	"
55	PULP of wood, straw, rags, paper and other materials	...	...	"
56	PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHING MATERIAL, namely, presses, type, ink, brass rules, composing sticks, chases, imposing tables, and lithographic stones, but not including paper	...	...	"
57	RAGS	...	...	"
58	RACKS for the withering of tea leaf	...	...	"
59	RAILWAY MATERIAL for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely, cylinders, girders, and other material for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearing and fish-plates, fish-bolts, chairs, spikes, crossings, sleeper fastenings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake gear, couplings and springs, signals, turn-tables, weigh-bridges, engines, tenders, carriages, waggons, traversers, trolleys, trucks, and component parts thereof; also the following articles when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, namely, cranes, water cranes, water tanks, and standards, wire and other materials for fencing: Provided that for the purpose of this exemption "railway" means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes a railway constructed in a Native State, under the suzerainty of His Majesty, and also such tramways as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the <i>Gazette of India</i> , specifically include therein	...	...	"
60	SEEDS—			
	Castor	cwt	4 0	Five per cent.
	Cumin	"	13 0	"
	" black	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	Linseed	cwt	5 8	"
	Methi	"	4 8	"
	Mustard, rape, or sarson	"	6 8	"
	Poppy	"	6 0	"
	Quince, bihidána	"	60 0	"
	Til or jinjili	"	6 0	"
	All other sorts	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
61	SHELLS AND COWRIES—			
	Chanks—large shells, for cameos	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	" white, live	...	"	"
	" dead	...	"	"

SCHEDULE IV.—(IMPORT TARIFF)—*concl'd.*GENERAL DUTIES—*concl'd.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—<i>concl'd.</i>		<i>R s.</i>	
61	SHELLS AND COWRIES—<i>concl'd.</i>			
	Cowries . . . . .	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.
	Cowries, bazar, common	cwt	3 8	"
	" yellow, superior quality	"	5 0	"
	" Maldiva	"	5 8	"
	" sankhla	"	60 0	"
	Mother-of-pearl, nacre . . . . .	...	...	Free.
	Nakhla	cwt	65 0	Five per cent.
	Tortoise-shell	lb	7 8	"
	" nakh	"	4 8	"
	All other sorts, including articles made of shell, not otherwise described . . . . .	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
62	SHIPS AND OTHER VESSELS for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, steam-launches, boats, and barges, imported entire or in sections . . . . .	...	...	Free.
63	SILK AND ARTICLES MADE OF SILK—			
	Bokhara	lb	9 0	Five per cent.
	Floss	"	9 0	"
	Piece-goods . . . . .	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
	Sewing thread, China	lb	12 0	"
	Raw silk—Cháharam, Cochin-China, and yellow Shanghai	"	5 4	"
	Mathow	"	2 8	"
	Other kinds of China	"	6 8	"
	Waste and Kachra	"	1 4	"
	Panjam	"	1 12	"
	Persian	"	5 0	"
	Siam	"	1 10	"
	All other sorts, including cocoons . . . . .	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	"
64	SOAP . . . . .	...	"	"
65	SPECIMENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF NATURAL SCIENCE , including also antique coins and medals . . . . .	...	...	Free.
66	STATIONERY , excluding paper (for which see No. 50) . . . . .	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.
67	STONE AND MARBLE , and articles made of stone and marble . . . . .	...	"	"
68	TALLOW AND GREASE , including stearine . . . . .	...	"	"
69	TEA CHESTS of metal or wood, whether imported entire or in sections, provided that the Customs-Collector is satisfied that they are imported for the purpose of the packing of tea for transport in bulk . . . . .	...	...	Free.
70	TEXTILE FABRICS not otherwise described . . . . .	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.
71	TOILET REQUISITES not otherwise described . . . . .	...	"	"
72	TOYS , including toy-books, and requisites for all games . . . . .	...	"	"
73	UMBRELLAS , parasols, and sunshades of all kinds . . . . .	...	"	"
74	WALKING STICKS and sticks for umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades, of all kinds, mounted and unmounted, driving, riding, and other whips, fishing rods and lines . . . . .	...	"	"
75	WOOD AND TIMBER (except fire-wood, which is free), and articles made of wood not otherwise described . . . . .	...	"	"
76	WOOL , raw . . . . .	...	...	Free.
	" articles made of, including felt . . . . .	...	<i>ad valorem</i>	Five per cent.
77	ALL OTHER ARTICLES , manufactured or unmanufactured, not described in this Schedule . . . . .	...	"	"

The 24th December 1903.

No. 7899-S.-R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 8 A, 8 B, and 8 C of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as amended by Acts XIV of 1899, VIII of

1902, and XII of 1903, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following amendments in the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department No. 7251-S. R., dated the 2nd December 1903, regarding certificates of production of sugar imported from countries which are parties to the Brussels Sugar Convention of 1902, namely:—

In rule 2, clause (c), and in Form A, before the word "production" the words "or prior to" shall be inserted.

E. N. BAKER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 25th December 1903.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 1222.—Colonel G. F. Francis, Indian Army, Assistant Adjutant General, Lahore District, to officiate as Deputy Adjutant General, Bengal Command, *vice* Brigadier General A. R. Martin, C.B., officiating in command of the Peshawar District.—Dated 5th December 1903.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1223.—Surgeon-General W. L. Gubbins, M.V.O., Army Medical Staff, to be Principal Medical Officer, Bombay Command, with effect from the 12th December 1903, *vice* Surgeon-General W. S. M. Price, Army Medical Staff, retired.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 1224.—Lieutenant-Colonel K. S. Dunsterville, R.A., Deputy Inspector-General of Ordnance, to be an officiating Inspector-General of Ordnance,

Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. M. Turner, R.A., Ordnance Officer, 1st class, to be an officiating Deputy Inspector-General of Ordnance;—

with effect from the 1st December 1903, *vice* Colonel J. L. Fixott, R.A., Inspector-General of Ordnance, on leave.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1225.—In G. G. O. No. 700 of 1902 for "Codanda Iyannah" read "Codandra Iyannah."

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bombay Command.

No. 1226.—The services of 3rd class Assistant Surgeon Frederick Charles Henry Dady are dispensed with on account of physical unfitness for further military service.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 1227.—The services of No. 827, 3rd class Hospital Assistant Gobind Sahai are dispensed with from the 29th March 1900, on account of physical disability.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 1228.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"*London Gazette*" dated 1st December 1903, page 7939.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
1st December 1903.

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned officers are granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army:—

Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. B. Watkis, Indian Army, an Assistant Adjutant-General in India. Dated 4th July, 1903.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Fenton, Indian Army, an Assistant Adjutant-General in India.
Dated 5th July, 1903.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Major F. J. S. Lowry, late Indian Army, to be Major. Dated 2nd December, 1903.

ORGANISATION.

ARMY RESERVES.

No. 1229.—Second Lieutenant L. D. Horne, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, resigns his commission.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 1230.—Sub-Conductor John Robert Elam, Ordnance Department, was on temporary half pay from the 26th February 1903 to the 14th June 1903, inclusive.

PROMOTIONS.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1231.—In G. G. O. No. 648 of 1903, under 4th Bombay Rifles, *for* "Color-Havildar Nana Jat" *read* "Color-Havildar Nand Jat".

No. 1232.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments :—

10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse).

Risaldar Sher Baz Khan to be Risaldar Major, Ressaidar and Woordie-Major Sardar Khan to be Risaldar, Jemadar Uttam Singh to be Ressaidar and Woordie-Major, and Kot-Dafadar Gul Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Sultan Muhammad Khan, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 16th November 1903.

13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers.

Jemadar Karm Singh to be Ressaidar and Woordie-Major, *vice* Ram Sahac resigned, with effect from the 26th October 1903.

14th Murray's Jat Lancers.

Ressaidar and Woordie-Major Suraj Mal to be Risaldar, Jemadar Surat Ram to be Ressaidar, and Dafadar Sadda Ram to be Jemadar, *vice* Dhara Singh, deceased ; with effect from the 8th October 1903.

Ressaidar Phul Singh 1st, to be Risaldar, Jemadar Bhagwant Singh to be Ressaidar, and Kot-Dafadar Mansa Ram to be Jemadar, *vice* Malak Ram, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st November 1903.

Ressaidar Ramji Lal to be Woordie-Major, *vice* Suraj Mal, promoted ; with effect from the 8th October 1903.

16th Cavalry.

Ressaidar and Woordie-Major Chanda Singh, *Bahadur*, to be Risaldar, and Jemadar Bal Chand to be Ressaidar and Woordie-Major, *vice* Bishn Singh, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 1st November 1903.

41st Dogras.

Havildar Arjun to be Jemadar, to fill an existing vacancy ; with effect from the 27th May 1903.

43rd Erinpura Regiment.

Jemadar Sawale to be Subadar and Havildar Durja Singh to be Jemadar *vice* Subadar Pita transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 12th July 1903.

Havildar Jora to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Bhajju, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st July 1903.

44th Merwara Infantry.

Jemadar Dhira to be Subadar and Havildar Shera to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Panna, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st August 1903.

56th Infantry (Frontier Force).

Jemadar Suhel Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Sharam Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 20th October 1903.

71st Coorg Rifles.

Jemadar Codandra Iyannah to be Subadar, and No. 68, Havildar Mookati Muttanna to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Raghava Naik, transferred to the 86th Carnatic Infantry, with effect from the 1st June 1903.

124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.

Color Havildar Saidan Gul to be Jemadar, *vice* Sikandar Shah, resigned; with effect from the 5th October 1903.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES.**ESTABLISHMENTS.**

No. 1233.—Mr. T. M. Shaw, Accountant, 1st grade, attached to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services, is granted the honorary rank of Assistant Examiner of Accounts.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.**FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.**

No. 70.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Commander G. J. Baugh, Royal Indian Marine, (M.C.) for two months.

Lieutenant W. B. Huddleston, Royal Indian Marine, (M.C.) for four months.

E. G. BARROW, *Major Genl.*,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**RAILWAYS.****NOTIFICATIONS.**

Calcutta, the 21st December 1903.

No. 475.—The following promotions and reversions are ordered in the Superior Accounts Branch :—

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Mr. C. S. B. Sinclair .	Examiner, class IV, 3rd grade.	Examiner, class IV, 2nd grade.	Permanent	1903-14th July.
Mr. J. Patch . . .	Deputy Examiner, class I	Examiner, class IV, 3rd grade.	Ditto	Ditto.

Names.	From	To	Name of promotion.	With effect from
Mr. T. Ryan .	Deputy Examiner, class I, temporary.	Deputy Examiner, class I.	Permanent	1903. 14th July.
Mr. E. A. Dennys .	Examiner, class II .	Examiner, class I .	Ditto	17th September.
Mr. F. G. Heaven .	Examiner, class II, temporary.	Examiner, class II	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. C. E. Ross .	Examiner, class III, temporary.	Examiner, class III	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. C. C. Swetenham	Examiner, class IV, and grade.	Examiner, class IV, 1st grade.	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. R. Srinivasa Iyer.	Examiner, class IV, 3rd grade.	Examiner, class IV, 2nd grade.	Ditto	Ditto.
Pandit Harprasad Dar	Examiner, class IV, 3rd grade, temporary.	Examiner, class IV, 3rd grade.	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. F. J. Pruce .	Deputy Examiner, class I, temporary.	Deputy Examiner, class I.	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. W. B. Gray .	Examiner, class I, temporary.	Examiner, class I .	Ditto	7th October.
Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. R. Browne, R.E.	Examiner, class III .	Examiner, class II	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. G. C. Wolfe .	Examiner, class III, temporary.	Examiner, class III .	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. A. L. Wright .	Examiner, class IV, 2nd grade, and Examiner, class III, officiating.	Examiner, class IV, 1st grade, and Examiner, class III, officiating.	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. W. A. T. Carnduff	Examiner, class IV, 3rd grade.	Examiner, class IV, 2nd grade.	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. C. E. Hubbard .	Examiner, class IV, 3rd grade, temporary.	Examiner, class IV, 3rd grade.	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. T. P. Farrell .	Deputy Examiner, class I, temporary.	Deputy Examiner, class I.	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. W. Ogden .	Examiner, class II .	Examiner, class I .	Temporary	Ditto.
Mr. H. H. D. Butterfield.	Officiating Deputy Examiner, class II.	Deputy Examiner, class I.	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. A. H. Wollaston .	Examiner, class IV, and grade.	Examiner, class IV, 1st grade.	Permanent	22nd October.
Mr. J. E. Lacey .	Examiner, class IV, 3rd grade.	Examiner, class IV, 2nd grade.	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. W. C. Davis .	Examiner, class IV, 3rd grade, temporary.	Examiner, class IV, 3rd grade.	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. M. K. Mitra .	Deputy Examiner, class I, temporary.	Deputy Examiner, class I.	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. W. Ogden .	Examiner, class II, temporary.	Examiner, class III .	...	Ditto.
Mr. R. C. F. Volkers .	Examiner, class II, temporary.	Examiner, class IV, 1st grade.	...	Ditto.
Mr. A. L. Wright .	Examiner, class III, officiating.	Deputy Examiner, class I.	...	Ditto.
Mr. R. M. Slane .	Examiner, class IV, 3rd grade, temporary.	Officiating Deputy Examiner, class II.	...	Ditto.
Mr. H. H. D. Butterfield.	Deputy Examiner, class I, temporary.	Examiner, class III (supernumerary).	Permanent	24th October.
Mr. G. H. leMaistre .	Examiner, class IV, 1st grade (supernumerary).	Deputy Examiner, class I.	Temporary	19th November.
Mr. H. H. D. Butterfield.	Officiating Deputy Examiner, class II.	Examiner, class IV, 3rd grade.	Ditto	21st November.
Mr. R. M. Slane .	Deputy Examiner, class I.	Examiner, class IV, 1st grade.	Permanent	30th November.
Mr. C. Muirhead .	Examiner, class IV, 2nd grade.	Examiner, class IV, 2nd grade.	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. P. T. R. Kellner .	Examiner, class IV, 3rd grade.	Examiner, class IV, 3rd grade.	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. S. C. Tomkins .	Examiner, class IV, 3rd grade, temporary.	Deputy Examiner, class I.	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. H. Davies .	Deputy Examiner, class I, temporary.	Examiner, class III .	Temporary	Ditto.
Mr. F. C. W. Dover .	Examiner, class IV, 1st grade.	Examiner, class IV, 3rd grade.	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. T. W. T. Wheeler	Deputy Examiner, class I			

The 22nd December 1903.

No. 478.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 438, dated 25th November 1902, Mr. E. A. S. Bell, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, is confirmed in the appointment of Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

No. 479.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 104 Railways, dated 12th March 1903, Rai Sahib Milki Ram continued to officiate as a Store-keeper on the North Western Railway up to the 4th December 1903 inclusive.

The 23rd December 1903.

No. 483.—Rai Sahib Gopal Chandra Chattopadhyay, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is permitted to retire from the service of Government under Article 441 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 31st October 1903.

No. 484.—Major C. S. Rose, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, is, on return from leave, appointed to officiate as Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow, until further orders.

A. BRERETON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
IRRIGATION, ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 21st December 1903.

No. 473.—Mr. R. G. Kennedy, officiating Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, is appointed Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, Public Works Department, with effect from the 28th November 1903, but will continue to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, until further orders.

No. 474.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversion to and in the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers attached to the Irrigation, Roads and Buildings Branch, with effect from the dates specified.

Names.	From	To	Name of promotion.	With effect from
Baker, H. V. S.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, sub. <i>pro-tem</i> .	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Permanent	1903. 3rd September.
Frost, H. F. B.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, <i>temporary rank</i> .	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Ditto	Ditto.
Scobie, M. J.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, <i>temporary rank</i> .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Ditto	28th September.
Abbott, Lieutenant-Colonel, H. E. S., D.S.O., R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ivens, J. H. A.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Smithe, E. du Cane	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, and Chief Engineer, 3rd class, <i>temporary rank</i> .	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, and Chief Engineer, 3rd class, <i>temporary rank</i> .	Ditto	17th October.
Newton, W. G.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Temporary	Ditto.
Boyce, H. G.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, <i>temporary rank</i> .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Permanent	Ditto.
McLeod, N. F.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Ditto.	Temporary	Ditto.
Watts, G. K.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, <i>temporary rank</i> .	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Permanent	9th November.
Hatten, J. J.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Ditto.	Temporary	Ditto.
Atkinson, R. P.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, <i>temporary rank</i> .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Permanent	Ditto.
Nicolls, J. R. C.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Ditto	Temporary	Ditto.
Granville, H. C.	Officiating Superintending Engineer.	Ditto	Ditto	21st November.
Kennedy, R. G.	Chief Engineer, 1st class, <i>temporary rank</i> .	Chief Engineer, 1st class.	Permanent	28th November.

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Field, G. M. R.	Chief Engineer, 2nd class, <i>temporary rank</i> , supernumerary.	Chief Engineer, 1st class, supernumerary.	Temporary	1903. 28th November.
Jacob, L. M.	Chief Engineer, 2nd class, <i>temporary rank</i> .	Chief Engineer, 1st class.	Ditto	Ditto.
Smithe, E. du Cane	Chief Engineer 3rd class, <i>temporary rank</i> .	Chief Engineer, 2nd class.	Ditto	Ditto.
St. Clair, Hon'ble L. M.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Permanent	Ditto.
White, G. G.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, <i>temporary rank</i> .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Ditto	Ditto.
Frost, H. F. B.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Temporary	Ditto.
Leventhorpe, J. B.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, and Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, <i>temporary rank</i> .	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, and Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, <i>temporary rank</i> .	Permanent	Ditto.
Sweet, W. McM.	Officiating Superintending Engineer.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Temporary	Ditto.
Coode, M. P.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Ditto	1st December.
Algie, W.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, <i>temporary rank</i> .	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Reversion	Ditto.
Marsh, H.	Chief Engineer, 1st class, <i>temporary rank</i> .	Chief Engineer, 1st class.	Permanent	3rd December.
Field, G. M. R.	Chief Engineer, 3rd class, supernumerary, and Chief Engineer, 1st class, <i>temporary rank</i> , supernumerary.	Chief Engineer, 2nd class, supernumerary, and Chief Engineer, 1st class, <i>temporary rank</i> , supernumerary.	Ditto	Ditto.
Jacob, L. M.	Chief Engineer, 3rd class, and Chief Engineer, 1st class, <i>temporary rank</i> .	Chief Engineer, 2nd class, and Chief Engineer, 1st class, <i>temporary rank</i> .	Ditto	Ditto.
Smithe, E. du Cane	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, and Chief Engineer, 2nd class, <i>temporary rank</i> .	Chief Engineer, 3rd class, and Chief Engineer, 2nd class, <i>temporary rank</i> .	Ditto	Ditto.
Mr. W. Ogden	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, <i>temporary rank</i> .	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Ditto	Ditto.
Macdonald, W.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade and Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, <i>temporary rank</i> .	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, and Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, <i>temporary rank</i> .	Ditto	

The 22nd December 1903.

No. 477.—Mr. R. D. M. Lang, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh on leave, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the afternoon of 8th December 1903, under the provisions of Article 457 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 480.—Mr. R. J. Balley, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Burma, has been permitted to retire from the service with effect from the afternoon of the 6th December 1903, under the provisions of Article 649 of the Civil Service Regulations.

The 23rd December 1903.

No. 482.—Mr. Narain Das, a qualified student of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Rucki, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, with effect from the 3rd October 1903, and is posted to Rajputana and Central India.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 22nd December 1903.

No. 476.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following additions shall be made to the rules under the said Act, published with the Notification of

the Government of India in the Public Works Department (Telegraphs, No. 245, dated the 25th of June 1897, as subsequently amended, namely:—

To Rule 179 in Section III, the following shall be added—

(k) Germany *via* Surz.

(l) Muscat and offices on the Mekran Coast (inclusive of Jask).

The 23rd December 1903.

No. 481.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 1, sub-section (3), of the Indian Electricity Act, 1903 (III of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the said Act shall come into force on and with effect from the 1st January 1904.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 33 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1903 (III of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules applicable to the whole of British India, to regulate the generation, supply, and use of energy, and generally to carry out the purposes and objects of the said Act:—

PRELIMINARY.

Definitions.

1. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

- (a) the expression “ampere” has the meaning assigned to it in the Order in Council, No. 211 of 1894, made under the Weights and Measures Act, 1889 (52 & 53 Vict., c. 21);
- (b) the expression “consumer’s wires” means any electric conductors on a consumer’s premises which are connected with the service lines of the licensee at the consumer’s terminals;
- (c) the expression “current” means an electric current;
- (d) the expression “cut-out” means any appliance for interrupting the transmission of energy through any conductor when the current rises above the amount which the conductor is intended to transmit, and includes a safety fuse or other automatic disconnector;
- (e) the expression “feeder” means a portion of any main used to convey energy from the source of supply to the point or points where it is distributed for use;
- (f) the expression “generator” means the dynamo or dynamos or other electrical apparatus used for the generation of energy;
- (g) the expression “motor” means any electric motor used for the conversion of energy;
- (h) the expression “pressure” means the difference of electric potential between any two conductors through which a supply of energy is given, or between any part of either conductor and the earth; and the expressions “low-pressure,” “high-pressure,” and “extra high-pressure” are used in relation to electric supply-lines, conductors, circuits and apparatus according to the conditions of the supply delivered through the same or particular portions thereof; that is to say,—
 - (i) where the conditions of the supply are such that the pressure in any trolley line or other conductor, used in direct electrical and mechanical connection with any tramcar, may at any time or under any condition of the supply exceed 600 volts, but cannot exceed 3,000 volts, the supply shall be deemed to be a “high-pressure supply”;
 - (ii) where the conditions of the supply are such that the pressure in any main, used for purposes other than electric traction, may at any time exceed 600 volts, if continuous, or 300 volts, if alternating, but cannot exceed 3,000 volts whether continuous or alternating, the supply shall be deemed to be a “high-pressure supply”;
 - (iii) where the conditions of the supply are such that the pressure may, on any system, exceed 3,000 volts, the supply shall be deemed to be an “extra high-pressure supply”;

- (i) the expression "ohm" has the meaning assigned to it in the Order in Council referred to in clause (a);
 - (j) the expression "the Act" means the Indian Electricity Act, 1903 (III of 1903);
 - (k) the expressions "transformer," "transformed" and "transforming" are used in relation to any appliance by means of which energy of higher potential is converted to energy of lower potential, or *vice versa*; and
 - (l) the expression "volt" has the meaning assigned to it in the Order in Council referred to in clause (a).
2. Where these rules require any metallic body to be "efficiently connected with earth" such body shall be connected with the general mass of earth in such manner as will ensure at all times an immediate and safe discharge of energy.

RULES AS TO THE SUPPLY OF ENERGY TO THE PUBLIC OR FOR ELECTRIC TRACTION UNDER PART II OF THE ACT.

AS TO LICENSES.

3. (1) Every application for a license shall be made in writing and shall be signed by
 Application for license. or on behalf of, the applicant and addressed to
 the Secretary to the Local Government in the
 Public Works Department.
- (2) Every such application shall be headed by a short title descriptive of the proposed undertaking (corresponding with that at the head of the advertisement hereinafter referred to in rule 7), and shall be accompanied by—
- (a) six copies of the draft license as proposed by the applicant, with the annexure or annexures (if any) referred to therein;
 - (b) a copy of the map of the district or town published on a scale of not less than six inches to a mile, or, if there is no such published map, then a copy of the best map procurable, showing the boundaries of the proposed area of supply, and the streets and other places in, over, or along which it is proposed to place any electric supply-lines or other works;
 - (c) a statement describing any lands which the applicant proposes to acquire for the purpose of the license under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894;
 - (d) a list of any local authorities in whose districts the area of supply is situate;
 - (e) a list of any canals and navigable rivers which the applicant seeks power to cross;
 - (f) a statement of the capital proposed to be expended and employed in connection with the undertaking, and the mode in which such capital is to be provided;
 - (g) if the applicant is a company registered under any of the enactments relating to companies for the time being in force in the United Kingdom, or in any of the Colonies or Dependencies thereof, or in British India, or incorporated by an Act of Parliament or of the Governor General in Council, or by Royal Charter or Letters Patent, a copy of the memorandum and articles of association;
 - (h) a fee of Rs. 50 payable to the Secretary to the Local Government in the Public Works Department, to cover ordinary expenses: Provided that if, in consequence of enquiries or otherwise, additional expense is incurred, the amount shall be charged to the applicant and paid by him in addition to the said fee.
4. The applicant shall also deposit at his own office or at that of his agents, and at the
 Copies of map and draft license for public office of every local authority within the pro-
 inspection. posed area of supply,—
- (a) a copy of the map referred to in rule 3, sub-rule (2), clause (b), for public inspection, and
 - (b) a sufficient number of copies of the draft license to be furnished to all persons applying for them at a price not exceeding one rupee per copy.
5. (1) The draft license shall be in print, printed on one side only of the paper, and
 Form of draft license. each annexure shall begin a new page.
- (2) The name and address of the applicant for the license and of his agent (if any) shall be printed on the outside of the draft.

6. The draft license shall contain the following particulars, namely:—

Contents of draft license. (a) the address and description of the applicant ;

(b) a description of the proposed area of supply ;

(c) a statement of the purposes for which the proposed supply is to be given ;

(d) a general description of the proposed works and system of supply ;

(e) a list of streets not repairable by the Local Government or by a local authority, and of railways, tramways and bridges, which the applicant seeks power to open, break up or interfere with ;

(f) a list of the canals and navigable rivers which the applicant seeks power to cross ;

(g) the proposed conditions of supply, including maximum prices, nature, and amount of supply (if limited), and the like ;

(h) the proposed terms and conditions of purchase by any local authority concerned, and the periods after which the right to purchase is to enure ; and

(i) any proposed modifications of the schedule to the Act to be made, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, under section 4, sub-section (1), clause (f), thereof.

7. (1) The applicant shall, within a week's time from the submission to the Local Government of the application under rule 3,

Advertisement of application and contents thereof.

publish notice of his application by public advertisement, accompanied by the following particulars, namely:—

(a) the address and description of applicant ;

(b) a description of the proposed area of supply ;

(c) a statement of the purposes for which a supply is to be given ;

(d) a general description of the nature of the proposed works ;

(e) the names of any streets and other places in, over, or along which it is proposed to place any electric supply, lines or other works for the purposes of general supply ;

(f) a list of any canals and navigable rivers which the applicant seeks power to cross ; and

(g) the office of the applicant, or his agent (if any), and of every local authority within the proposed area of supply, at which copies of the map referred to in rule 3, sub-rule (2), clause (b), are deposited for public inspection and copies of the draft license, and of the license hereinafter referred to in rule 10, may, be obtained at a price not exceeding one rupee per copy.

(2) The advertisement shall be headed by a short title descriptive of the undertaking, and it shall state that every local authority, company, or person desirous of making any representation to the Local Government, or of bringing before it any objection respecting the application, may do so, by letter addressed to the Secretary to the Local Government in the Public Works Department, within two months of the date of issue of the newspaper containing the first advertisement.

(3) The advertisement shall be inserted in at least three successive issues of the same newspaper published or circulated in the proposed area of supply, or in such other newspaper as the Local Government may direct ; and once at least in the local official Gazette ; and the Local Government shall be advised as to the dates of such publication.

8. Where any person locally interested objects to the grant of a license applied for

Local enquiries.

under these rules, the Local Government shall, if either the applicant or the objector so desires,

hold a local enquiry, of which due notice shall be given :

Provided that the Local Government may refuse to hold such an enquiry, if, in its opinion, the objection is of a trifling or vexatious nature.

9. Where a local authority, company, or person desires to have any clause inserted

Amendment of draft license.

or other amendment made in the draft license, a statement of the same shall be delivered to

the applicant, and also to the Local Government, within the time limited for objecting.

10. When a license has been granted under section 3 of the Act and delivered to the

Copies of license for public inspection.

applicant, he shall forthwith deposit printed copies for public inspection in all the offices

referred to in rule 4, and shall furnish copies to all persons applying for the same at a price not exceeding one rupee per copy, and shall further publish the same in such manner as the Local Government may direct.

11. Where a licensee desires the written consent of the Local Government under

Application for written consent of Local Government to breaking up street, etc., to be made in writing.

section 12, sub-section (4), of the Act to enable him to open or break up any street not repairable by a local authority, or any railway or tramway, application for such consent shall be made

in writing, and shall describe accurately the street, railway, or tramway which the applicant seeks power to open or break up, and the extent to which he proposes to open or break up the same.

AS TO THE PROTECTION OF PERSONS AND PROPERTY.

Inspection and testing.

12. (1) Where a license has been granted under section 3 of the Act, any Electric Inspector appointed under the Act may enter, inspect, and examine any place in which the Inspector has reason to believe that there are any appliances or apparatus, other than meters on consumers' premises, used by the licensee in the generation or supply of energy.

(2) The licensee shall afford at all times all reasonable facilities to any such Inspector to make such examinations and tests as may be necessary to ensure the due observance of the Act, the license and these rules; and shall, if and when required, forward to such Inspector all records of tests made by him under these rules.

13. The licensee shall provide all means for carrying out tests prescribed by or under the Act of the appliances or apparatus used in the generation or the supply and use of energy.

14. The pressure of a supply delivered to any one consumer, other than a tramway company, shall not exceed 250 volts at any two terminals, within reach of one another, and not under the sole control of the licensee, except with the written approval of the Local Government, which shall be given only on the joint application of the consumer and the licensee and subject to such further conditions as the Local Government may prescribe:

Provided that the licensee shall be deemed to have complied with the requirements of this rule so long as the pressure does not exceed the limit laid down in this rule by more than the amount of variation authorized under rule 72.

15. The pressure of a supply delivered to a transforming station, or to a transforming apparatus, on a consumer's premises may exceed 250 volts, but shall not exceed the limits of high-pressure, except with the written approval of the Local Government, which shall be given only on the joint application of the consumer and the licensee, and subject to such further conditions as the Local Government may prescribe.

16. Where the insulating material on any electric supply-line is protected wholly or partly by an external metallic covering, such metallic covering shall be efficiently connected with earth.

17. Every low-pressure main shall be tested by the licensee for insulation after having been placed in position, and before it is used for the purposes of supply, the testing pressure being at least double the maximum working pressure; and the licensee shall record the results of the tests of each main or section of a main or distributing main.

18. Suitable means shall be provided by the licensee for the immediate indication and localisation of leakage, and every leakage shall be remedied without delay.

19. (1) Where any portion of an electric supply-line or any support for an electric supply-line is exposed in such a position as to be liable to injury from lightning, the licensee shall adopt efficient means for protecting it against injury.

(2) Lightning arresters shall be capable of supporting successive discharges without attention.

High-pressure and extra high-pressure supply.

20. (1) No high-pressure circuit shall be brought into use unless the insulation of every part thereof has withstood the continuous application during one hour of pressure equal to, or exceeding, the maximum pressure to which it is intended to be subjected in use to the following extent, that is to say,—

(a) in the case of every high-pressure electric supply-line, machine, device, or apparatus, 50 per cent. greater than the said maximum pressure, or,

(b) in the case of extra high-pressure supply, equal to the said maximum working pressure in each case.

(2) The licensee shall make, and record the results of, every test prescribed by this rule.

21. In every case in which a high-pressure supply is transformed for the purpose of supply to one or more consumers, the best available automatic and quick-acting means shall be

provided by the licensee to protect the consumer's wires from any accidental contact with, or leakage from, the high-pressure system, either within or without the transforming apparatus.

Aërial lines.

22. The sectional area of the conductor, if of copper, in an aërial line shall not be less than the area of a No. 10 wire of the British Standard Wire Gauge, or, if of any other material, of such sectional area as to be of equivalent tensile strength.

23. The conductors of every aërial line shall be attached to supports at intervals not exceeding the following spans, namely :—

- (i) for a line of copper conductors of total section not exceeding one-quarter of a square inch, or equivalent weight of wires of other metals, 200 feet ;
- (ii) for a line of copper conductors of total section one-quarter to one-half of a square inch, or equivalent weight of wires of other metals, 175 feet ; and
- (iii) for a line of copper conductors of total section exceeding one-half of a square inch, or equivalent weight of wires of other metals, 150 feet :

Provided that in any specific instance where, in the opinion of an Electric Inspector, appointed under the Act, the circumstances do not admit of it, this rule shall not apply :

Provided, also, that the Local Government may in any license, or by order in writing modify this rule to such extent as it may think fit.

24. (1) Every support of an aërial line shall be of a durable material, firmly erected and, where necessary, properly stayed against forces due to wind pressure, change of direction of the line, or unequal lengths of span.

(2) The factor of safety of the aërial line shall, at the minimum temperature of the locality, be at least four, and the factor of safety of all other parts of the structure at least four under all conditions, the maximum possible wind pressure being taken at 50 lbs. per square foot.

(3) For cylindrical bodies, such as posts and wires, the effective area shall be taken as two-thirds of the total area exposed to pressure.

(4) Every support, if of metal, shall be efficiently connected with earth in so far as the nature of the ground in which the support is fixed makes this practicable.

25. Subject to the provisions of rules 65 and 66, no conductor of an aërial line shall be at a less height from the ground than 20 feet or within 5 feet measured horizontally or 7 feet measured vertically from any building or erection other than a support for the line, unless it has been brought into a building for the purpose of supply :

Provided that the Local Government may, by order in writing, permit any modification of this rule which it may consider necessary.

26. Except with the written approval of the Local Government and of the telegraph authority, aërial lines shall be carried along only one side of a street.

27. (1) Aërial service lines shall be led as directly as possible to insulators firmly attached to some portion of the consumer's premises and (unless surrounded or guarded by a suitable metallic guard efficiently connected with earth) at a distance not less than 5 feet therefrom.

(2) Such service lines shall not be accessible to any person without the use of a ladder or other special appliance, and from the point of attachment they shall be enclosed and protected in accordance with rules 43 to 45 as to a licensee's lines on a consumer's premises.

28. (1) Where an aërial line, other than a trolley wire for electric traction, crosses a street, the angle between the line and the direction of the street at the place of crossing shall be not less than 60 degrees, and there shall be no joint in any wire at the place of crossing.

(2) Where the width of the street exceeds 30 feet, a support shall be erected by the licensee on each side of it, and the space between the supports shall be as short as practicable.

(3) This rule shall not apply to service lines protected with a device, approved by the Local Government, for rendering any line harmless in case it breaks : and, where the rule applies, the Local Government may, by order in writing, permit any modification of it which it may consider necessary.

29. (1) Where an aërial line crosses, or is in proximity to, an aërial line belonging to another licensee, or to any telegraph wire not protected with a permanent insulating covering, adequate precautions shall be taken by the licensee against the possibility of his

line coming into contact with the other line or wire, or of the other line or wire coming into contact with his line, by breakage or otherwise.

(2) The guarding of aerial lines shall be carried out in such manner as the Local Government, after consultation with the telegraph authority, may, by general or special order, in any case direct.

(3) A licensee shall not commence the supply of energy through any aerial line until it has been guarded and protected, as required by sub-rules (1) and (2), wherever it crosses, or is crossed by, any existing aerial line or telegraph wire.

(4) On receiving notice that a new aerial line or telegraph wire is, or will be, erected across an existing aerial line, the licensee shall arrange to have his line guarded at such place within 15 days of the receipt of the notice, and in such case the actual expense incurred in erecting the guard wires shall be refunded to the licensee by the owner of the new aerial line or telegraph wire.

(5) Where an aerial line crosses, or is liable to be blown on to, a metal roof or other metallic substance, efficient means shall be taken by the licensee to prevent the electrical charging of the same in case of accident; and there shall be no joint in any such span of an aerial line.

30. (1) Except with the written consent of the Local Government, high-pressure aerial lines and low-pressure aerial lines shall in no case be carried on the same supports, unless when they cross one another.

(2) Whenever a high-pressure aerial line crosses a low-pressure aerial line, it shall pass above the low-pressure aerial line and in a direction as nearly at right angles as the nature of the case admits, and the provisions of rule 29 shall apply.

31. The following precautions shall be taken by the licensee with regard to high-pressure and extra high-pressure aerial lines, namely:—

(a) Arrangements shall be made to prevent any person from climbing up such a support without the use of a ladder or special device.

(b) Where the high-pressure conductors cross over a public road, railway or canal, a suitable device shall be fitted up to render any wire harmless, if it should break.

(c) Stay wires on any such support shall be broken electrically below the line wires by the interposition of suitable strain insulators, unless efficiently connected with earth through a suitable earth-plate.

32. (1) Every high-pressure aerial line, if continuously covered with insulating material, shall be efficiently suspended by means of insulating ligaments to suspending wires, so that the weight of the line may not produce any sensible stress in the direction of its length.

(2) All suspending wires, if of iron or of steel, shall be galvanised.

33. Every aerial line, including the supports thereof and all the structural parts and electrical appliances and devices belonging thereto or connected therewith, shall be duly and efficiently supervised and maintained by the licensee as regards both electrical and mechanical conditions.

34. The licensee shall not leave an aerial line erected after it has ceased to be used for the supply of energy, unless he intends within a reasonable time again to take it into use.

Electric supply-lines and apparatus other than aerial lines.

35. Where an electric supply-line crosses, or is in proximity to, any metallic substance precautions shall be taken by the licensee against the possibility of the metallic substance becoming charged.

36. Where isolated lengths of metal conduits, pipes or casings are used for the protection of any electric supply-line at road-crossings or in similar positions, special precautions shall be taken by the licensee to prevent the possibility of any electrical charging thereof.

37. (1) Where the conductors of electric supply-lines placed in any conduit are not continuously covered with insulating material, they shall be secured in position, and no unfixed uninsulated material of a conducting nature shall be contained in the conduit, nor shall the pressure in such conductor be higher than 500 volts.

(2) Adequate precautions shall also be taken by the licensee to ensure that no accumulation of gas or water shall take place in any part of the conduit, and to prevent any dangerous access of moisture to the conductors or insulators.

(3) The insulators shall be so disposed that they can be readily inspected.

(4) The restriction in sub-rule (1) as to pressure shall not apply where an aerial line is taken into a conduit for the purpose of passing through an embankment or similar obstruction, but in such a case no low-pressure conductor may be laid in the same conduit with a high-pressure or extra high-pressure one.

38. Every portion of a high-pressure electric supply-line (not being an aerial line) placed above the surface of the ground or in any sub-way not in the sole occupation of the undertakers, shall be completely enclosed either in a tube of highly insulating material embedded in brickwork, masonry, or concrete, or in a strong metal casing efficiently connected with earth.

39. Where a high-pressure electric supply-line is laid beneath the surface of the ground, efficient means shall be taken by the licensee to render it impossible that the surface of the ground or any neighbouring electric supply-line or conductor shall become charged by leakage therefrom.

40. (1) Transforming stations which are not on a consumer's premises, shall be established in suitable places in the sole occupation and charge of the licensee.

(2) The covers and frames and other metallic parts (other than parts of the electrical circuit) of all high-pressure and extra high-pressure apparatus of every description shall be either efficiently connected with earth, or, if insulated, so placed and arranged that it is impossible for any person to obtain a shock to earth from them.

41. (1) The cover of every street-box and junction pillar shall be so secured that it cannot be opened except by means of a special appliance.

(2) The covers of all street-boxes and junction pillars containing high-pressure apparatus other than cables shall be connected with strips of metal laid immediately beneath the adjacent roadway, and efficient means shall be taken to render it impossible that the covers or other exposed parts of any such street-box, or any adjacent material forming the surface of the street, shall become electrically charged, whether by reason of leakage, defect or otherwise.

(3) Where street-boxes are used as transformer chambers, reasonable means shall be taken by the licensee to prevent, as far as possible, any influx of water either from the adjacent soil or by means of pipes, and, in the case of any such street-box exceeding one cubic yard in capacity, ample provision shall be made, by ventilation or otherwise, for the immediate escape of any gas which may by accident have obtained access to the street-box and for the prevention of danger from sparking.

(4) Every street-box shall be regularly inspected for the presence of gas, and, if any influx or accumulation is discovered, the licensee shall give immediate notice to the authority or company (if any) whose gas mains are laid in the neighbourhood thereof.

Licensees' lines on consumer's premises.

42. The licensee shall be responsible that all electric conductors, fittings, and apparatus belonging to him, or under his control, which may be upon a consumer's premises, are maintained in a safe condition and in all respects fit for supplying energy.

43. (1) A suitable cut-out shall be inserted in each service line within a consumer's premises (not being the neutral wire of a multiple wire system), as close as possible to the point of entry and contained within a suitable locked or sealed receptacle of fireproof construction throughout, and shall be under the sole control of the licensee, except in cases where the service line is protected by fuses at the point of connection with the distributing main.

(2) If the receptacle is of porcelain or some other substance liable to be easily broken, it shall be suitably protected against injury, and such protection shall also be fireproof.

44. So much of any service line as is not an aerial line and is placed on a consumer's premises shall be highly insulated and enclosed either in an electrically continuous metallic covering efficiently connected with earth or in a tube of porcelain or earthenware.

45. Where the general supply of energy is a high-pressure supply and transforming apparatus is installed on a consumer's premises, the whole of the high-pressure service lines, conductors, and apparatus, including the transform-

ing apparatus itself, so far as they are on the consumer's premises, shall be completely enclosed in solid walls or in a strong metal casing efficiently connected with earth, and shall be securely fastened throughout.

46. The licensee shall not connect the wires and fittings on a consumer's premises with his mains unless he is reasonably satisfied that the connection will not cause a leakage from those wires and fittings exceeding one five-thousandth part of the maximum supply current to the consumer's premises; and, where the licensee declines to make such a connection, he shall serve upon the consumer a notice stating his reasons for so declining.

47. (1) If the licensee is reasonably satisfied, after making all proper examination by testing or otherwise, that a leakage exists at some part of a circuit of such extent as to be a source of danger, and that such leakage does not exist at any part of a circuit belonging to the licensee, then any person authorized in writing by the licensee in accordance with the provisions of the Act in this behalf, or, on the application of the licensee, an Electric Inspector appointed under the Act may, for the purpose of discovering whether the leakage exists at any part of a circuit within or upon any consumer's premises, after giving the consumer reasonable notice in writing, inspect and test the wires and fittings belonging to the consumer and forming part of the circuit.

(2) Where the licensee obtains the services of an Electric Inspector under this rule, he shall pay such fee as the Local Government may fix in this behalf.

(3) If, on testing in the manner referred to in sub-rule (1), the person authorized by the licensee or the Electric Inspector as aforesaid discovers a leakage from the consumer's wires exceeding one five-thousandth part of the maximum supply current to the premises, or if the consumer does not give all reasonable facilities for inspection and testing, the licensee may forthwith discontinue the supply of energy to the premises in question, giving immediate notice of the discontinuance to the consumer, and need not recommence the supply until he is reasonably satisfied that the leakage has been stopped.

48. (1) Where a consumer is dissatisfied with the action of a licensee in refusing to give, or in discontinuing, or in not recommencing, the supply of energy to his premises, the wires and fittings of such consumer may, on his application and on payment of such fee as the Local Government may fix in this behalf, be tested for the existence of leakage by an Electric Inspector appointed under the Act.

(2) This rule shall be endorsed on every notice given under the provisions of rule 46 or rule 47.

Arc lighting.

49. An isolation switch shall be provided for every arc lamp connected with any high-pressure electric supply-line, and the switch shall be of such pattern and construction as will provide—

Isolation switch.

(a) that the lamp can by its means be entirely disconnected from the supply circuit;

(b) that the switch itself can be safely worked in the dark without special precautions;

(c) that there shall be no danger of any injurious electrical arcing, sparking, or heating being caused by the operation of the switch; and

(d) that, where the switch is accessible without the use of a ladder or special appliance, it shall be in a locked metallic receptacle efficiently connected with earth.

AS TO ELECTRIC TRACTION (CONTINUOUS CURRENT).

50. Every dynamo used as a continuous current generator shall be of such pattern and construction as to be capable of producing a continuous current without appreciable pulsation.

Continuous current.

51. (1) One of the two conductors used for transmitting energy from the generator to the motor (hereinafter referred to as a "line") shall in every case be insulated from earth.

"Line," "return," and "trolley wire."

(2) The other conductor (hereinafter referred to as a "return") may be insulated throughout, or may be uninsulated in such parts and to such extent as is provided in the following rules.

(3) A suspended aerial line from which energy is transmitted into a car, is hereinafter referred to as a "trolley wire."

52. (1) Where any rails on which cars run, or any conductors laid between or within three feet of such rails, form any part of a return, such part may be uninsulated.

Insulation of return.

(a) All other returns or parts of a return shall be insulated, unless of such sectional area as will ensure compliance with rule 56.

53. (r) Where an uninsulated conductor forms any part of a return, it shall be of such section, and the several lengths shall be so connected together, as to ensure compliance with rule 56.

Bonding of return.

(2) Where an uninsulated conductor is laid between, or within three feet of, the rails, it shall be electrically connected with the rails at distances apart not exceeding 100 feet by means of copper strips having a sectional area of at least one-sixteenth of a square inch, or by other means of equal conductivity.

54. (r) Where any part of a return is uninsulated, it shall be connected with the negative terminal of the generator, and in such case the negative terminal of the generator shall also be directly connected, through the current indicator hereinafter mentioned, with two separate earth connections, which shall be placed not less than twenty yards apart:

Return to be negative and earthed.

Provided that, in lieu of two such earth connections, the licensee may make one connection with a main for water supply of not less than three inches internal diameter, with the consent of the owner of the main and of the person supplying the water:

Provided, also, that, where, from the nature of the soil or for any other reason, the licensee can show, to the satisfaction of an Electric Inspector appointed under the Act, that such earth connections as are required by this sub-rule cannot be constructed and maintained without unreasonable expense, the provisions of this rule shall not apply.

(2) The earth connections required by sub-rule (r) shall be constructed, laid, and maintained so as to secure electrical contact with the general mass of earth, and so that the resistance from one earth connection to the other through the earth shall not exceed two ohms; and a test shall be made by the licensee at least once in every month to ascertain whether this requirement is complied with.

(3) No portion of either earth connection shall be placed within six feet of any pipe, other than a main for water supply of not less than three inches internal diameter which is metallically connected with the earth connections with the consent of the owner of the main and of the person supplying the water.

(4) Where the generator is at a considerable distance from the tramway, the uninsulated return shall be connected with the negative terminal of the generator by means of an insulated return, and the generator shall have no other connection with earth; and in such case the end of the insulated return connected with the uninsulated return shall be connected also through a current indicator with two separate earth connections or, with the necessary consents, with a main for water supply, or, with the like consents, with both in the manner prescribed in this rule.

(5) If the current-indicator cannot conveniently be placed at the connection of the uninsulated return with the insulated return, this instrument may consist of an indicator at the generating station connected by insulated wires with the terminals of a resistance interposed between the return and the earth connection or connections. The said resistance shall be such that the maximum current laid down in rule 55, sub-rule (r), clause (i), shall produce a difference of potential not exceeding one volt between the terminals. The indicator shall be so constructed as to indicate correctly the current passing through the resistance when connected with the terminal by the insulated wire above-mentioned.

55. (r) Where the return is partly or entirely uninsulated, the licensee shall, in the construction and maintenance of a tramway,—

Earth return current.

(a) so separate the uninsulated return from the general mass of earth and from any pipe, metallic structure or substance in the vicinity,

(b) so connect together the several lengths of the rail,

(c) adopt such means for reducing the difference produced by the current between the potential of the uninsulated return at any one point and the potential of the uninsulated return at any other point, and

(d) so maintain the efficiency of the earth connections specified in the preceding rules,

as to fulfil the following conditions, namely:—

(i) the current passing from the earth connections through the indicator to the generator, or through the resistance to the insulated return, shall not at any time exceed either two amperes per mile of single tramway line or 5 per cent. of the total current output of the station; and

(ii) the difference of potential between the uninsulated return and any pipe, metallic structure, or substance in the vicinity shall not exceed five volts, when the return is relatively positive, or two volts, when the return is relatively negative.

(3) In order to provide a continuous indication that the condition specified in sub-rule (r), clause (i), is complied with, the licensee shall provide a suitable recording amperemeter, and shall keep it connected during the whole time that the line is charged.

(3) The owner of any pipe, metallic structure or substance in the vicinity of an uninsulated return may, in respect of the same, require the licensee at reasonable times and intervals to ascertain by test in his presence, or in that of his representative, whether the condition specified in sub-rule (1), clause (ii), is complied with; and, if such condition as aforesaid is found to be complied with, all reasonable expenses of and incidental to the carrying out of the test shall be borne by the owner, but if otherwise, by the licensee.

56. (1) Where the return is partly or entirely uninsulated, a continuous record shall be kept by the licensee of the difference of potential during the working of the tramway between the points of the uninsulated return furthest from and nearest to the generating station.

(2) If at any time the difference of potential is found to exceed five volts, the licensee shall thereafter make a daily report to the Local Government, or to such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, of the result of the previous day's test, and, if at any time it exceeds the limit of seven volts, the licensee shall take immediate steps to reduce it below that limit:

Provided that the Local Government may, in its discretion, relax the provisions of this rule in localities where it may consider it unnecessary strictly to enforce them.

57. Except with the written approval of the Local Government, the line wire shall be divided up into sections not exceeding one mile in length, between every two of which there shall be inserted an emergency switch, so enclosed as to be inaccessible to the public.

58. (1) The insulation of the line and of the return when insulated, and of all feeders and other conductors, shall be so maintained that the leakage current shall not exceed one-hundredth of an ampere per mile of tramway.

(2) The leakage current shall be ascertained daily by the licensee before or after the hours of running when the line is fully charged.

(3) If at any time it is found that the leakage current exceeds one-half of an ampere per mile of tramway, the leak shall be localised and removed as soon as practicable, and the running of the cars shall be stopped unless the leak is localised and removed within twenty-four hours:

Provided that this rule shall not apply where both line and return are placed within a conduit.

59. In the construction and working of the cars care shall be taken to provide for as gradual variation of the current as is practicable.

60. (1) The licensee shall, so far as may be applicable to his system of working, keep the following records, namely:—

Daily records.

- Number of cars running.
- Maximum working current.
- Maximum working pressure.
- Maximum current from the earth connections, as prescribed by rule 55, sub-rule (1), clause (i).
- Leakage current, as prescribed by rule 58, sub-rule (1), and rule 68, clause (d).

Monthly record.

Condition of earth connections as prescribed by rule 54, sub-rule (2).

Occasional records.

- Any tests made under the provisions of rule 55, sub-rule (3).
- Daily fall of potential in return when required by rule 56.
- Localization and removal of leakage, together with time occupied.
- Particulars of any abnormal occurrence affecting the electric working of the tramway.
- (2) These records shall, if and when required, be forwarded for the information of an Electric Inspector appointed under the Act.

61. Passengers shall not have access to any portion of the electric circuit having a greater difference of potential to earth than 100 volts.

62. Every electric main, lead, or connection used in or upon a car shall be of ample size and thoroughly insulated and protected by cut-outs which will operate to break the circuit before the current has risen to an amount likely to cause any injurious

heating of the conductors, and the length of every safety fuse in the clear shall be not less than two inches, unless an automatic device is provided for interrupting the arc.

63. Every electrical conductor fixed upon a car shall be protected wherever it is adjacent to any metal, so as to avoid risk of the metal becoming charged.

Conductors on cars.

64. Every collector standard which is accessible to passengers in a car shall be electrically connected with the wheels of the car in such manner as to prevent the possibility of the standard becoming electrically charged from any defect in the electrical conductors contained within it.

Collector standards.

65. Unless the Local Government otherwise directs,—

(a) the trolley wire shall nowhere be at a less height from the surface of the street than 17 feet, except where it passes under a bridge or other fixed structure, in which case

Height of conductors.

it shall be suspended to the satisfaction of an Electric Inspector appointed under the Act; and

(b) the intervals between the supports shall not exceed 120 feet.

66. Where the feeders of a tramway are on the same supports as the trolley wire, the provisions of rule 25 shall not apply.

Height of feeders.

67. An emergency cut-off switch shall be provided and fixed so as to be conveniently reached by the driver in case of any failure of action of the controller switch.

Emergency cut-off switch.

68. Where a conduit system of electric traction is employed, the following conditions shall be complied with in the construction and maintenance of such conduit, namely:—

Conduit system.

(a) The conduit shall be so constructed—

(i) as to admit of easy examination of, and access to, the conductors contained therein and their insulators and supports;

(ii) as to be readily cleared of accumulation of dust or other *debris*, no such accumulation being permitted by the licensee to remain.

(b) The conduit shall be laid to such falls and so connected to sumps or other means of drainage as to clear itself automatically of water without danger of the water reaching the level of the conductors.

(c) Where the conduit is formed of metal, all separate lengths shall be so jointed as to secure efficient metallic continuity for the passage of electric currents; and, where the rails are used to form any part of the return, they shall be electrically connected to the conduit by means of copper strips having a sectional area of at least one-sixteenth of a square inch or other means of equal conductivity, at distances not exceeding 100 feet; and where the return is wholly insulated and contained within the conduit, the conduit shall be connected with earth at the generating station through an instrument suitable for the indication of any contact or partial contact of either the line or the return with the conduit.

(d) The leakage-current shall be ascertained by the licensee daily, before or after the hours of running, when the line is fully charged; and, if at any time it is found to exceed one ampere per mile of tramway, the leak shall be localised and removed as soon as practicable, and the running of the cars shall be stopped, unless the leak is localised and removed within twenty-four hours.

AS TO THE SECURING OF A REGULAR AND SUFFICIENT SUPPLY OF ENERGY BY LICENSEES AND THE TESTING THEREOF.

69. Forty-eight hours at least before a licensee is ready to commence to supply energy through a main, he shall serve a notice upon the local authority and upon the Electric Inspector appointed under the Act of his intention to commence such supply.

Notice of intention to supply through mains.

70. From the time when a licensee commences to supply energy through a main, he shall, subject to the provisions of his license in this behalf, maintain a supply of sufficient

Licensee to provide constant supply.

power for the use of all the consumers for the time being entitled to be supplied from such main; and such supply shall, except in so far as may from time to time be otherwise agreed upon between the local authority and the licensee, be constantly maintained:

Provided that, for the purpose of testing or for any other purpose connected with the efficient working of the undertaking, the Local Government, or such person as it may

appoint in this behalf, may give permission to the licensee to discontinue the supply at such intervals of time and for such periods as it may think expedient :

Provided, also, that, when the supply is to be so discontinued, notice of such discontinuance and of the probable duration thereof shall be previously served upon the local authority and upon every consumer likely to be affected thereby.

71. The system of distributing mains shall be so arranged that, if in any case it becomes necessary to discontinue the supply through any portion of a main for more than one hour for the purposes of repairs or for any other reason, the discontinuance shall in no case extend to more than one hundred service lines.

72. Before commencing to supply energy to a consumer, the licensee shall declare to the consumer the constant pressure at which he proposes to supply energy at the consumer's terminals, and the pressure so declared at any pair of the consumer's terminals shall not at any time be altered or departed from, except with the written consent of the Local Government or of the consumer ;

Declared pressure at consumer's terminals and authorized variation of the same.

Provided that the licensee shall be deemed to have complied with the requirements of this rule so long as the variation of pressure at the consumer's terminals does not, under any conditions of the supply which the consumer is entitled to receive, exceed 4 per cent. from the declared constant pressure, unless changes in pressure recur so frequently as to cause unsteadiness in the supply.

AS TO THE PREPARATION AND SUBMISSION OF ACCOUNTS AND USE OF CERTAIN FORMS BY LICENSEES.

73. Accounts of every undertaking shall be made up to the 31st December or the 31st March, at the option of the licensee, who shall prepare and render an annual statement of them to the Local Government within a period of six months from such date as aforesaid.

74. The accounts shall be made up in one or other of the forms set forth in the annexures to these Rules, according as the licensee is or is not a local authority, and according as the supply is for traction or for any other purpose.

75. After rendering the annual statement of accounts to the Local Government, the licensee shall keep copies of the same, together with the report made by the auditor appointed under the Act or such portion of the report as the Local Government may in any case direct, and shall sell copies of the same to any applicant at a price not exceeding one rupee per copy.

76. Requisitions made under clause VIII, sub-clause (4), or clause IX, sub-clause (4), as the case may be, of the schedule to the Act shall be in the appropriate form set forth in the annexures to these Rules.

AS TO THE LEVY OF FEES.

77. The following fees shall be payable to the Local Government in respect of the services of Electric Inspectors appointed under the Act, namely :—

(a) where any difference or dispute arising under section 30, sub-section (7), of the Act is determined by an Electric Inspector, a fee of Rs. 16 (in addition to the costs as laid down in the Act) ; and,

(b) where any meter is certified, or any test is carried out other than those laid down herein, a fee of such amount, and payable by such person, as the Local Government may determine.

GENERAL.

78. Any licensee who commits a breach of these rules shall be punishable for every such breach with fine which may extend to Rs. 100, and, in the case of a continuing breach, with a further fine which may extend to Rs. 50 for every day after the first during which he is convicted of having persisted in the breach.

79. Where a consumer, in any factory or other such place as is described in section 31 of the Act, uses at a pressure exceeding 130 volts energy supplied to him by a licensee, he shall be bound by the following rules in the same manner as if the energy were not supplied by a licensee.

RULES AS TO THE USE OF ENERGY NOT SUPPLIED UNDER PART II OF THE ACT.

PRELIMINARY.

80. In the following rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

Further definitions.

- (g) the expressions "low-pressure," "high-pressure," and "extra high-pressure" are used in relation to electric supply-lines, conductors, circuits, and apparatus according to the conditions of the supply delivered through the same or particular portions thereof; that is to say, —
 - (i) where the conditions of the supply are such that the pressure may at any time exceed 600 volts, if continuous, or 300 volts, if alternating, but cannot exceed 3,000 volts, whether continuous or alternating, the supply shall be deemed to be a "high-pressure supply;"
 - (ii) where the conditions of the supply are such that the pressure may, on either system, exceed 3,000 volts, the supply shall be deemed to be an "extra high-pressure supply;" and
- (h) the expression "the owner" means any person, other than a licensee, generating or using energy at a pressure exceeding 130 volts.

AS TO THE PROTECTION OF PERSONS AND PROPERTY.

Inspection and testing.

81. (1) When notice has been given by any person under section 31 of the Act the District Magistrate or, in a Presidency-town, the Commissioner of Police, shall forthwith report the circumstance to the Local Government, and thereupon any Electric Inspector appointed under the Act may enter, inspect, and examine any place in which he has reason to believe that there is any appliance or apparatus used in the generation or use of electricity.

(2) The owner shall afford at all times all reasonable facilities to any such Inspector to make such inspections and tests as may be necessary to ensure the due observance of the Act and the following rules, and shall, if and when required, forward to such Inspector all records of tests hereinafter specified to be made and recorded.

82. The pressure of the supply generated by an owner shall not exceed the limits of low-pressure, except with the written approval of the Local Government in each case.

83. The owner shall take reasonable precautions to guard against the liability of any person to shock due to accidental contact with exposed terminals.

84. Where the insulating material on any electric supply-line is protected by an external metallic covering, the metallic covering shall be efficiently connected with earth.

85. In every case in which a high-pressure supply is transformed for the purposes of use, some suitable automatic and quick-acting means shall be provided to protect the low-pressure wires from any accidental contact with, or leakage from, the high-pressure system, either within or without the transforming apparatus.

86. (1) Where any portion of an electric supply-line or any support for an electric supply-line is exposed in such a position as to be liable to injury from lightning, the owner shall adopt efficient means for protecting it against such injury.

(2) Lightning arresters shall be capable of supporting successive discharges without attention.

Aërial lines.

87. The sectional area of the conductor of an aërial line erected by an owner after the commencement of these rules shall, if of copper, be not less than the area of a No. 10 wire of the British Standard Wire Gauge, or, if of any other material, of such sectional area as to be of equivalent tensile strength:

Provided that, where the span is less than 50 feet, a No. 14 wire of the British Standard Wire Gauge may be used.

88. Every continuously insulated aërial line belonging to an owner shall be attached to supports at intervals not exceeding 100 feet.

Span of insulated line.

89. (1) Every support of an aerial line shall be of a durable material firmly erected and, if necessary, properly stayed against forces due to wind pressure, change of direction of the line or unequal lengths of span.

Construction and erection of supports.

(2) Every post, if of metal, shall be efficiently connected with earth.

90. (1) No part of an aerial line shall be at a less height from the ground than 15 feet:

Height from ground and inaccessibility.

Provided that the Local Government may, by order in writing, permit any modification of this sub-rule which it may consider necessary.

(2) Every aerial line shall be so erected as to be inaccessible except by the use of a ladder or other special appliance.

91. Where a metallic roof is crossed by an aerial line, the roof shall be efficiently connected with earth.

Crossing metal roof.

Electric supply-lines other than aerial lines.

92. Where an electric supply-line crosses, or is in proximity to, any metallic substance, precautions shall be taken by the owner against the possibility of the metallic substance becoming charged.

Crossing pipes, etc.

93. Every portion of a high-pressure electric supply-line (not being an aerial line) placed above the surface of the ground shall be completely enclosed, either in a tube of highly insulating material embedded in brickwork, masonry, or concrete, or in a strong metal casing efficiently connected with earth.

High-pressure electric supply-lines laid above ground.

94. Where a high-pressure electric supply-line is laid beneath the surface of the ground, efficient means shall be taken by the owner to render it impossible that the surface of the ground or any neighbouring electric supply-line or conductor shall become charged by leakage therefrom.

High-pressure electric supply-lines laid under ground.

Circuits within buildings.

95. The owner shall maintain all electric conductors, fittings and apparatus belonging to him or under his control, which may be in use upon his premises, in a safe condition and in all respects fit for the use of energy and shall take all due precautions against fire.

Responsibility of owners for their conductors, etc.

96. A suitable cut-out shall be inserted in each main or branch circuit upon the owner's premises (not being the neutral wire of a multiple wire system) at the point of origin of the same.

Fuses or disconnectors to be provided on all circuits.

97. The covers and frames and other metallic parts (other than parts of the electrical circuit) of all high-pressure apparatus of every description shall be either efficiently connected with earth or, if insulated, so placed and arranged that it is impossible for any person to obtain a shock to earth from them.

High-pressure apparatus.

98. An isolation switch shall be provided for every arc lamp connected with any high-pressure electric supply-line, and the switch shall be of such pattern and construction as will provide—

Isolation switch.

(a) that the lamp can by its means be entirely disconnected from the supply circuit ;

(b) that the switch itself can be safely worked in the dark without special precautions ;

(c) that there shall be no danger of any injurious electrical arcing, sparking, or heating being caused by the operation of the switch ; and

(d) that, where the switch is accessible without the use of a ladder or special appliance, it shall be in a locked metallic receptacle efficiently connected with earth.

99. Every installation to which rules 81 to 98 apply, shall be duly and efficiently supervised and maintained by the owner so as to comply with the said rules.

Maintenance.

AS TO THE LEVY OF FEES.

100. The following further fees shall be payable to the Local Government in respect of the services of Electric Inspectors appointed under this Act, namely :—

Levy of fees.

(a) where any works belonging to an owner are tested or inspected, a fee, payable by such owner, of one rupee for every kilowatt of his electrical plant

capacity, or, where the power is supplied by a licensee, of the consumer's specified maximum power subject to a minimum of Rs. 16 and a maximum of Rs. 200; and,

- (b) where any meter is certified, or any test is carried out or work done other than that laid down in clause (a), a fee of such amount, and payable by such person, as the Local Government may determine:

Provided that the Local Government may, if it thinks fit, remit any such fee or any portion thereof.

101. Any owner who commits any breach of rules 81 to 99, shall be punishable, for every such breach, with fine which may extend to Rs. 100, and, in the case of a continuing breach, with a further daily fine which may extend to Rs. 50 for every day after the first during which he is convicted of having persisted in the breach.

ANNEXURES.

(See rule 74.)

FORMS OF ACCOUNTS FOR LOCAL AUTHORITIES

ELECTRIC LICENSE.

THE _____

Revenue Account.

*Enter designation
of local authority.

No. III.

Dr.

For the year ending ^{31st December, 190.}
_{31st March, 190.}

Cr.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
<i>A—To generation of electricity.</i>			1. By balance from last account.		
1. To coals or other fuel, including dues, carriage, unloading, storing and all expenses of placing the same on the works			Less bad debts written off.		
2. To oil, waste, water and engine-room stores.			2. By sale of current for lighting purposes, by meter at per B. T. U.		
3. To wages at generating stations.			3 By sale of current for power purposes, by meter at per B. T. U.		
4. To repairs and maintenance as follows:—			4. By sale under contracts		
Rs. A. P.			5. By public lighting ...		
Buildings ...			6. By rental of meters and other apparatus on consumers' premises.		
Engines, boilers			7 By sale and repairs of lamps, arc or incandescent.		
Dynamos, excitors, transformers, motors, etc.			By sale and repairs of other apparatus.		
Other machinery, instruments, and tools.			8. By royalties, licenses, etc.		
Accumulators and accessories.			9. By rents receivable ...		
Less received for old materials.			10. By fees for inspection of maps.		
5. To other items (to be specified).			11. By other items (to be specified).		
<i>B—To distribution of electricity.</i>					
1. To wages and other remuneration to line men, fitters, labourers.					
2. To repairs, maintenance, and renewals of mains of all classes, including materials and laying the same.					
Less amounts refunded.					
Carried over ...			Total ...		

No. III—contd.

DR.

Revenue Account—contd.

CR.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brought forward ...					
<i>B.—To distribution of electricity—concd.</i>					
3. To repairs, maintenance, and renewal of transformers, meters, switches, fuses, and other apparatus, on consumers' premises, together with cost of materials and lamps sold as per contra.					
4. To repairs, maintenance, and renewals of apparatus at distributing stations.					
<i>C.—To public lamps.</i>					
1. To attending and repairs					
2. To renewals of lamps ...					
<i>D.—To royalties, etc.</i>					
1. To royalties, etc., payable for use of patents or patent processes.					
<i>E.—To rents, rates, and taxes.</i>					
1. To rents payable ...					
2. To rates and taxes ...					
<i>F.—To management expenses.</i>					
1. To salaries, viz. :—					
Engineer's Department.					
Accountant and clerical staff.					
2. To salaries or commissions of Collectors.					
3. To stationery and printing.					
4. To general establishment charges.					
<i>G.—To Law Charges.</i>					
1. To law expenses ...					
<i>H.—To special charges.</i>					
1. To insurances, etc. ...					
2. To expenses for certification of meters.					
Total expenditure ...					
Amount carried to net revenue account.					
Balance carried to next account to provide for bad debts.					
Total ...					

No. VIII.

Statement of Electricity generated, sold, etc.

Quantity generated in B. T. units.	QUANTITY SOLD.					Quantity used on works.	Quantity not accounted for.	Total quantity accounted for.	Number of public lamps.	Total maximum supply demanded.
	Public lamps.	By contract.	To consumers by meter for lighting purposes.	To consumers by meter for power purposes.	Total sold.					

FORMS OF ACCOUNTS FOR COMPANIES.

ELECTRIC LICENSE

* Enter designation of Company.

THE

*COMPANY.

For the year ending $\frac{31st\ December,\ 190\ }{31st\ March,\ 190\}$.

Statement of share capital appropriated for the purposes of the undertaking authorized by the abovementioned license at the end of the year.

No. I.

Description of Capital.	Authorized by.	Number of shares issued.	Nominal amount of share.	Called up per share.	Total paid-up.	Issued not paid-up.	Remaining unissued.	Total amount authorized.

Statement of loan capital appropriated for the purposes of the undertaking authorized by the abovementioned license at the end of the year.

No. II.

Description of loan.	AMOUNTS BORROWED.				Remaining borrowing powers.	Total amount of borrowing powers.	
	At per cent.	At per cent.	At per cent.	Total.			

Total Share Capital Paid-up, see No. I . . Rs.
 „ Loan „ Borrowed, see No. II . . Rs.

Total Capital received . . Rs.

No. III.

Capital Account.

Dr.

For the year ending ^{31st December, 1900}
^{31st March, 1901}

Cr.

	Expendi- ture up to end of pre- vious year.	Expended during the year.	Total expenditure to		Receipts up to end of previous year.	Received during year.	Total receipts to
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
To expenditure to end of previous year.							
Expenditure since that date—				By ordinary shares of Rs.			
1. To lands including law charges inci- dental to acqui- sition.				Ditto.			
2. To buildings .				By preference shares of Rs.			
3. To machinery .				By debenture stock .			
4. To accumulators at generating and distributing sta- tions.				By mortgages and bonds.			
5. To mains, including cost of laying the mains.				By amounts received in anticipation of calls.			
6. To transformers, mo- tors, etc.				By sale of patents or patent rights, etc.			
7. To meters, and fees for certifying under the Act.				By other receipts (to be specified).			
8. To electrical instru- ments, etc.							
9. To general stores (cable, mains, lamps).							
10. To purchase of patents or patent rights.							
11. To cost of license .							
12. To special items .							
Total expenditure .							
To balance of Capital Account.							
		Rs.		Rs.			

No. IV.

Revenue Account.

DR.

For the year ending ^{31st December, 190}
_{31st March, 190}

CR.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
<i>A.—To generation of Electricity.</i>			1. By sale of current for lighting purposes by meter at per B. T. U.		
1. To coals or other fuel, including dues, carriage, unloading, storing and all expenses of placing the same on the works.			2. By sale of current for power purposes by meter at per B. T. U.		
2. To oil, waste, water, and engine-room stores.			3. By sale under contracts		
3. To proportion of salaries of engineers, superintendents, and officers, as certified by the Managing Director, Chairman, or Engineer.			4. By public lighting		
4. To wages and gratuities at generating stations.			5. By rental of meter and other apparatus on consumers' premises.		
5. To repairs and maintenance as follows:—			6. By sale and repair of lamps, arc or incandescent.		
Rs. A. P.			By sale and repair of other apparatus.		
Buildings			7. By royalties, licenses, etc.		
Engines, boilers			8. By rents receivable		
Dynamos, exciters, transformers, motors, etc.			9. By transfer fees		
Other machinery, instruments and tools.			10. By other items (to be specified).		
Accumulators and accessories.					
To special items					
<i>B.—To distribution of Electricity.</i>					
1. To proportion of salaries of superintendents and officers, as certified by Managing Director, Managing Agents, Chairman or Engineer.					
2. To wages and gratuities to linesmen fitters, labourers.					
3. To repairs, maintenance, and renewals of mains of all classes, including materials and laying the same.					
Less amounts refunded					
4. To repairs, maintenance, and renewal of transformers, meters, switches, fuses, and other apparatus on consumers' premises.					
5. To repairs, maintenance, and renewals of apparatus at distributing stations.					

No. IV.—continued.

Dr.

Revenue Account—contd.

Cr.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
C.—To Public Lamps.					
1. To attending and repairs .					
2. To renewals of lamps .					
D.—To Royalties, etc.					
To Royalties, etc., payable for use of patents or patent processes.					
E.—To Rents, Rates, and Taxes.					
1. To rents payable . . .					
2. To rates and taxes . . .					
F.—To Management Expenses.					
1. To Directors' remunera- tion.					
2. To salaries of managing engineers, secretary, accountants, clerks, messengers, as certified by Managing Director, Chairman or Engineer.					
3. To salaries or commissions of Collectors.					
4. To stationery and print- ing.					
5. To general establishment charges.					
6. To Auditors of Company .					
7. To Auditor appointed under the provisions of the Act.					
G.—To Law Charges.					
To law expenses.					
H.—To Depreciation.					
1. To depreciation in respect of leasehold works.					
2. Ditto buildings .					
3. Ditto plants, machi- nery, etc.					
I.—To Special charges.					
1. To insurances, superannua- tion, etc.					
2. To expenses for certifica- tion of meters.					
Total expenditure ...					
Balance carried to net revenue					
	Rs.			R	

No. V.

DR.

Net Revenue Account.

CR.

	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. To interest on debentures accrued due to date.		1. By balance from last account.		.	
2. To interest on mortgages and bonds accrued due to date.		Less dividend paid.			.
3. To interest on temporary loans accrued due to date.		By amount carried to reserve fund.			
4. To dividend on preference stocks.		2. By balance brought from revenue account (No. IV).			.
5. To balance applicable to dividend on ordinary stock or shares.		3. By interest on money at Deposit.			
Rs.			Rs.		

No. VI.

DR.

Reserve Fund Account.

CR.

	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
1. Amount paid out for		1. By balance brought from last account.	.
2. Amount of balance to next account.		2. By amount brought from net revenue account.	
		3. By interest on amount invested.	
		(Description of investments to be specified.)	
Rs.		Rs.	

No. VII.

DR.

Depreciation Fund Account.

CR.

	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
1. To balance		1. By balance from last account.	
		2. By interest on investments	
		3. By amount brought from revenue account (see No. IV—H).	
		(Description of investments to be specified.)	
	Rs.		Rs.

No. VIII

DR.

General Balance Sheet.

CR.

	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
<i>Liabilities.</i>		<i>Assets.</i>	
1. To capital account: amount received as per Account No. III.		1. By capital accounts: amount expended for works as per Account No. III.	
2. To sundry tradesmen and others, due on construction of plant and machinery, fuel, stores, etc., to end of year.		2. By stores on hand at end of the year:—	
3. To sundry creditors on open accounts.			Rs. A. P.
4. To net revenue account: balance at credit thereof.		Coal	
5. To reserve fund account: balance at credit thereof.		Oils, waste, etc.	
6. To depreciation fund account.		General	
		3. By sundry debtors for amounts paid on account of contracts in course of completion.	
		4. By preliminary expenses	
		5. By sundry debtors for current supplied to end of year.	
		6. By other debtors	
		7. By cash at bankers:—	
		Messrs.	
		Messrs.	
		Messrs.	
		(amount on deposit)	
		8. By cash in hand	
Total		Total	

No. IX.

Statement of electricity generated, sold, etc.

Quantity generated in B. T. units.	QUANTITY SOLD.					Quantity used on works.	Total quantity accounted for.	Quantity not accounted for.	Number of public lamps.	Total maximum supply demanded.
	Public lamps.	By contract.	To consumers by meter for lighting purposes.	To consumers by meter for power purposes.	Total sold.					

SPECIAL FORMS OF ACCOUNTS FOR ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS.

Description.

A.
 Name of undertaking
 General History and Description
 Date of special Acts or of agreements, licenses, etc.
 Owners
 Lessees
 Worked by
 Terms
 Description of Track : Gauge
 Rails : Weight per yard
 " Section
 " Average length in feet
 Fastenings : Ordinary
 Ditto Joint
 Sleepers
 Foundation

System of working.	LENGTH IN MILES OF					Total length of single line miles $a + 2b + 2c + d = e$.
	Single line.	Interlaced.	Double.	Sidings other than passing places.	Road or route.	
	a	b	c	d		e
Third Rail						
Surface contact						
Conduit						
Overhead						
Accumulators						
Total						

Paving in miles.	Unmade ground.	Macadam.	Cobbles.	Setts.	Soft wood.	Hard wood.	Asphalte.	Bricks.
Tracks and 1' 6" outside								
Marginal paving								
Remainder of road								

Gradients : Total length, route miles

Average inclination, 1 in

Steepest, length, route miles

,, inclination, 1 in

Curves : Total length, miles—single line

Average radius, feet

Sharpest length, feet—single line

,, radius, feet

Station Buildings : Description

Offices ditto

Car sheds No. ditto

Dwellings No. ditto

Engines.	No.	Description.
High pressure		
Low „		
Condensing		
Non-condensing		
Partly non-condensing		
Total		

Motors

Dynamoes

Boilers

Other machinery

	Number.	Weight.	Seating capacity.	Description.
Passenger motor-cars				
Trailers				
Freight cars				
Total				
Average				

Other cars and vehicles

Brakes, description of

Maximum load at works

Load factor $\frac{\text{units} \times 100}{\text{maximum load} \times \text{hours}}$

Plant capacity at end of year

	From commencement.	Year ended.	Average.
	A	B	C
Employees : Number			
Ditto Average weekly pay			

Renewals (whole).	Length.			Cost.		
	A	B	C	A	B	C
Rails						
Substructure						
Wire or cable						
Engines						
Cars						
Machinery						

Average of Rails	years
Ditto Substructure	do.
Ditto Wire or cable	do.
Ditto Engines	do.
Ditto Cars	do.
Ditto Machinery	do.

	Total.			Per mile single line.		
	A	B	C	A	B	C
B. of T. units consumed						
Car miles run						
Passengers carried (tickets issued)						
Ditto proportion to population served						
Average No. cars run per diem						
Percentage of total number						
Stopping stations, number (including termini).						
Number of stoppages at stations						
Ditto ditto intermediate						
Average through speed of cars						
Mileage of car per diem						
B. of T. units consumed per mile						
Average price of fuel per ton						

Capital.

	Total.			Per mile single line (r).		
	A	B	C	A	B	C
Capital, authorized						
Do. called up						
Do. issued						
Do. expended						
Borrowing powers						
Shares, ordinary						
Do. preference						
Do. debentures						
Do. Mortgages						
Dividends paid						
Loans, original						
Do. additional						
Payments, loans						
Do. sinking fund						
Value of building						
Do. machinery						
Do. rolling stock						
Do. horses						
Do. permanent-way						
Total Capital						

Earnings.

[illegible]

Expenditure.

[illegible][illegible]

Expenditure—*contd.*

Abstract of working expenditure.	Per cent. of total earnings.			Total.			Per mile single line.			Per car mile.		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Engineering												
Working or Operating												
Traffic												
General												
Total working expenditure												

Other expenditure.	Per cent. of total earnings.			Total.			Per mile single line.			Per car mile.		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Sinking fund												
Reserve fund												
Depreciation fund												
Interest to Corporation												
Ditto bank												
Ditto ordinary												
Ditto preference												
Ditto debentures												
Ditto mortgage												
Maintenance of roads outside 1 foot 6 inches from track												
Miscellaneous												
Total other expenditure												
D Total All Expenditure												

Expenditure—*concd.*

Index No.	Result for year ended.	Total.	Per mile single line.	Per mile.
	Balance brought forward { Cash . . . Materials . . .			
C	Total Gross earnings { Cash . . . Materials . . .			
D	Total all expenditure { Cash . . . Materials . . .			
	Balance forward { Cash . . . Materials . . .			

General Results.

	Total.			Per mile single line.			Per ear line.		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Capital									
Net earnings (C—D)									
„ per cent. on Capital									

FORM OF REQUISITION REQUIRED BY CLAUSE VIII (4) OF THE SCHEDULE TO THE ACT.

(See rule 76.)

To

(name of licensee).

In the case of six or more owners
or occupiers.We the undersigned, being owners or occupiers of
premises situated in _____ street,
situated within the "area of supply" defined in the
_____ license 19 , doIn the case of the Local Govern-
ment or a local authority.The Government of _____ (The local authority
of _____) being charged with the public lighting
of _____ street, situated within the area of
supply defined in the _____ license 19 ,

hereby require (a) you to provide and lay down, within six months of the date of this requisition, distributing mains for the purpose of general supply throughout the said street*
 * or such part of the street as may be specified.
 in accordance with the terms and conditions laid down in clause VIII of the schedule to the Indian Electricity Act, 1903.

DATED AT _____

The day of 19 .

FORM OF REQUISITION REQUIRED BY CLAUSE IX (4) OF THE SCHEDULE TO THE ACT.

(See rule 76.)

To

_____ (name of licensee).

You are hereby requested to provide within _____ weeks of the date of this requisition, supply of electrical energy at the premises _____ being within one hundred yards of your distributing mains and within the "area of supply" laid down in the _____ license 19 , for the following:

_____ 30 watt lamps (8 C. P.)

_____ 60 watt lamps (16 C. P.)

_____ —watt lamps.

_____ fans.

_____ B. H. P. motors.

The wiring work will be carried out by _____

DATED AT _____

The day of 190 . }

_____ Signature.

NOTE.—Under clause IX (1) 1st proviso of the schedule to the Indian Electricity Act, 1903, "the cost of so much of any electric supply-line as may be laid for the purposes of the supply upon the property in respect of which the requisition is made, and of so much of any electric supply-line as it may be necessary for the said purposes to lay for a greater distance than one hundred feet from the licensee's distributing main, although not on that property shall, if the licensee so requires, be paid by the owner or occupier making the requisition."

In accordance with the foregoing footnote the licensee makes the following charges :

The ordinary rate for making connections to Consumer's Premises is Rs. _____, to which will be added any wiring necessary from the point of service at the rate of _____ rupee per yard, and for (underground services) a rate of _____ annas per inch for cutting away and making good the wall of the house.

The licensee lays all services in the Street free of charge to a distance of _____ feet from their mains.

SIDNEY PRESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1903

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 26th October 1903.

From the 21st November next till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 14th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901 :—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Rates of subscription.				Per annum.		
				R	s.	p.
Subscription for <i>Gazette</i> and Supplement	.	.	.	15	0	0
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Postage on single copies varies according to weight.						
Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at, per page, 2 pice.						

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

W. ROSS,

Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. 2145.—Preliminary Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India for the seven months of 1903-1904 as compared with the corresponding period of 1902-1903.

[illegible]

Differs from the Closing Balance of March (Preliminary) by \$300 due to correction in final Home Accounts.

[illegible]

O. T. BARROW,
Off. Controller General.

File and Document

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 23rd December 1903.

N O T I F I C A T I O N S.

No. 4289 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 19th December 1903:—

- No. 516 of 1903.—William Clark Mitchell, work superintendent, and Mark Cummins, engineer, both of Westinghouse Works, Trafford park, in the county of Lancaster, England. *Improvements relating to brakes for vehicles.*
- No. 517 of 1903.—Hans Schnitzer, gentleman, of No. 8, Pfarr Gasse, Dresden, in the kingdom of Saxony, German Empire. *Improvements in methods of and apparatus for warming food and other material.*
- No. 518 of 1903.—Société F. Revel Père et Fils, manufacturers of 5, Rue Pizay, Lyon, in the Republic of France. *Improvements relating to umbrellas, parasols and the like.*
- No. 519 of 1903.—Robert Lew's Proudlock, curator, Government Botanic Gardens and Parks, the Nilgiris, Ootacamund. *An improved rubber tapping knife.*
- No. 520 of 1903.—Thomas Walter Barber, engineer, of 5, Palmer street, Westminster, in the county of London, England. *Improvements in speed gear.*
- No. 521 of 1903.—Thomas Walter Barber, engineer, of 5, Palmer street, Westminster, in the county of London, England. *Improvements in wheels.*
- No. 522 of 1903.—Ernest Armstrong, air brake inspector, of 610, South Fourth street, Camden, Camden county, state of New Jersey, United States of America. *Improvements in lubricating devices for the journals of railway axles, shafts and the like.*
- No. 523 of 1903.—Soda Stream, Limited and William Hucks, junior, engineer, both of James street, Camden town, in the county of London, England. *Improvements in apparatus for aerating liquids or charging them with gas.*
- No. 524 of 1903.—Conrad Regenbogen, engineer, of Westinghouse Works, Trafford park, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England. *Improvements in fluid pressure turbines.*
- No. 525 of 1903.—Robert Lewis Proudlock, curator, Government Botanic Gardens and Parks, the Nilgiris, Ootacamund. *An improved simple machine or extractor, designed to be worked by a single cooly, for extracting plantain and other fibres.*
- No. 526 of 1903.—Jatashanker Kuberji, merchant, of Wadhwan city, Kathiawar, British India. *A modified and improved roller for cotton ginning machines.*
- No. 527 of 1903.—William Reginald Ridings, foreman, of Fernside, Steven street, Stretford, in the county of Lancaster, England. *Improvements in arc lamps.*
- No. 528 of 1903.—Frank Cotton, gentleman, of Hornsby, in the State of New South Wales, in the Commonwealth of Australia. *An improved apparatus for the utilisation of carbonaceous liquids as fuel.*
- No. 529 of 1903.—John Redpath Dougall, manufacturer, of 294, Drummond street, in the city of Montreal, Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada. *Linotype machines.*

No. 4290 P.—THE under-mentioned designs have been registered, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that

Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma. These and other designs are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West), Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying.

No. 16 D of 1903.—Kahn and Kahn, merchants, trading at No. 10, Meadows street, Fort, Bombay. *Design representing Marguerites with stalks woven in silk on silk and cotton mixed ground with water effect.*

No. 17 D of 1903.—Kahn and Kahn, merchants, trading at No. 10 Meadows street, Fort, Bombay. *Design representing Pine with stalks woven in silk on silk and cotton mixed ground with water effect.*

No. 4291 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 247 of 1902.—Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth and Company, Limited, manufacturing engineers, of Elswick Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. *Improvements in appliances for shipping or transferring coal and the like.* (Specification filed 15 December 1903.)

No. 76 of 1903.—James Hodgkinson, engineer, care of M. C. Rutnagar & Co., 27, Meadows street, Fort, Bombay. *Improvements in automatic stokers.* (Specification filed 14 December 1903.)

No. 127 of 1903.—Edward Lennon Cantwell, consulting engineer and Patent Agent, of 5, Old Post Office street, Calcutta. *Improved culinary utensils principally intended for military purposes but which can also be used by the general public.* (Specification filed 15 December 1903.)

No. 192 of 1903.—William Newton Dumaresq, electrical engineer, of 12, Rylett Crescent, Shepherds Bush, London, in the county of Middlesex, England. *Improvements in the method of and means for driving motor cars, cycles and other similar vehicles.* (Specification filed 10 December 1903.)

No. 193 of 1903.—George Filwood Dewdney, consulting engineer, of Rowandene, Ely, Glamorgan, Wales. *Improvements in metal drums and the like.* (Specification filed 10 December 1903.)

No. 217 of 1903.—Robert Taylor Rule, engineer, presently of The Kamarhatty Company, Limited, 4, Clive row, Calcutta. *Improvements in bobbins, reels, and spools.* (Specification filed 14 December 1903.)

No. 228 of 1903.—James Eugene Kirkpatrick, analytical and consulting chemist, of the Borough Laboratory, Orient Villa, Taunton, in the county of Somerset, England. *The manufacture of bricks and compositions capable of withstanding very high temperatures and for use in steel and other furnaces.* (Specification filed 17 December 1903.)

No. 327 of 1903.—Walter Foran, merchant, No. 208, Thanaah street, Royapuram, Madras. *Improvements in locks.* (Specification filed 11 December 1903.)

No. 455 of 1903.—Muhamn ad Allauddin, Peerzada, residing at Junjunoo, Zilla Jeypore, Jagirdar. *An improved water list to be called "Miscub Mahommadi Choli."* (Specification filed 14 December 1903.)

No. 461 of 1903.—Adam McCracken, pastoralist, of Greensborough, in the county of East Pourke, in the state of Victoria, in the Commonwealth of Australia. *An improved process of manufacturing a safety explosive.* (Specification filed 14 December 1903.)

No. 467 of 1903.—Allest Edward Walker, manufacturer, of Norwood Green Mill, near Halifax, in the county of York, England, Arthur Walker, salesman, of Coley Mill House, near Halifax, aforesaid, and George Walker, weaving manager, of Coley Mill House, aforesaid. *Improvements in and connected with shuttle changing mechanism of looms for weaving.* (Specification filed 15 December 1903.)

No. 4292 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 320 of 1891.—Daniel Kemp West. *Improvements in and connected with presses for baling cotton and other goods.* (From 15 December 1903 to 15 December 1904)

No. 3 of 1893.—The Pneumatic Tyre and Booths Cycle Agency, Limited. *Improvements in rubber tyres and metal rims or felloes of wheels for cycles and other light vehicles.* (From 21 February 1904 to 21 February 1905.)

No. 119 of 1895.—Edward Herbert Stone. *An improved point lever apparatus for working coupled points on railways.* (From 31 January 1904 to 31 January 1905.)

No. 171 of 1896.—The Morris Tube Ammunition and Safety Range Company, Limited. *An improvement in electric primers for firing guns.* (From 5 February 1904 to February 1905.)

No. 149 of 1897.—Simon Lake. *Submarine vessels.* (From 17 November 1903 to 17 November 1904)

No. 119 of 1899.—Handel Beech. *Improvements in apparatus for automatically causing a flow of water or other fluid by the fusion of a suitable joint or connection for fire extinguishing and like purposes.* (From 25 September 1904 to 25 September 1905.)

No. 4293 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 53 of 1899.—Rooks Evelyn Bell Crompton. *Improvements in electrical meters.* (Specification filed 11 September 1899.)

No. 112 of 1899.—Charles Kossuth Pickles and the United States Metallic Packing Company, Limited. *Improvements in and in connection with pneumatic chipping hammers.* (Specification filed 11 September 1899)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of Rs 50 for each of the above inventions.

No 9 of 1895.—Minden Hardress Mackenzie and George William Disney *An improved method for manufacturing kodallies and other agricultural instruments or implements used for digging.* (Specification filed 16 September 1895.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (e) After the expiration of the seventh year and before the expiration of the eighth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of Rs 50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

C. R. WILSON,
Secretary under the Inventions and
Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 21st December 1903.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
	R.	a.	p.		R.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	1,29,85,856	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,21,50,000	0	0	Other authorised Investments	79,56,749	8	0
				Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	3,14,04,619	7	6
Public Deposits at Head Office	69,09,095	3	9	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	1,68,07,490	0	0
Public Deposits at Branches	73,55,457	9	7	Bills discounted and purchased	2,53,87,476	11	0
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	9,48,44,895	9	8	Balances with other Banks	31,04,746	5	1
Bank Post Bills, etc.	1,88,628	2	7	Bullion	18,689	14	0
Sundries	21,27,251	0	4	Dead Stock	17,92,509	8	8
				Stamps	12,126	4	10
				Sundries	9,41,698	7	3
					10,05,01,962	4	4
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	1,87,38,920	14	3
				Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	2,43,31,444	7	4
					4,30,73,365	5	7
RUPES	14,35,75,327	9	11	RUPES	14,35,75,327	9	11
* Includes Gov. and Govt. value R 2,29,575 0 0							
† Do. do. do. 1,94,947 8 0							
				R 4,24,522 8 0			

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 23rd December 1903.

H. F. FRESHWATER,
Off. Chief Accountant.
Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 18'65.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 23rd December 1903.

**Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the
22nd December 1903**

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.				
	In Reserve Treasuries	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion	Silver held as security for notes under Act VIII of 1900	Gold in transit to England.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta .	86,23,700	13,52,72,925	14,38,96,625	2,12,06,748	9,45,48,986	11,78,000	...	11,60,33,734
Allahabad		1,93,81,040	1,93,81,040	97,30,267	2,030,902	"	"	1,17,73,169
Lahore .		2,65,67,100	2,65,67,100	39,63,939	7,22,173	"	"	47,61,112
Bombay .	73,41,155	8,93,54,090	9,66,95,245	1,38,70,320	3,66,52,409	85,22,000	75,00,000	6,05,33,720
Karachi		9,23,98,35	9,23,98,35	17,14,772	11,73,413	"	"	28,88,185
Madras .	18,43,870	3,72,70,770	3,91,14,640	44,4,800	1,17,00,300	"	"	1,62,33,100
Calicut .	"	1,49,235	1,49,235	18,7,100	2,54,135	"	"	4,45,295
Rangoon .	"	1,57,25,685	1,57,25,685	3,08,45,065	12,23,370	"	"	3,21,28,435
	1,79,8,725	33,47,61,540	35,25,70,265					
Deduct Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue			14,13,560					
	TOTAL R		35,11,36,705	8,59,81,071	14,81,35,600	97,01,000	75,00,000	25,17,16,759
Deduct— Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another								5,80,000
							NET TOTAL R	25,11,36,759
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs 10,20,81,500 held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act XX of 1912								9,09,00,946
							GRAND TOTAL R	35,01,36,705

O. T. BARROW.

Offg. Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

THOMASON CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal —

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Engineers. | 5. Press workers. |
| 2. Overseers. | 6. Photo-Mechanical workers. |
| 3. Sub-Overseers. | 7. Mechanical apprentices. |
| 4. Draftsmen. | 8. Metal and wood carvers. |

E. ATKINSON, Major, R.E.,

Principal, Thomason College

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICE.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India, Price Rs. 6. Forwarded V.P.P., on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

ORDER BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the 2nd L.M.S. Re-Examination in 1903 :—

<i>(In Alphabetical order.)</i>					
Barori, Rajendrachandra	.	.	.	.	Medical College, Calcutta.
Basu, Atalkumar	.	.	.	.	"
" Satischandra	.	.	.	.	"
Biswas, Mahendranath	.	.	.	.	"
Chattopadhyay, Asutosh	.	.	.	.	"
" Karunakumar	.	.	.	.	"
Das, Charuchandra	.	.	.	.	"
" Guruprasanna	.	.	.	.	"
" Satischandra	.	.	.	.	"
o Datta, Binodbihari	.	.	.	.	"
" Satischandra	.	.	.	.	"
Debmallik, Srischandra	.	.	.	.	"
Ghosh, Harinath	.	.	.	.	"
" Gobindachandra	.	.	.	.	"
" Jogindranath	.	.	.	.	"
" Radharaman	.	.	.	.	"
" Upendranath	.	.	.	.	"
Homewell, U.	.	.	.	.	"
Kartik Prasad	.	.	.	.	"
20 Maitra, Jatindranath	.	.	.	.	"
Mallik, Harendrachandra	.	.	.	.	"
" Panchanan	.	.	.	.	"
Mandal, Jaladhar	.	.	.	.	"
Mitra, Nagendranath	.	.	.	.	"
Mukhopadhyay, Atalbihari	.	.	.	.	"
Nandi, Dulalchand	.	.	.	.	"
Ray, Atulchandra	.	.	.	.	"
Sen, Abinashchandra	.	.	.	.	"
" Apurbakumar	.	.	.	.	"
30 Sinha, Kaliprasanna	.	.	.	.	"

K. C. BANURJI,
Registrar, Calcutta University.

SENATE HOUSE ;
The 21st December 1903.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 15th December 1903.

No. 5244-311.—Major H. L. Goodenough, I.A., is appointed to be Assistant Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Mewar, with effect from the afternoon of the 2nd December 1903.

By order,

A. B. MINCHIN, Captain,
First Assistant Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 18th December 1903.

No. 18.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India :—

Captain R. E. C. Hall, I.A., Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class (p. a.) for two months.

W. R. L. ANDERSON, Colonel,
Accountant General, Military Department.

**THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN
BALUCHISTAN.**

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 16th December 1903.

No. 6929.—Captain A. L. Tarver, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate at Quetta, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 16th December 1903 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it

By order,

H. GOUGH, Captain,
Second Assistant.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 19th December 1903.

No. 30.—Mr. P. V. McInerny, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, in class III. grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India leave on medical certificate for three months in extension of the leave notified in Director of Railway Traffic's Notification No. 43, dated 12th October 1903.

S. FINNEY,
Manager, North Western Railway.

REPORTS OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, The King's (Liverpool) Regiment of Infantry, dated at Rangoon, this 14th day of December 1903.

Number, Rank, and Name,—7533, Pte. Joseph Karnshaw. Age,—22 years. Height,—5 feet 8 inches. Colour of—Complexion, fresh ; hair, fair ; eyes, grey. Trade,—Painter. Date of enlistment,—21st March 1901.	Place of enlistment,—Bradford, Yorkshire. Parish and county in which born,—Bradford, Yorkshire. Date of desertion or absence,—9th December 1903. Place of Desertion or absence,—Rangoon. Marks,—Nil. Under three years' service.
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W. R. RAWLINSON, Capt., for Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding 1st Battalion, The King's (Liverpool) Regiment.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 58th Battalion, Royal Field
Artillery, dated at Bangalore, this 18th day of December 1903.

Number, Rank, and Name,—21932, Gunner Rothway, J. B. Age,—24 years 8 months. Height,—5 feet 8 inches. Colour of—Complexion, medium ; hair, brown ; eyes, blue. Trade,—Clerk. Date of enlistment,—8th February 1902.	Place of enlistment,—London. Parish and county in which born,—St. Peter Portsmouth. Date of desertion or absence,—13th December 1903 Place of desertion or absence,—Bangalore. Marks,—Moles, both forearms. Under 2 years' service.
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E. J. R. PEEL, Capt., for Lieut.-Col., R. F. A.,
Commanding Royal Artillery, Bangalore.

POSTAL NOTICE.

The rates of postage applicable to parcels for the United Kingdom will be reduced with effect from the 1st January 1904, and the rates that will apply to such parcels posted on and after that date are given below :—

Country and Route.	RATES OF POSTAGE (PREPAYMENT COMPULSORY).				
		Via Gibraltar.		Overland (via Brindisi).	
	For a parcel—	R	s.	R	s.
United Kingdom (including the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man).	Not over 3 lbs.	0	12	1	3
	Over 3 lbs. but not over 7 lbs.	1	8	2	4
	Over 7 lbs. but not over 11 lbs.	2	4	3	0
Route—Direct, in connection with the British Post Office.					

2. The other conditions applicable to parcels for the United Kingdom remain unaltered.

H. M. KISCH,

Officiating Director-General of the Post Office of India.

CALCUTTA ;

The 15th December 1903.

DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 19th December 1903.

No. 55.—Mr. J. H. Chase, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, in class III, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is transferred from the Eastern Bengal State Railway to the North Western Railway.

No. 56.—Mr. J. S. Trench, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, in class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is transferred from the North Western Railway to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

The 22nd December 1903.

No. 57.—Mr. F. K. Cunliffe, Store-keeper in class II, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is transferred from the Eastern Bengal State Railway to the North Western Railway.

No. 58.—Mr. D. E. Keatinge, Store-keeper in class II, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is transferred from the North Western Railway to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

G. F. WILSON, Colonel, R.E.,

Director of Railway Traffic.

THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 20th December 1903.

No. 269.—Whereas by this office Notification No. 208, dated the 13th October 1903, the Chief Commissioner declared his intention to extend the provisions of the Vaccination Act (XIII of 1880) to the Municipality of Kohat, and whereas no objections have been

received to such extension, it is hereby notified that the said Act is extended to the said Municipality.

By order,

H. N. BOLTON,

Asst. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. F. Province.

POWERS.

The 7th December 1903.

No. 258-A.—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Mr. T. B. Copeland, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, is appointed a Magistrate of the 1st class in the Kohat District.

No. 258-B.—The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner is pleased, under the provisions of section 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to appoint Mr. Theodore Benfey Copeland, Assistant Commissioner, Kohat, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories included in the administration of the North-West Frontier Province.

No. 258-C.—Under the powers conferred by section 54 of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, No. VII of 1901, Mr. T. B. Copeland, Assistant Commissioner, Kohat, is appointed a Subordinate Judge, and, under the provisions of section 56 (1) of the said Regulation, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Judge of the 1st class (as defined in Punjab Government Notification No. 730-S., dated 15th October 1884), with respect to cases generally, within the limits of the Civil District of Kohat which the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 57 (1) of the said Regulation, is pleased to define as the local limits of the Subordinate Judgeship of the Kohat District.

2. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Mr. Copeland shall be deemed, for the purposes of the said Regulation, to be a Subordinate Judge.

No. 258-D.—Under the powers conferred by section 81 (1) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, No. VII of 1901, Mr. T. B. Copeland, Assistant Commissioner, is invested with the powers of a District Judge for the purpose of hearing appeals within the limits of the Civil District of Kohat.

2. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Mr. Copeland shall be deemed, for purposes connected with the exercise of the powers herein conferred, to be a District Judge.

No. 258-E.—In accordance with the provisions of section 40 of Act II of 1886, Mr. T. B. Copeland, Assistant Commissioner, is hereby appointed, within the limits of the districts to which he may from time to time be posted, to exercise the powers conferred, and to perform the duties imposed, by sections 25, 26, 28, and 32 of the said Act upon a Collector.

EXAMINATION.

The 16th December 1903.

No. 266.—The gentlemen named in the statement below have been declared by the Central Committee of Examination to have passed the Departmental Examination prescribed for Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners in the Punjab, which was held at Lahore on the 12th October 1903 and following days, in the Groups and by the Standards noted :—

Names.	Group A.	Group B.	Group C.
OFFICIATING EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.			
Sardar Sultan Asad Jan . . . .	...	Higher standard	Higher standard.*
CANDIDATES FOR THE POST OF EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.			
Arbab Wali Muhammad Khan	Higher standard.		

* Subject to production of certificate required by Rule VIII-A of the Rules published with Punjab Government Notification No. 1932, dated 23rd December 1902.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 17th December 1903.

No. 267.—Mr. T. B. Copeland, I.C.S., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner for employment in the North-West Frontier Province, is posted to the Kohat District as Assistant Commissioner at head-quarters, and assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 7th December 1903.

By order,

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. Frontier Province.

The 18th December 1903.

No. 268.—Khalifa Imad-ud-din, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Lahore Circle, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Inspector of Schools, North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the afternoon of the 10th December 1903, *vice* Maulvi Umr-ud-din, M.A.

By order,

H. N. BOLTON,

Asst. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. Frontier Province.

REVENUE AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

BOARDS AND COMMITTEES DEPARTMENT.

BOARDS.

Peshawar, the 17th December 1903.

No. 1382-A.—In accordance with the provisions of section 11 of Act XX of 1883 (The Punjab District Boards Act) and Notification No. 1026-A., dated 25th September 1903, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to notify that the following persons are members of the District Board of the Hazara District.

Members appointed by official designation.

- (1) The Deputy Commissioner.
- (2) The Assistant Commissioner or Extra Assistant Commissioner in charge of Local Funds.
- (3) The Civil Surgeon, Hazara.
- (4) The Garrison Engineer, Hazara Division.
- (5) The Tahsildar, Haripur.
- (6) The Tahsildar, Abbottabad.
- (7) The Tahsildar, Mansehra.
- (8) The District Inspector of Schools, Hazara.

Members appointed by name.

- (1) Muhammad Akram Khan, Swathi, of Garhi Habibulla.
- (2) Muhammad Husain Khan, Swathi, of Mansehra.
- (3) Mozaffar Khan, Swathi, of Bhogarmong.
- (4) Ahmad Khan, Swathi, of Giddarpur.
- (5) Dost Muhammad Khan, Swathi, of Balakote.
- (6) Bahram Khan, Swathi, of Battal.
- (7) Wali Muhammad Khan, Swathi, of Ogra.
- (8) Hayat Khan, Tanauli, of Sherwan.

- (9) Sultan Muhammad Khan, Tanauli, of Bir.
- (10) Rahmatulla Khan, Tanauli, of Chamhad.
- (11) Mr. Parma Nand, Barrister-at-law, of Abbottabad.
- (12) Sadiq Shah, Sayad, of Malmula.
- (13) Imran Shah, Sayad, of Phagla.
- (14) Ghazi Shah, Sayad, of Kagan.
- (15) Amir Shah, Sayad, of Bela Kawai.
- (16) Said Muhammad Khan, Karral, of Dobran.
- (17) Shahdad Khan, Jadun, of Banda-Pir Khan.
- (18) Abdulla Khan, Jadun, of Bagra.
- (19) Shahzaman Khan, Jadun, of Dhamtaur.
- (20) Ata Muhammad Khan, Dhund, of Lora.
- (21) Hassan Khan, Dhund, of Kalaban.
- (22) Mir Abdulla, Gujar Kote, Najibulla.
- (23) Raja Sher Ahmad Khan, Ghakkar, of Bharreh.
- (24) Khani Zaman Khan, Utmanzai, of Khalabat.
- (25) Muhammad Azim Khan, Utmanzai, of Torbela.
- (26) Mir Afzal Khan, Utmanzai, of Torbela.
- (27) Said Muhammad Khan, Mishwani, of Sirikote.
- (28) Kazi Fazl Ilahi, Awan, of Sikandar pur.
- (29) Mir Alam Khan, Tarkheli, of Jallu.
- (30) Fazal Khan Pathan, of Panian.
- (31) Ilahi Bakhsh Khan, Dilazak, of Serai Saleh.
- (32) Mir Afzal Khan, Tarin, of Darwesh.

The 16th December 1903.

No. 2075-G.—Whereas the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that, in respect of the heritable assignment of land revenue granted by the letter of the Government of India, No. 2468, dated 6th May 1859, and now held by Sarfaraz Khan, son of Mir Alam Khan, of Chamkanni, in the Peshawar District, a rule of descent involving the devolution of the said heritable assignment to a single heir actually prevails in the family, and has been continuously and without breach observed in all successions which have taken place to the said heritable assignment since it was made, the Chief Commissioner, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 30 of the North-West Frontier Law and Justice Regulation of 1901, is pleased to declare that in respect to the said heritable assignment, the said rule shall prevail in the family of the said assignee.

No. 2076-G.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 31 of the North-West Frontier Regulation of 1901, the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province hereby directs that the rule of descent declared by Notification No. 2075-G., dated 16th December 1903, to prevail in the family of Sarfaraz Khan, of Chamkanni, in the Peshawar District, shall be subject to the conditions (a) and (b) specified in the said section and the provisos thereof.

No. 2079-G.—Whereas the Government of the Punjab in their letter No. 1027, dated 23rd October 1882, to the Government of India, recommended that the heritable assignment of land revenue now held by Shahzada Sultan Jan, son of Shahzada Jambur of Kohat, should devolve as impartible property to a single heir being a descendant of Shahzada Jambur whom Government may approve in each instance:

And whereas the said recommendation was sanctioned by the Government of India in their letter No. 1862, dated 27th January 1883:

And whereas no succession has hitherto taken place to the said assignment since the said sanction was given:

The Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 30 of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, 1901, hereby declares that in respect of succession to the said assignment the said rule of descent shall prevail in the family of the said Shahzada Sultan Jan.

No. 2080-G.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 31 of the North-West Frontier Regulation of 1901, the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province hereby directs that the rule of descent declared by Notification No. 2079-G., dated 16th December 1903, to prevail in the family of Sardar Sultan Jan, C.I.E., in the Peshawar and Kohat Districts, shall be subject to the conditions (a) and (b) specified in the said section and the provisos thereof.

No. 2083-G.—Whereas the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that, in respect of the heritable assignment of land revenue granted by the letter of the Government of India, No. 215, dated 3rd March 1866, and now held by Khwaja Muhammad Khan of Hamzakote, son of Muhammad Sharif Khan, in the Peshawar District, a rule of descent involving the devolution of the said heritable assignment to a single heir actually prevails in the family, and has been continuously and without breach observed in all successions which have taken place to the said heritable assignment since it was made, the Chief Commissioner, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 30 of the North-West Frontier Law and Justice Regulation of 1901, is pleased to declare that, in respect to the said heritable assignment, the said rule shall prevail in the family of the said assignee.

No. 2084-G.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 31 of the North-West Frontier Regulation of 1901, the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province hereby directs that the rule of descent declared by Notification No. 2083-G., dated 16th December 1903, to prevail in the family of Khwaja Muhammad Khan in the Peshawar District shall be subject to the conditions (a) and (b) specified in the said section and the provisos thereof.

No. 2087-G.—Whereas the Chief Commissioner is satisfied that, in respect of the heritable assignment of land revenue granted by the letter of the Government of India, No. 2468, dated 6th May 1859, and now held by K. Abdul Wadud Jan, son of Amir Muhammad Khan, in the Peshawar District, a rule of descent involving the devolution of the said heritable assignment to a single heir actually prevails in the family, and has been continuously and without breach observed in all successions which have taken place to the said heritable assignment since it was made, the Chief Commissioner, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 30 of the North-West Frontier Law and Justice Regulation of 1901, is pleased to declare that, in respect to the said heritable assignment, the said rule shall prevail in the family of the said assignee.

No. 2088-G.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 31 of the North-West Frontier Regulation of 1901, the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province hereby directs that the rule of descent declared by Notification No. 2087-G., dated 16th December 1903, to prevail in the family of K. Abdul Wadud Jan in the Peshawar District shall be subject to the conditions (a) and (b) specified in the said section and the provisos thereof.

* M. F. O'DWYER,

Revenue and Financial Secretary to Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 28th November 1903.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.			CAUSE OF DEATH.								INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Number.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Hazara	Abbottabad	3,395	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	..	1	...	46	1
2		Nawashahr	4,114	4	3	7	4	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	1	3	89	50	2
3		Bufa	7,029	4	2	6	5	2	3	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	..	1	45	37	3
4		Haripur	5,578	3	1	4	4	2	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	37	37	4
5	Peshawar	Peshawar	73,343	28	19	47	31	21	10	...	...	...	19	2	1	...	9	4	4	8	33	22	5
6	Kohat	Kohat	18,092	11	10	21	14	7	7	...	...	...	12	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	61	40	6
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	6	1	7	7	2	5	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	2	2	4	36	36	7
8		Lakki	5,218	3	1	4	6	4	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	40	60	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	18	11	29	94	48	46	...	...	...	63	9	4	...	18	18	14	32	53	173	9
10		Kulachi	9,125	2	3	5	13	10	3	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	5	4	1	5	29	74	10
		TOTAL	164,251	79	51	130	181	101	80	...	...	...	121	12	6	1	41	35	23	58	41	57	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 28th November 1903. Births and Deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the 10 Municipal Towns, 130 births were registered (79 males and 51 females), giving a birth-rate of 41 per mille of population; 181 deaths were registered (101 males and 80 females) giving a death-rate of 57 per mille of population. The mortality from fever was very high in Dera Ismail Khan and Kulachi Municipal towns.

W. A. SYKES, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshawar, the 16th December 1903.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Statement showing the number of Births registered according to classes in the Districts of the North-West Frontier Province during the month of October 1903.

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8	9
Number.	Districts.	CHRISTIANS.			HINDUS.			MAHOMEDANS.			OTHER CLASSES.			TOTAL.			Birth-rate per mille per annum.	Number.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Hazára	..	.	...	18	39	57	636	644	1,280	..	2	2	654	685	1,339	28	1
2	Pesháwar	...	...	...	40	23	63	1,111	859	1,970	7	9	16	1,158	891	2,049	32	2
3	Kohát	..	...	...	8	7	15	370	288	658	4	2	6	382	297	679	39	3
4	Bannu	..	...	...	56	48	104	358	307	665	...	...	...	414	355	769	40	4
5	Dera Ismail Khan	..	...	...	106	59	165	552	522	1,074	3	3	6	661	584	1,245	59	5
	Total	...	...	...	228	176	404	3,027	2,620	5,647	14	16	30	3,369	2,812	6,081	36	

W. A. SYKES, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

== Peshawar, the 16th December 1903.

MORTUARY RETURN FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1903.

Deaths registered from different causes in each district of the North-West Frontier Province during the month of October 1903.

CAUSE OF DEATH.																																														
Dysentery.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births.	Deaths.	Birth-rate per mille per annum.	Death-rate per mille per annum.	SMALL-POX.										CHOLERA.		PLAGUE.				FEVER.		DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA.				INJURIES.								ALL OTHER CAUSES.		TOTAL DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES.								
						Children under one year.		One to under ten years.		Ten and over ten years.		Total of small-pox.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.				Males.		Females.				
						Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.					
						Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.			Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.			
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47.	
Madras .	555,916	1,399	1,171	28	25	2	1	3	9	3	7	25	402	440	842	11	6	17	5	16	21	3	1	4	10	4	14	2	2	133	113	245	574	507	1,171		
Pondicherry .	753,137	2,049	1,796	32	27	2	1	3	9	6	24	25	3	1	68	824	679	1,503	5	1	6	4	2	6	16	3	19	9	3	12	2	2	65	43	107	963	763	1,726		
Kolhat .	205,195	679	539	39	31	5	4	14	15	...	1	39	225	240	465	3	2	1	3	3	1	4	3	1	4	46	27	73	258	274	532
Bombay .	527,266	769	637	40	32	10	15	25	225	240	465	3	3	6	2	1	3	1	1	2	...	1	1	75	60	135	316	321	637	
Dem. India	2,05,000	1,245	854	59	41	1	...	2	1	...	4	300	304	604	15	23	38	12	10	22	2	...	2	1	2	3	1	1	101	70	170	435	419	854		
Total	1,096,744	6,081	4,020	36	29	12	16	28	17	11	43	50	6	9	136	1,935	1,838	3,823	34	33	67	26	29	55	25	6	31	20	10	30	8	1	9	420	331	751	2,516	2,374	4,890	
Total in previous month.	...	4,568	3,701	28	22	144	139	203	25	19	32	49	6	3	134	...	1	1	1,256	1,215	2,471	21	25	46	23	42	65	20	3	23	15	10	45	7	1	8	331	294	625	1,900	1,801	3,701	
Total in same month of past year.	...	5,503	4,019	31	24	8	6	16	15	1	2	48	1,538	1,504	3,132	42	38	80	41	34	75	11	2	13	18	2	20	3	...	3	354	294	648	2,032	1,987	4,019	

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Six thousand and eighty-seven births were registered in the Province during the month of October 1903, giving a birth-rate of 35 *per mille* of population. Of the total number of births, 3,269 were boys and 2,819 girls. The total number of deaths registered from all causes in the Province during the month of October 1903 was 4,940 against 3,701 in the corresponding month of the past year, giving an annual death-rate of 20, 23, and 24 *per mille* of population, respectively.

Three thousand six hundred and thirty deaths registered under the head of cholera against 283 in the previous month. From small-pox 136 deaths were registered against 134 in the previous month and 48 in the corresponding month of the past year.

There was not a single death registered from plague.

There were 10 deaths registered against 3,471 in the previous month and 3,132 in the corresponding month of the past year; dysentery and diarrhoea 67 against 46; respiratory disease 55 against 65; suicide 1 against 2; wounds 21 against 23; and other causes 453 against 463 in the corresponding month of the past year.

W. A. SYKES, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province

and, after the 16th December 1903,

POST OFFICE.**NOTIFICATIONS.**

Calcutta, the 21st December 1903.

No. 1463-*Ap*.—Babu Dwarka Nath Majumdar, superintendent of post offices, officiating in the 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for 3 months, with effect from the 3rd November 1903.

Mr. G. W. Love is appointed to act as superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Babu Dwarka Nath Majumdar, or until further orders.

The 23rd December 1903.

No. 1491-*Ap*.—Mr. J. M. Gorman, superintendent of post offices, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month combined with leave on medical certificate for five months, with effect from the 6th October 1903.

The following officiating appointments are made during his absence on leave or until further orders :—

Babu Dwarka Nath Majumdar, superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade ;

Babu Amulya Nath Roy to act as superintendent of post offices, 4th grade.

H. M. KISCH,

Offg. Director-General of the Post Office of India

SURVEY OF INDIA.**NOTIFICATIONS.**

Calcutta, the 23rd December 1903

No. 317.—The following promotion is made with effect from the 18th December 1903, *vice* Mr. E. A. Wainright, Extra Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, retired.—

Mr. P. J. W. Doran, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to be Extra Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

No. 318.—This Department Notification No. 310, dated 26th November 1903, granting three months' privilege leave to Mr. C. George is hereby cancelled.

ST. G. GORE, Colonel, R.E.,

Surveyor General of India

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.**TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF MISCELLANEOUS STORES.**

I. Sealed tenders will be received by the Superintendent of the Cordite Factory, Wellington up to the 12th January 1904, for the supply of miscellaneous stores to the Cordite Factory from 1st April 1904 to the 31st March 1905.

II. Printed forms of "schedules" of the stores for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed which, in the event of tenders being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, are obtainable on application in writing to this office daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., on payment at the rate of Rs 1 (one) per set of forms.

III. Tenders will only be received on these printed forms, which should be submitted in duplicate and in English, and should specify in words as well as in figures the rate at which each description of article named in them will be delivered, and should be accompanied by a certificate that the tenderers have inspected the authorized pattern of each article they tender for. Fractional parts of pies in rates will not be accepted. Rates must include the cost of delivering the stores at the Cordite Factory, Wellington, and must be for the same units of number, weight or measures as the stores are accounted for in the schedule.

IV. In the schedules the correct total value of each store should also be entered in the appropriate column, and the grand total of the whole entered at the bottom of the page. Any additions or alterations must be certified by the tenderer's initials, but if these are very numerous, the tender will be rejected.

V. Tenders not complying with the above conditions will be rejected.

VI. The approval or rejection of tenders rests with the Director-General of Ordnance who reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without explanation, or any items in a tender, the rates of which are not approved. The lowest tender will not of necessity be accepted.

VII. Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 noon on Tuesday, the 12th January 1904. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

VIII. In the case of a tender being accepted the tenderer must be prepared to execute a contract deed within seven days of receipt of intimation that his tender or any items therein have been accepted and must also furnish as security 10 per cent. on the total value of his tender for the due performance of his contract.

IX. On failure to carry out the contract fully, it shall be competent for the Director-General of Ordnance at his own discretion to confiscate the whole or any part of the security deposit on behalf of Government.

X. Parties tendering are particularly requested to give their addresses in full.

XI. All articles are subject to examination and test at the risk of the contractor before receipt. No article that is found inferior to the approved pattern either in quality or workmanship will be accepted. The decision of the Superintendent of the Factory as to the acceptance or rejection of any of the articles to be final.

XII. Any further information required can be obtained on application to this office between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. (Sundays and holidays excepted).

XIII. Tenders must be sent under a strong cover, securely fastened, sealed with a distinctive device and conspicuously marked "tender," and addressed to the Superintendent, Cordite Factory, Wellington, and not to any officer by name.

Articles.	Number or quantity.	REMARKS.
<i>Oil, Paint, and Chemicals.</i>		
Coal, steam, country Tons.	4,500	
<i>Timber.</i>		
Timber, firewood Cwt.	93,200	
Timber, teak, Burma or Malabar, scantlings of sizes C. ft.	1,000	
Timber, Vanteak, scantlings of sizes "	300	
<i>Cartridges and Projectiles.</i>		
Saltpetre grough Cwts.	15,000	
Serge, blue, 36-inch Yds.	1,000	
<i>Barrack and Hospital stores.</i>		
Baskets, bamboo—		
Large No.	50	
Small "	100	
<i>Packages, etc.</i>		
Gunny, single, 29-inch wide Sq. yds.	5,000	
Gunny, single, 27-inch wide "	4,800	

C. A. RADCLIFFE, Major, R.A.,
In Charge, Cordite Factory.

WELLINGTON;
The 28th November 1903.

THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

APPOINTMENTS.

COORG AND MYSORE RIFLES.

Bangalore, the 18th December 1903.

No. 6207.—The Hon'ble Mr. James Austin Bourdillon, I.C.S., C.S.I., V.D., to be Honorary Colonel with effect from the 11th November 1903, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Donald Robertson, K.C.S.I., resigned.

* The 21st December 1903.

No. 6267.—Under the provisions of section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894 as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, it is hereby declared that the land described in the annexed schedule, situated within the limits of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, is required for a public purpose, namely, for a recreation ground for the 69th Punjabis, (9th Madras Infantry) :—

Schedule.

Name of owner.	Village.	DESCRIPTION OF LAND.			BOUNDARIES.			
		Survey No.	Area.	Assessment.	North.	South.	East.	West.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				R a. p.				
Mungammah	Black pally.	23	1 acre 23 guntas.	11 0 0	Tank bund	Military lines.	Sepoy's quarters.	Supply channel to tank.

By order,
R. M. KING,
First Assistant Resident.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1903, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin, R16, or post-free, R16-8
 " " R8, " R8-5
 " " R4, " R4-6

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking six pounds and upwards at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for cash only at the following rates, *vis.* :—

	Government officers.	General public.	Postage extra
	R	R	Annas.
1-pound tin	10	12	8
½ "	5	6	6
¼ "	2-8	3	4

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA,
8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis
from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.

All books published by the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, can be purchased either directly or through the following or any other booksellers:—

AGENTS IN EUROPE.

Mr. E. A. Arnold, 37, Bedford Street, Strand, London.
Messrs. Constable & Co., 2, Whitehall Gardens, London.
Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston & Co., St. Dunstan's House, Fetter Lane, London.
Messrs. Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, London.
Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., Charing Cross Road, London.
Mr. Bernard Quaritch, 15, Piccadilly, London.
Messrs. P. S. King & Son, 2 & 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster.

Messrs. H S King and Co., 65, Cornhill, London, are also Agents for the sale of the Indian Army List.

Mr. Otto Harrassowitz } Leipzig.
Mr. Karl Hiersemann }

Messrs R Friedlander & Sohn, Berlin, N. W. Carlstrasse, 11.

Mr. Ernest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.

Mr. Martinus Nijhoff, Hague, Holland.

Messrs. Williams and Norgate, Oxford.

Messrs. Deighton Bell & Co., Cambridge.

AGENTS IN INDIA.

Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta and Simla.
Messrs. Newman & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. R. Cambray & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. S. K. Lahiri & Co., Calcutta.
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Messrs. V. Kalyanarama Iyer & Co., Madras.
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Manager, Educational Book Depôts, Nagpur and Jubbulpore.*

Manager of the Imperial Book Depot, 63, Chanday Chank Street, Delhi.*

Manager, *East Coast News*, Vizagapatam.*

Manager, "The Agra Medical Hall and Co-operative Association, Limited" (Successors to A. John & Co., Agra).*

Mr. T. K. Seetharama Aiyar, Kumbakonam.*

Lala Deb Prasad, Vakil and Manager of Law Press, Cawnpore.*

Superintendent, Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore.*

Messrs. P. Varadachary & Co., Madras.*

Mr. Sunder Pandurang, Bombay.*

The Mercantile Mission Branch, Calcut.

*Agents for sale of the Legislative Department publications.

NOTICE.—Books and Acts required for private use only can be purchased. Applications should be accompanied by a remittance, unless it is wished that the books should be sent by value-payable post, in which case, besides the ordinary postage, an additional charge is made for registration and commission.

Books and Acts required for the public service should be obtained through Local Governments to whom the applicant is subordinate.

Application for Government publications which are no longer in print should be made to the Agents of the particular Government under whose orders they were originally issued.

The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Act I of 1872. The Indian Evidence Act, 1872. As modified up to 1st November, 1902. R1 or 1s. 6d. (2a.)

Act V of 1888. The Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. As modified up to 1st July, 1903. 9a. or 10d. (1a.)

Act V of 1898. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. As modified up to 1st April, 1903. R3 10a. or 5s. 6d. (8a.)

Act I of 1894. The Land Acquisition Act, 1894, with foot-notes brought down to 1st August 1903. 7a. or 8d. (1a.)

Act VIII of 1894. The Indian Tariff Act. As modified up to 1st October, 1903. 9a. (2a.)

Act VIII of 1899. The Indian Petroleum Act. As modified up to 1st November, 1903. 7a. (1a.)

Act XIII of 1855. The Indian Fatal Accidents. As modified up to 1st December, 1903. 2a. (1a.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Imperial Library list of additions, new series, Nos. 1-8. F'cap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.) each.
The Andaman and Nicobar Islands Census Report, 1901. F'cap. Board. R7 or 10s. 6d. (12a.)

Quarterly List of Officers in the departments of the Government of India, October to December, 1903. F'cap. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Catalogue of Persian Manuscripts in the Library of the India Office. By Hermann Ethé, Esq., Ph. D., M.A., Vol. I, 1903. Demy 4to. Cloth. R4s or 63s. (R1-4a.)

A Manual of Family Medicine and Hygiene for India. By SIR WILLIAM MOORE, K.C.I.E., 7th edition, 1903, revised by Major J. H. Tull-Walsh, I.M.S., F.L.S. Full cloth, 8vo. For sale to Government servants at Rs 2 a copy to those who are in receipt of salaries under Rs 500 per mensem, and Rs 3 a copy to those who are in receipt of salaries of Rs 500 per mensem and over. Packing and postage (8a.)

NOTE.—A certificate should be required to the effect that the book is purchased for the personal use of the officer paying for it.

The above is also available for sale to the public at Rs 5 a copy plus 0-8-0 for packing and postage.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Imperial Forest School Calendar, 1903. Demy 4to Board 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Review of Forest Administration in British India for the year 1901-02. F'cap. Paper cover. R1 11a. or 2s. 6d. (3a.)

Records of the Botanical Survey of India, Vol. II, No. 5. (A census of the Indian Polygons.) Royal 8vo. Paper cover. R1 6a or 2s. (3a.)

Flora of the Upper Gangetic Plain and of the adjacent Sewalik and Sub-Himalyan tracts. By J. F. Duthie, Esq., B.A., F.L.S., Vol. I, Part I. Super Royal 16mo. Paper cover. R6 or 9s. (3a.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Report on the working of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department for 1902. F'cap. Paper cover. 9a. or 10d. (2a.)

History of Services of Officers holding Gazetted appointments under the Foreign Department corrected to 1st July 1903. Royal 8vo. Board. 12a. or 1s. (4a.)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

List of Officers in the Finance and Commerce Department corrected to August and September 1903. 4a. or 5d. (1a.) each

Abstract of the Principal Civil Leave and Pension rules (Revised) 1903. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Abstract of the Leave and Pension rules applicable to Bishops and Chaplains (Revised) 1903. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Abstract of the Leave and Pension rules applicable to Judges of the High Courts and Legal officers (Revised) 1903. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

Abstract of the Leave and Pension rules applicable to the Bengal Pilot Service (Revised) 1903. Royal 8vo. Paper cover 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Accounts of the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the official year 1902-03 and the four preceding years. Fifteenth issue 1903. Foolscap. Board. R1 or 1s. 4d. (6a.)

Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for the months of August, September and October 1903. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. each.

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in July 1903, August 1903 and in the four months, April to July 1903, and in the 5 months, April to August 1903, compared with the corresponding period of 1901 and 1902. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.) each.

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter ending June 1903 compared with the corresponding period of the years 1901 and 1902. No. 1 of 1903-1904. F'cap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (3a.)

Account of the External Land Trade of British India for the months of July and August 1903. Royal 8vo. Stitched 8a. or 9d. (2a.) each.

* Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of British India with Foreign countries and of the Coasting Trade in the year ending March 31st, 1903. Vol. II (Coasting Trade and Trade of each Port in each Province). R2 or 3s. (8a.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in September 1903, and in the six months, April to September 1903, compared with the corresponding period of 1901 and 1902. Royal 8vo. Stitched 2a. or 2d. (1a.)

Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India, 10th issue, 1903. F'cap. Board. R4 or 6s. (12a.)

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BENGAL.

History of Services of Gazetted and other officers serving under the Government of Bengal corrected to 1st July 1903. Royal 8vo. Limp cover. Part I. R3 or 4s. 6d. (7a.) Part II. R3 or 3s. (6a.) Complete R5 or 7s. 6d. (12a.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

"The Farm Manual." By Major A. C. Williams and Major D. J. Meagher. Royal 8vo. Cloth R10 or 15s. (6a.)

The Quarterly Indian Army List for October 1903. New series No. 6. Super Royal 8vo Paper cover. R3 or 4s. 6d. (8a.)

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Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department for 1902-1903. F'cap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Histories of Railway Projects including Tramways corrected up to 30th June 1903. F'cap. Paper cover. 8a. or 2s. 6d. (4a.)

Report of the Railway Commission assembled in Madras in February 1903, to consider the question of effecting broad gauge railway communication between India and Ceylon. F'cap. Limp cover. R2 or 3s. (5a.)

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED FROM APRIL TO SEPTEMBER 1903.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

- Act XLV of 1860. The Indian Penal Code. As modified up to the 1st April, 1903. With an Index. R2 8s. or 3s. 9d. (5s.)
- Act II of 1882. The Indian Trusts Act. As modified up to 1st June, 1903. 10s. or 1s. (2s.)
- Regulation No. V of 1873. As modified up to 1st July 1903. A Regulation for the peace and government of certain districts on the Eastern Frontier of Bengal. 1s. 9p. (1s.)
- The Punjab and North-West Code consisting of the unrevoked Enactments locally in force in Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province with an Appendix and an Index. 3rd Edition. Super-royal 8vo. Full cloth. R6 or 1s. (10s.)
- Digest of Indian Law Cases, Volume VI. R12 or 18s. (10s.)
- Table shewing effect of legislation in the Governor General's Council during 1902. 2s. (1s.)
- List No. 1 of Addenda et corrigenda to the List of General Rules and Orders made under Enactments applying to British India. Edition 1902. 3s. 9p. (1s.)
- The Indian Registration Act, 1877 (III of 1877), as modified up to 1st April, 1900, with foot-notes brought down to 1st November, 1902. 11s. (2s.)
- The Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), as modified up to 1st December, 1902. (11s.)
- Act XXX of 1852. An Act for the Naturalization of Aliens. As modified up to 1st December, 1902. 2s. (1s.)
- Act V of 1861. The Police Act, 1861. As modified up to 7th March, 1903. 7s. 6p. (1s.)
- Act X of 1873. The Indian Oaths Act. As modified up to 1st February, 1903. 3s. 9p. (1s.)
- Act XIX of 1883. The Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883. As modified up to 1st February, 1903. 2s. 6p. (1s.)
- Act XII of 1884. The Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884. As modified up to the 15th December, 1896, and with foot-notes brought down to the 1st February, 1903. 2s. (1s.)
- Act IX of 1890. The Indian Railways Act, 1890. As modified up to 1st May, 1896, with foot-notes brought down to 1st January 1903. 15s. (3s.)
- Act XXXIV of 1850. The State Prisoners Act, 1850. As modified up to 30th April, 1903. 2s. 6p. (1s.)
- Act XXXIV of 1858. The Lunacy (Supreme Courts) Act, 1858. As modified up to 30th April, 1903. 4s. 3p. (1s.)
- Act XXXV of 1858. The Lunacy (District Courts) Act, 1858. As modified up to 30th April, 1903. 2s. 3p. (1s.)
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HOME DEPARTMENT.

- The Countess of Dufferin's Fund, 18th Annual Report for the year 1902. Super-Royal. 8vo. Limp cover. R1 or 1s. 6d. (8s.)
- Rajputana Census Report, 1901. In 3 parts. F'cap. Board. R20 or 30s. Complete. (R1-9s.)
- Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, 1901, with Appendices and Returns of Sickness and Mortality among European Troops, Native Troops, and Prisoners in India, for the year. F'cap. Board. R3 or 4s. 6d. (8s.)
- Fauna of British India—Hymenoptera, Vol. II (Ants and Cuckoo Wasps). By Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. Bingham. Super-royal 8vo. Cloth. R15 or 22s. 6d. (8s.)
- Quarterly List of Officers in the Departments of the Government of India, April to June and July to September 1903. F'cap. Paper cover. 4s. or 5d. (1s.) each.

Scientific Memoirs by officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government of India on the action of the Venoms of the Cobra (*Naja Tripudians*) and of the Daboia (*Daboia Russellii*) on the Red Blood Corpuscles and on the Blood Plasma, by Captain G. Lamb, M.D. New series, No. 4. Super-royal 4to. Limp cover. 8s. or 9d. (3s.)

Scientific Memoirs by officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of the Government of India. Specificity of Anti-Venomous Sera by Captain G. Lamb, M.D. (Glasg.). New series, No. 5. Super-royal 4to. Limp cover. 3s. or 4d. (2s.)

Berar Census Report and Tables, 1902. Foolsap. Board Part I, R3 or 4s. 6d. (8s.) Part II, R2 8s. or 3s. 9d. (7s.) Part III, R1 8s. or 2s. 3d. (6s. 6p.) Complete, R7 or 10s. 6d. (R1 5s. 6p.) (6s. 6p.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Progress Report of the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun, for 1901-1902. F'cap. Paper cover. 12s. or 1s. 2d. (1s. 6p.)

Entomology (Indian Museum Notes)—

(1) Original Communications relating to Insect Pests.

(2) Notes on Insect Pests from Entomological Section, Indian Museum.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The upper half of Government Promissory Note No. Bo 20908 of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Loan of 1865, for Rs. 1,000 (one thousand only), originally standing in the names of George Alfred Barnett and Alexander Muirhead, and last endorsed to Bai Jarbai, widow of Shapoorji Framji Mehta, the present proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person.

Payment of the said note and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor after six months from the date of last advertisement.

Name of proprietor,—BAI JARBAI,

Widow of SHAPOORJI FRAMJI MEHTA.

Residence,—Grant-Road—Karanjia Building, opposite
Moos Building, 4th floor—Bombay.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes, No. 130584 of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Loan of 1865 for Rs. 1,000 and Nos. 005636 and 026190 of the 3 per cent. Loan of 1896-97 for Rs. 500 each. The first originally standing in the name of Nistarini Dabee and the last two in that of the Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to Nistarini Dabee, the proprietress by whom none of the three notes was ever endorsed to any other person, having been stolen, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietress. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

Name of Proprietress—Nistarini Dabee.

Residence—Chamohani Coowa, Benares City.

BENARES CITY ;
Dated the 18th November 1903.

Estate Major General P. A. Carnegy, deceased.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Patrick Alexander Carnegy, a Major-General in His Majesty's Force, who died at Painswick, Gloucestershire, on 11th December 1902, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Mr. Joseph Carstairs Roberts Johnston of the firm of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 28th December next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. C. R. JOHNSTON,
Administrator to Estate,
MAJOR-GENERAL P. A. CARNEGIV, DECEASED.

CALCUTTA,
28th November 1903.

Estate B. Allen, deceased.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Bernard Allen of the Indian Civil Service who died at Monghyr on the 15th May 1902, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Mr. J. C. R. Johnston of the firm of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 14th January next to the said MESSRS. GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

J. C. R. JOHNSTON,
Administrator to Estate B. Allen, deceased.

CALCUTTA,
14th December 1903.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.**NOTICE.**

The Sixty-sixth Annual General Meeting of subscribers to the above Fund will be held in the Town Hall on Saturday, the 30th January 1904, at 3 P. M., to receive the Report of the Directors, to lay before the Meeting the Books of the Fund, together with an abstract statement of the accounts and a list of subscribers and incumbents in accordance with Fund Rule 58, and to fill by election, under Rule 5, the three vacancies caused by the retirement by rotation of three Directors, also to elect Auditors for the ensuing year as required by Rule 8.

By order of Directors,
RIVERS HOWE,
Secretary.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

Result of votes on the proposal to amend Rule 55 submitted with circular No. 2, dated 18th September 1903.

Subject,	For	Against
Whether Rule 55 shall be amended, as proposed in the circular.	524	299

By order of the Directors,
RIVERS HOWE,
Secretary, U. S. F. P. Fund.

CALCUTTA:
The 22nd December 1903.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 52 } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1903.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

**Rainfall summary for the six days ending at 8 a.m. on Wednesday,
the 28rd December 1903, based on the India Daily Weather Reports
of the period.**

The disturbed weather which was appearing over the south of the Bay at the close of the previous week passed on to the south of the Peninsula during the week under review. Rain was consequently experienced over the East Coast (South) and South India divisions between the 18th and 21st and continued over Ceylon until the 23rd. The falls were ordinarily light but amounted to 1·88" on the 19th and to 2·28" on the 20th at Negapatam, and to 2·55" on the 22nd at Trincomalee. The weather has been settled and rainy in Persia and very feebly unsettled in Baluchistan and Kashmir during the week, and on the 23rd the barometer was falling briskly to rapidly in the north-west, hence conditions at the close of the week appear to point to the probability of the advance of the usual cold weather rains to Upper India within the course of a few days.

In all other parts of the Indian land area the weather has been fine and settled with lower temperatures than usual except in the north-west.

The rainfall table at the close shows that very light rain was received in the Baluchistan division and the Mysore sub-division, light rain in the Calicut and Madura sub-divisions, and moderate rain in the East Coast (South) division. In the last named division the rainfall was slightly heavier than usual.

In the south of the Peninsula the rainfall of the past three weeks has been somewhat heavier than usual.

1908 .

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DECEMBER 26, 1903.

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	RAINFALL DATA FOR SIX DAYS ENDING ON 23RD DECEMBER 1903.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 4TH DECEMBER 1903 TO 23RD DECEMBER 1903.			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE VARIATION.	
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inch.	Inches.	Inches.			
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon) . . .	...	0	0'03	—0'03	0'24	0'28	—0'04	—14	—4
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo) . . .	...	0	0'04	—0'04	0	0'34	—0'34	—100	—100
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay) . . .	...	0	0'02	—0'02	0	0'37	—0'37	—100	—100
4. Delta of Bengal . . .	{ Narayanganj .	0	0'04	—0'04	0	0'39	—0'39	—100	—100
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar) .	{ Calcutta .	0	0'04	—0'04	0	0'16	—0'16	—100	—100
	...	0	0'06	—0'06	0'06	0'26	—0'20	—77	—70
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, East.	{ Dinajpur .	0	0'03	—0'03	0	0'10	—0'10	—100	—100
	{ Darbhanga .	0	0'02	—0'02	0	0'10	—0'10	—100	—100
	{ Bahraich .	0	0'06	—0'06	0	0'17	—0'17	—100	—100
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East	{ Burdwan .	0	0'05	—0'05	0	0'10	—0'10	—100	—100
	{ Patna .	0	0'04	—0'04	0	0'14	—0'14	—100	—100
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, West.	{ Simla .	0	0'18	—0'18	0	0'62	—0'62	—100	—100
	{ Ludhiana .	0	0'12	—0'12	0	0'39	—0'39	—100	—100
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	{ Cawnpore .	0	0'05	—0'05	0	0'20	—0'20	—100	—100
10. N.-W. Dry Area (Bikaner) . . .	{ Lahore .	0	0'07	—0'07	0	0'31	—0'31	—100	—100
11. Baluchistan (Quetta) . . .	...	0	0'04	—0'04	0	0'16	—0'16	—100	—100
	...	0'01	0'12	—0'11	0'01	0'55	—0'54	—98	—100
12. East Coast, North . . .	{ Waltair .	0	0'12	—0'12	0	0'75	—0'75	—100	—100
	{ Cuttack .	0	0'07	—0'07	0	0'30	—0'30	—100	—100
13. East Satpuras . . .	{ Ranchi .	0	0'05	—0'05	0	0'13	—0'13	—100	—100
	{ Raipur .	0	0'11	—0'11	0	0'24	—0'24	—100	—100
	{ Jabulpore .	0	0'13	—0'13	0	0'37	—0'37	—100	—100
14. Central India Plateau . . .	{ Jhansi .	0	0'11	—0'11	0	0'36	—0'36	—100	—100
	{ Jaipur .	0	0'03	—0'03	0	0'20	—0'20	—100	—100
	{ Indore .	0	0'02	—0'02	0	0'13	—0'13	—100	—100
15. West Coast . . .	{ Calicut .	0'20	0'42	—0'22	0'78	1'45	—0'67	—46	—44
	{ Bombay .	0	0'03	—0'03	0	0'03	—0'03	—100	0
16. Gujarat . . .	{ Ahmedabad .	0	0	0	0	0'04	—0'04	—100	—100
17. West Satpuras (Akola) . . .	{ Rajkot .	0	0'01	—0'01	0	0'05	—0'05	—100	—100
	...	0	0'14	—0'14	0	0'36	—0'36	—100	—100
8. Deccan . . .	{ Bellary .	0	0'09	—0'09	0	0'29	—0'29	—100	—100
	{ Bijapur .	0	0'04	—0'04	0	0'20	—0'20	—100	—100
	{ Hyderabad .	0	0'03	—0'03	0	0'06	—0'06	—100	—100
9. South India . . .	{ Mysore .	0'01	0'03	—0'02	0'39	0'12	+0'27	+225	+322
10. East Coast, South (Madras) . .	{ Madura .	0'51	0'53	—0'02	2'97	1'45	+1'52	+105	+167
	...	2'08	1'71	+0'37	5'88	5'93	—0'05	—1	—10

W. L. DALLAS,
for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India
and Director General of Indian Observatories.

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA:
The 23rd December 1903.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday,
19th December 1903.

Madras.—No rain fell during the week in the Circars, the Deccan, and the West Coast. There were light showers elsewhere. Water for irrigation is sufficient. Ploughing, sowing, transplanting and weeding are going on. The standing crops are generally in good condition. Harvesting continues with fair outturn. Pasture is sufficient. Fodder is procurable. The condition of cattle is good. The price of rice is almost stationary, but of dry grains has slightly risen.

Bombay.—No rain fell during the week. The rainfall was generally sufficient, but more rain is needed for the spring crops in parts of Khandesh, Nasik, and Poona. Standing crops have been damaged by locusts in parts of Karachi, Surat, Poona and Satara; by insects in parts of the Upper Sindh Frontier; and by rats in parts of Sholapur and Bijapur. They are suffering from insufficient moisture in parts of Ahmednagar and Poona, and are generally in good condition elsewhere. The harvesting of the autumn crops continues in parts of Ahmedabad, Surat, Khandesh, Sholapur, Satara, and the Carnatic. Threshing is nearly completed in the Panch Mahals and continues in parts of Sindh, Surat, Konkan, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, and Belgaum. Cotton has been damaged by locusts in parts of Broach and Khandesh, and is generally in good condition in Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals, Surat, Sholapur, Satara, the Carnatic and Wadhwan. Picking continues in parts of Thar and Parkar, Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Poona, Rajkot and Baroda. The sowing of the spring crops is completed in Larkana and Sholapur; is nearly over in Hyderabad and Kolaba; and continues in parts of Sukkur, Broach, Surat, Ratnagiri, and Kanara. The fodder supply is sufficient. Agricultural stock is generally sufficient and in good condition. The water supply is adequate. Prices of food grains have fallen in five districts, risen in one district, and are stationary elsewhere.

Bengal.—There was no rain during the week. Harvesting of the winter rice continues. Sowing of the spring crops is almost completed, and prospects are favourable. Pressing of sugarcane has commenced. Poppy is doing well. Prospects are generally good. No want of fodder or water is felt. The price of common rice has risen in eight districts, has fallen in fifteen, and is stationary in the remainder.

United Provinces.—The weather has been clear and cold. Rain is needed in Dehra Dun, Garhwal, Almora, Bijnor, Muzaffarnagar, Aligarh, and Cawnpore. Late rice and autumn crops are being harvested in places. Standing crops are in good condition. The pressing of sugarcane and the irrigation of spring crops and poppy continue. Supplies and fodder are adequate. Prices are stationary.

Punjab.—The rainfall was *nil*. Pressing of sugarcane, picking of cotton, and harvesting of other autumn crops are in progress in some districts. The sowing of spring crops continues in Sialkot, Shahpur, and Mooltan. The condition of spring crops is generally good except in parts of Ferozepore. Rain is wanted in most districts. The outturn of the autumn crops is average in Sialkot, Shahpur, Mianwali, and Mooltan. Cattle are generally in good condition. Pasturage and fodder are sufficient throughout the province. The price of wheat is rising in Hissar, Lahore, and Mianwali, and is falling in Shahpur. The prices of other food grains are fluctuating.

North-West Frontier Province.—Report has not yet been received.

Burma.—Lower Burma: Slight rain has fallen in Thaton and Tavoy. Reaping is progressing in most districts and is approaching completion in Kyaukpyu and Bassein. Crop prospects are unchanged. Upper Burma: The reaping of wet weather paddy is nearly completed in four districts. The sowing of dry weather paddy has commenced in Thayetmyo, Myitkyina and Sagaing. Standing miscellaneous crops on the whole are good except in Thayetmyo township where insects have damaged the crops. The price of paddy has fallen considerably in Pegu, and slightly in three districts, while it has risen in two districts. Elsewhere there is no change.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been generally clear and cold. The harvesting and threshing of the autumn crops and the picking of cotton are in progress. Winter sowings are practically finished and germination is good. The prospects of wheat and linseed which have been sown over larger areas than in the previous year are generally

quite good. A few showers of rain would still more improve the prospects. *Til* has been sown less extensively in the important *til* producing tracts and the district estimates of the yield are generally below the normal. Standing crops are generally in good condition. Slight damage has been caused to *tur* by frost in parts of Chindwara and by insects in Nagpur. Insects are also causing slight damage to linseed in the Nagpur and Chanda districts. Prices have slightly risen in the Saugor district. Elsewhere they are fairly stationary.

Assam.—Rainfall *nil*. The weather was seasonable. The plucking and manufacture of tea has been finished. The outturn is good. The sowing of mustard and linseed and harvesting of late rice, pruning of tea, and pressing of sugarcane are in progress. Gathering of pulses has commenced. The outturn of late rice and prospects of pulse, mustard, and sugarcane are fair to good. Fodder is insufficient in parts of Cachar and in the Naga and Khasi and Jantia hills. Water is insufficient in the Khasi and Jantia hills. The prices of common rice are:—Silchar, 20; Sylhet, 17; Nowgong, 16; Gauhati, 14; Dhubri, Tezpur, and Sibsagar, 12; and Dibrugarh 11, seers per rupee.

Mysore.—General prospects are good. Prices are slightly fluctuating. Cattle are healthy except in parts of Mysore and Shimoga. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Coorg.—The reaping of rice and picking of coffee continue. Prices of food grains are stationary. Water and fodder are ample.

Hyderabad.—There was no rain during the week. The early rice harvest continues. The spring crop is generally good and weeding is progressing. Late rice is being sown and lands are under preparation for more sowings. Prospects are fair. Prices:—Wheat, 11; rice, 10½; and *juar*, 34½, seers per halli rupee.

Rajputana.—The harvesting of the autumn crop and sowing of the spring crop are still in progress in places. The outturn of the autumn crop is generally satisfactory. Spring crops are thriving. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder is ample. Prices are generally favourable.

Central India.—No rain fell during the week. Agricultural operations are in progress everywhere. Crops are in good condition in Bhopal, Baghelkhand, Malwa, and Bhopawar; fair in Indore, and average in Bundelkhand. Agricultural stock and pasturage are generally good. Prices are normal in Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, and Baghelkhand; steady in Bundelkhand and Malwa; and falling in Bhopawar. Opium is good in parts of Gwalior and in Malwa.

Kashmir.—The weather has been generally bright and cooler. Prices are stationary. **JAMMU.**—Rainfall *nil*. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat is selling from 14 to 24, and maize from 18 to 36, seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is fair. Fodder is sufficient. The sowing of spring crops is in progress.

Nepal.—Rainfall *nil*. The weather is frosty and very cold. The price of rice is 6½ seers for the rupee.

J. WILSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, INDIGO, JUTE, TEA, AND RICE

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of COTTON imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in October 1903, and from 1st January to 31st October 1903, and in the corresponding periods of 1901 and 1902

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL		
	1901	1902	1903	1901	1902	1903	1901	1902	1903	1901	1902	1903
Imports in October												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Assam . . . . .	...	730	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	730	45
Bengal	2,084	3,608	1,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,084	3,608	1,800
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	7,573	12,820	6,915	32,290	12,058	13,468	...	...	...	30,863	25,778	20,383
Punjab	126	1,010	720	701	554	909	2,885	381	574	3,772	2,545	2,203
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,947	28	2,307	3,947	28	2,307
Raj. & C. India	18	59	845	12,116	109	5,373	...	...	...	12,134	224	6,218
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	50,512	10,082	26,479	...	...	...	50,512	10,082	26,479
Cent. Provs.	362	...	...	5,774	1,857	1,241	...	...	...	6,136	1,857	1,241
Berar . . . . .	...	...	...	40,281	4,167	11,554	...	...	...	40,281	4,167	11,554
Nizam's Territory . . . . .	...	...	...	1,660	...	2,533	...	...	...	1,660	...	2,533
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	28	...	1,361	...	...	...	28	...	1,361
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	10,103	18,827	10,325	143,422	30,383	62,938	5,832	400	2,881	159,417	40,619	76,164
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal	552	574	902	350	...	...	...	...	...	902	574	902
Bombay	250	...	83	210	450	236	...	...	710	469	450	1,030
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	6,823	711	1,047	...	...	...	6,823	711	1,047
Madras . . . . .	...	...	16	424	800	380	...	...	...	424	800	402
Burma	430	...	22	...	...	677	...	...	...	430	...	690
Non-Br. Ports in India . . . . .	...	...	...	13,411	5,305	2,177	...	...	...	13,411	5,305	2,177
Foreign countries	4	51	1	8,815	3,771	1,290	...	...	2	8,819	3,822	1,290
TOTAL	1,242	625	1,114	30,042	11,038	28,018	...	...	712	31,284	11,663	29,844
TOTAL IMPORTS	11,405	19,452	11,439	173,464	41,421	90,956	5,832	400	3,593	190,701	61,282	106,008
Imports to end of October												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Assam	17,781	20,123	4,405	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,781	20,123	4,405
Bengal	80,490	70,571	50,099	...	...	...	...	...	...	80,490	70,571	50,099
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	191,763	300,066	200,220	310,995	704,813	440,888	...	167	6	502,738	1,011,016	641,214
Punjab	30,235	44,051	31,803	116,508	231,501	180,050	267,705	242,891	430,450	420,448	515,303	642,212
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	303	...	...	170,342	310,040	310,500	170,440	310,940	330,566
Raj. & C. India	10,622	30,827	40,500	331,603	386,199	555,372	35	2,609	27,304	342,440	419,635	620,350
Bombay	31	...	100	2,132,852	1,933,005	2,521,916	...	...	...	2,132,883	1,933,005	2,521,916
Cent. Provs.	51,716	15,933	1	644,008	557,315	920,803	...	...	...	645,774	573,248	920,804
Berar	26,202	...	1,229	1,602,285	1,223,920	1,640,191	...	...	...	1,886,487	1,323,920	1,641,220
Nizam's Territory . . . . .	...	...	...	131,066	307,117	354,386	...	...	...	131,066	307,117	354,386
Madras . . . . .	...	16	...	17,114	52,310	247,759	...	...	...	17,114	52,320	247,759
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	27	4,838	1,095	...	...	...	27	4,828	1,095
TOTAL	420,816	492,587	328,797	5,545,021	5,501,078	6,649,060	428,082	562,616	794,355	6,403,919	6,536,281	7,772,192
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal	22,381	14,645	50,282	1,582	1,063	1,335	...	...	...	22,063	15,708	51,817
Bombay	3,006	4,284	1,828	2,314	4,290	7,867	...	1,047	...	6,220	8,578	10,743
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	64,624	181,043	168,502	...	1	...	64,624	181,044	168,502
Madras	288	14,987	2,251	4,025	7,931	46,350	...	...	...	4,313	22,918	6,581
Burma	9,427	10,752	12,491	579	900	7,459	...	...	...	10,006	17,692	19,050
Non-Br. Ports in India . . . . .	...	...	...	312,081	423,525	851,200	...	...	...	312,081	423,525	851,201
Foreign countries	1,550	475	393	72,725	68,578	21,006	801	...	81	74,476	69,055	22,050
TOTAL	37,552	51,183	67,245	457,920	687,340	1,062,989	801	8	1,129	495,683	728,328	1,221,363
TOTAL IMPORTS	458,368	543,770	396,042	6,002,941	6,188,418	7,712,049	428,883	562,624	795,484	6,899,602	7,264,609	8,993,555

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of WHEAT imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in October 1903, and from 1st January to 31st October 1903, and in the corresponding periods of 1901 and 1902

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL		
	1901	1902	1903	1901	1902	1903	1901	1902	1903	1901	1902	1903
Imports in October												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Assam . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	29,716	27,211	39,464	...	273	6	...	...	...	29,716	27,474	39,470
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	66,227	181,443	299,712	2,220	7,674	81,486	...	57,316	159,692	68,147	246,433	531,220
Panjab	65,635	1,834	2,491	13,503	50,708	72,220	381,689	663,077	1,366,938	460,887	716,279	1,441,643
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,471	62,572	71,874	35,471	62,572	71,874
Raj. & C. India . . . . .	...	...	254	979	314	8,661	...	...	...	979	314	8,923
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	4,600	1,835	37,030	...	...	...	4,601	1,835	37,030
Cent. Provs. . . . .	...	...	...	1,280	11,874	180,205	...	...	...	1,280	11,874	180,805
Berar . . . . .	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
Nizam's Territory . . . . .	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	37
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	161,578	210,488	341,951	22,113	72,740	382,253	417,160	783,565	1,595,504	600,851	1,066,793	2,319,703
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal . . . . .	...	...	...	...	319	...	...	...	...	...	319	...
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	10,897	...	8,010	...	...	...	10,897	...	8,010
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	312,303	60,155	53,572	...	...	...	312,303	60,155	53,572
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	...	34	60	...	...	...	...	34	60
Burma . . . . .	...	...	...	...	401	...	...	...	...	...	401	...
Non-Br. Ports in India . . . . .	...	...	...	8,753	641	37,452	...	...	13,956	8,753	641	37,452
Foreign countries . . . . .	...	...	...	...	390	1,722	...	...	...	...	390	1,722
TOTAL	...	...	...	331,953	61,940	100,836	...	...	13,956	331,953	61,940	114,802
TOTAL IMPORTS	161,578	210,488	341,951	354,066	134,680	483,089	417,160	783,565	1,609,470	932,804	1,128,733	2,434,510
Imports to end of October												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Assam . . . . .	...	...	1,276	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,276
Bengal	339,762	555,386	425,332	10	5,834	149	...	...	...	339,772	561,120	425,481
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	1,052,141	1,668,472	4,705,513	83,021	235,500	649,017	3,366	161,713	956,142	1,138,543	2,235,781	6,310,672
Panjab	243,057	52,710	3,417	333,087	350,028	504,209	5,004,778	8,040,143	1,820,198	6,162,122	8,472,081	13,395,884
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	2	634,296	1,035,989	1,031,547	832,296	1,035,989	1,031,549
Raj. & C. India . . . . .	...	988	552	18,679	12,259	130,912	1,741	...	404	20,420	13,247	133,808
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	139,207	21,788	294,790	...	...	...	135,307	21,788	294,790
Cent. Provs.	5,639	4,307	7,814	22,019	420,558	1,810,747	...	...	...	27,058	433,865	1,814,591
Berar	984	...	...	51	27	13	...	...	...	1,035	27	134
Nizam's Territory . . . . .	...	...	...	85	212	65	...	...	...	85	212	65
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	57
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,642,183	2,501,763	5,143,004	592,859	1,085,302	3,496,142	6,742,181	9,237,845	13,856,291	8,977,223	12,824,910	22,498,337
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal . . . . .	...	...	...	79	19,488	85	...	...	...	79	19,488	85
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	29,490	10,447	72,427	...	1	...	29,496	10,448	72,427
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	1,215,171	1,200,851	652,909	351	22	...	1,215,322	1,200,873	652,909
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	104,040	995	290	...	...	...	104,040	995	290
Burma . . . . .	...	...	1,224	848	11,041	217	...	...	...	848	11,041	1,441
Non-Br. Ports in India . . . . .	...	...	...	244,444	33,542	338,790	8,852	...	41,051	252,295	23,542	338,790
Foreign countries	20,693	...	7	277,025	683	18,070	7,851	...	9	300,109	683	18,070
TOTAL	20,693	...	1,231	1,871,708	1,277,647	1,083,454	16,854	23	41,061	1,000,250	1,277,570	1,125,746
TOTAL IMPORTS	1,662,876	2,501,763	5,144,235	2,464,567	2,362,949	4,579,596	6,759,035	9,237,868	13,897,352	10,000,473	14,102,480	23,624,083

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of LINSEED imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in October 1903, and from 1st January to 31st October 1903, and in the corresponding periods of 1901 and 1902

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL		
	1901	1902	1903	1901	1902	1903	1901	1902	1903	1901	1902	1903
Imports in October												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Assam	349	6	6,428	...	...	...	...	...	...	349	6	6,428
Bengal	91,015	67,657	198,411	...	...	...	...	...	...	91,015	67,657	198,411
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	23,906	24,307	71,000	2,049	5,382	9,637	...	...	371	27,955	29,689	81,818
Punjab	...	...	...	1,374	5,576	...	36,887	27,244	8,080	38,261	34,820	8,080
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	1	...	7
Raj. & C. India	...	...	496	1,352	2,203	11,905	...	...	...	1,302	2,203	18,401
Bombay	...	...	...	3,311	6,006	10,409	...	...	...	3,311	6,006	10,409
Cent. Provs.	205	...	...	3,539	14,803	22,103	...	...	...	3,834	14,803	22,103
Barar	...	...	...	2,735	2,604	3,876	...	...	...	2,735	2,604	3,876
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	2,913	2,587	8,598	...	...	...	2,913	2,587	8,598
Madras	...	...	...	21	19	131	...	...	...	21	19	131
Mysore	...	...	...	...	133	...	...	...	...	...	133	...
TOTAL	117,565	91,970	276,995	17,304	39,918	66,659	36,888	27,244	8,658	171,757	150,138	352,312
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal	66	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	...	46
Bombay	...	...	...	5	...	4	...	...	10	5	...	14
Sind	...	...	...	5,669	8,644	202	...	...	...	5,669	8,644	262
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	273	120	140	...	...	...	273	120	140
Foreign countries	...	...	8	834	3	2,382	...	...	...	834	3	2,397
TOTAL	66	...	54	6,781	8,767	2,795	...	...	10	6,847	8,767	2,859
TOTAL IMPORTS	117,631	91,970	277,049	24,085	48,685	69,454	36,888	27,254	8,668	178,604	167,899	355,171
Imports to end of October												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Assam	40,759	46,532	90,031	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,759	46,532	90,031
Bengal	2,058,594	1,832,699	2,751,071	2,565	137	...	...	...	...	2,061,159	1,832,836	2,751,071
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	1,600,502	1,299,817	1,629,971	408,956	470,137	504,064	511	4,284	13,734	2,069,909	1,774,218	2,147,769
Punjab	2,059	995	...	21,094	33,006	9,005	72,051	66,307	42,081	95,044	100,908	31,146
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	138	...	706	...	...	706
Raj. & C. India	58,732	1,111	21,892	301,306	141,061	491,021	...	...	358	360,038	142,172	513,271
Bombay	...	...	...	172,311	256,305	303,192	...	...	...	172,311	256,305	303,192
Cent. Provs.	18,086	14,422	251	302,057	48,268	401,082	...	...	...	321,043	503,710	401,333
Barar	197	...	...	154,597	93,356	60,802	...	...	...	154,794	93,356	60,802
Nizam's Territory	...	...	...	330,290	380,505	789,639	...	...	...	330,290	380,505	789,639
Madras	...	3,535	...	19,718	20,005	19,481	...	...	...	19,718	24,140	19,481
Mysore	...	...	...	391	2,057	1,252	...	...	...	391	2,087	1,252
TOTAL	3,839,829	3,299,111	4,493,816	1,613,895	1,887,147	2,779,508	72,700	70,591	56,879	5,526,424	5,156,849	7,330,273
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal	494	1,270	292	253	...	...	...	...	...	747	1,270	292
Bombay	...	...	...	1,720	34	1,743	...	...	10	1,720	34	1,753
Sind	...	...	...	23,399	33,110	8,079	...	...	...	23,399	33,110	8,079
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	...	...	...	19,480	33,023	14,807	...	...	...	19,480	33,023	14,807
Foreign countries	...	...	8	4,835	4,388	5,779	...	...	...	4,835	4,388	5,787
TOTAL	494	1,270	300	51,687	71,455	31,308	...	...	10	52,181	72,725	31,616
TOTAL IMPORTS	3,840,323	3,300,381	4,494,116	1,665,582	1,958,602	2,810,816	72,700	70,591	56,889	5,578,605	5,229,574	7,361,911

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of INDIGO imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, the City of BOMBAY, and KARACHI, in October 1903, and from 1st January to 31st October 1903, and in the corresponding periods of 1901 and 1902

Whence exported	Calcutta			City of Bombay			Karachi			TOTAL		
	1901	1902	1903	1901	1902	1903	1901	1902	1903	1901	1902	1903
Imports in October												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Assam . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	107	3	43	1	...	...	...	...	...	108	3	43
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	533	137	78	...	...	11	...	...	...	533	137	89
Punjab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	691	417	414	691	417	414
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	102	115	144	102	185
Raj. & C. India . . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	193	2	8	...	...	...	193	2	8
Cent. Provs. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's Territory . . . . .	...	...	...	207	58	100	...	...	...	207	58	100
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	9	...	139	...	...	...	9	...	139
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
TOTAL	640	140	121	411	65	278	835	519	599	1,986	724	998
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	811	480	715	...	...	...	811	480	715
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Br. Ports in India . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries . . . . .	...	...	...	133	2	38	...	...	...	133	2	38
TOTAL . . . . .	...	...	...	944	482	753	...	...	...	944	482	753
TOTAL IMPORTS	640	140	121	1,355	547	1,031	835	519	599	2,930	1,206	1,751
Imports to end of October												
<i>By Rail and River—</i>												
Assam . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	9,413	18,898	5,215	1	...	5	...	...	...	9,416	18,898	5,220
U. P. of Agra & Oudh	5,107	2,218	1,034	37	7	27	...	...	...	5,144	2,225	1,061
Punjab	50	...	...	18	...	...	4,208	2,085	2,739	4,276	2,085	2,739
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	...	26	...	2,625	1,200	1,630	2,635	1,200	1,630
Raj. & C. India	4	...	...	4	18	235	...	...	...	8	18	235
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	210	64	32	...	...	...	216	64	32
Cent. Provs. . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Berar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2	15	...	...	...	...	2	15
Nizam's Territory . . . . .	...	...	...	566	551	668	...	...	...	566	551	668
Madras . . . . .	...	...	...	278	211	698	...	...	...	278	211	698
Mysore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
TOTAL	14,576	21,116	6,249	1,121	884	1,680	6,833	3,345	4,369	22,530	25,245	12,298
<i>By Sea—</i>												
Bengal	8	18	5	194	73	76	...	...	...	202	91	81
Bombay . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	5	...	30	5	...
Sind . . . . .	...	...	...	4,024	2,727	3,602	1	...	...	4,025	2,727	3,602
Madras . . . . .	...	16	...	82	43	6	...	...	...	82	43	6
Burma . . . . .	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
Non-Br. Ports in India . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign countries . . . . .	...	341	7	157	467	103	...	...	2	157	467	103
TOTAL	8	385	13	4,457	3,310	3,787	31	5	2	4,495	3,790	3,801
TOTAL IMPORTS	14,584	21,501	6,262	5,578	4,194	5,467	6,864	3,350	4,371	27,025	29,035	16,100

QUANTITY (in hundredweight) of JUTE, TEA, and RICE imported by rail and river and by sea into CALCUTTA, in October 1903, and from 1st January to 31st October 1903, and in the corresponding periods of 1901 and 1902

Whence exported	JUTE			TEA			RICE		
	1901	1902	1903	1901	1902	1903	1901	1902	1903
Imports in October									
<i>By Rail and River—</i>									
Assam	7,291	4,705	9,253	131,516	207,984	187,742	..	448	2,724
Bengal	3,370,533	2,683,360	2,704,234	55,707	30,750	37,150	619,040	363,034	412,030
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh . . . . .	..	482	..	336	151	150	31,151	3	108
Punjab . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	561	30	2	10
Rajputana and Central India . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central Provinces . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Berar . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,917	2	5
Nizam's Territory . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
TOTAL	3,377,824	2,686,567	2,713,487	187,859	238,891	224,820	653,045	363,306	415,083
<i>By Sea—</i>									
Bengal . . . . .	..	222	699	1,130	999	1,211	..	1,333	2,731
Bombay . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Madras . . . . .	..	..	..	54	184	157	..	..	1,410
Burma . . . . .	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	34,950	5,014
Non-British Ports in India . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foreign countries . . . . .	..	..	..	84	112	50	63	33	2
TOTAL . . . . .	..	222	699	1,310	1,295	1,418	63	36,336	10,064
TOTAL IMPORTS	3,377,824	2,686,789	2,714,186	189,169	240,186	226,238	653,108	400,042	425,047
Imports to end of October									
<i>By Rail and River—</i>									
Assam	63,481	95,563	57,333	771,984	841,160	788,382	3,360	95,399	24,501
Bengal	13,238,280	15,236,681	8,547,984	285,301	273,911	209,516	6,840,206	6,112,443	6,105,110
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	706	5,353	31,672	2,339	2,144	1,281	4,843	918	8,590
Punjab . . . . .	..	..	..	621	393	2,347	121	494	865
Rajputana and Central India	13	19	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay . . . . .	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
Central Provinces . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Berar	723	44	194	1	1	..	27,897	20,449	209
Nizam's Territory . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	13,242,913	15,337,660	8,637,187	1,060,536	1,117,600	1,091,547	6,876,664	6,240,867	6,114,079
<i>By Sea—</i>									
Bengal	20,126	20,050	11,661	4,582	6,240	6,088	183,182	126,880	97,999
Bombay . . . . .	..	..	..	47	7	5	..	70	280
Madras	30	..	..	280	740	582	..	..	2,291
Burma	1,340	..	..	5	2	70	778,160	646,161	130,276
Non-British Ports in India . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foreign countries	67	26	3,947	1,013	1,192	1,091	185	179	657
TOTAL	21,763	20,086	17,608	5,933	8,181	7,836	966,327	773,302	201,503
TOTAL IMPORTS	13,264,676	15,357,746	8,654,795	1,066,469	1,125,781	1,099,383	7,843,191	7,014,169	6,315,582

J. A. ROBERTSON
Off. Director-General of Statistics

J. WILSON
Secretary to the Government of India

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.**

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	AVERAGE EARNINGS PER MILE PER WEEK.		RESULTS OF WORKING DURING 2ND-HALF OF YEAR.				RESULTS OF WORKING FOR OFFICIAL YEAR.											
	During 2nd-half of 1902.		During official year 1902-03.		Mean mileage worked.		Total earnings for week ending.		Earnings per mile open for week.		Total earnings from 1st July to		Increase.		Decrease.			
	R	R	1902.	1903.	Miles.	13th December 1902.	12th December 1903.	1902.	1903.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
State and Government Railways.																		
East Indian	624	671	1,949	1,972	13,33,052	14,78,000	684	750	2,87,20,359	3,02,11,000	14,90,431	4,80,50,000	16,87,579	...	...	...	...
Bengal Central	104	183	139	139	22,100	30,000	159	216	6,46,885	8,18,000	1,71,135	11,23,000	1,68,759	...	...	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur (incldg. Raipur-Dhamtari s' 6")	153	169	1,603	1,605	2,55,975	2,85,000	161	160	55,08,300	60,30,000	5,11,140	1,00,18,000	8,45,963	...	...	...	...
Great Indian Peninsula system	418	534	1,568	1,569	8,50,321	9,02,000	542	632	1,39,46,590	1,54,22,000	14,75,410	2,88,74,000	30,85,205	...	...	...	...
Indian Mirfield (incldg. Bhopal-Iltara)	176	217	871	916	2,22,804	1,07,000	256	182	32,83,354	31,12,000	...	57,38,000	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay extn. (East Coast State)	276	283	21	21	6,372	6,300	303	295	1,28,215	1,14,000	...	1,94,000	...	...	...	...	...
North Western (incldg. Nowshera-Dargai s' 6")	247	235	3,158	3,267	7,81,355	9,92,000	247	304	1,32,23,171	2,27,36,000	45,12,829	3,59,22,000	67,91,225	...	...	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. m. g.)	208	230	1,115	1,102	2,64,254	2,40,000	237	212	53,15,948	54,94,000	1,78,302	90,23,000	6,74,031	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre and s' 6")	435	380	898	899	3,69,003	5,80,000	411	430	88,46,972	94,91,000	5,54,038	1,28,33,000	3,45,966	...	...	...	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	566	637	461	461	3,36,470	2,06,000	730	642	58,80,638	60,72,000	1,01,362	1,15,54,000	10,39,391	...	...	...	...
Madras	248	259	888	900	2,70,046	2,53,000	233	281	50,08,422	53,76,000	2,71,518	88,48,000	5,88,700	...	...	...	...
North-East line	148	172	491	465	77,120	68,000	150	102	10,54,453	17,46,000	6,11,147	30,05,000	...	...	...	...	...
Haridwar-Dehra	144	152	32	32	3,835	5,100	120	159	1,12,133	1,05,000	...	1,84,000	1,446	...	...	...	...
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda s' 6")	236	268	1,784	1,784	5,07,338	3,98,000	284	223	93,57,635	83,94,000	...	1,47,90,000	...	...	...	...	...
Pilanes-Duwa	31	36	17	17	2,67	500	16	19	1,1576	11,200	...	20,300	...	...	...	...	...
South Indian	184	191	1,124	1,124	1,92,115	2,12,000	171	189	46,19,045	1,05,000	6,66,355	84,93,000	11,13,359	...	...	...	...
Tamil-Nadu (British Section)	82	83	19	30	1,580	4,500	83	90	3,62,955	1,05,000	68,705	1,30,000	86,981	...	...	...	...
Tanjore District Board	100	103	71	71	5,843	6,000	82	85	1,40,379	1,71,000	39,621	2,80,000	56,381	...	...	...	...
Southern Mahratta (incldg. Gt. M. From. sec.)	104	115	1,105	1,105	1,30,432	1,38,000	117	118	28,53,174	28,89,000	35,826	31,25,000	82,279	...	...	...	...
Myore section (Southern Mahratta)	107	107	290	290	31,472	36,000	100	122	7,80,012	6,66,000	...	10,66,000	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal and N.W. (incldg. Tribhoo sec.)	130	138	1,261	1,330	1,85,432	2,29,000	147	172	37,59,313	45,53,000	7,03,687	81,61,000	12,01,857	...	...	...	...
Lucknow-Benally	114	127	589	643	35,543	50,000	99	103	5,68,001	4,83,000	...	9,54,174	...	...	...	...	...
Agra-Benally	71	68	589	643	35,543	50,000	99	103	9,35,040	4,11,400	2,08,960	16,76,000	2,63,869	...	...	...	...
Burma	176	202	1,178	1,237	9,04,797	2,35,000	174	174	47,75,622	53,06,000	6,80,378	87,41,000	8,88,865	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra-Schamgar	94	79	59	59	3,103	4,800	53	81	1,26,240	1,27,000	...	1,24,000	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad (British section)	70	75	124	124	9,308	14,000	75	115	1,66,964	2,47,000	50,038	3,09,000	11,284	...	...	...	...
Nagpur	311	337	17	17	694	4,500	41	205	1,31,245	1,03,000	...	1,08,000	64,157	...	...	...	...
Special service	69	57	30	30	1,076	1,300	66	43	45,376	46,900	1,364	66,900	1,688	...	...	...	...

All other Railways.		Grand Total	
Station	Revenue	Station	Revenue
Amritsar	1,24,119	Amritsar	1,24,119
Bombay	2,30,539	Bombay	2,30,539
Calcutta	3,45,537	Calcutta	3,45,537
Chennai	12,25,577	Chennai	12,25,577
Coimbatore	6,10,185	Coimbatore	6,10,185
Cuttack	2,68,531	Cuttack	2,68,531
Delhi	39,28,532	Delhi	39,28,532
Dibrugarh	4,46,004	Dibrugarh	4,46,004
Guwahati	89,352	Guwahati	89,352
Haridwar	1,00,016	Haridwar	1,00,016
Jaipur	1,59,847	Jaipur	1,59,847
Kanpur	3,82,588	Kanpur	3,82,588
Kolkata	1,54,739	Kolkata	1,54,739
Lahore	2,11,400	Lahore	2,11,400
Madras	2,98,000	Madras	2,98,000
Meerut	1,47,000	Meerut	1,47,000
Mumbai	4,02,000	Mumbai	4,02,000
Nagpur	25,100	Nagpur	25,100
Patna	1,13,538	Patna	1,13,538
Porbandar	1,41,458	Porbandar	1,41,458
Rangoon	1,91,346	Rangoon	1,91,346
Ratnagiri	1,92,931	Ratnagiri	1,92,931
Rohatki	5,98,019	Rohatki	5,98,019
Srinagar	1,33,300	Srinagar	1,33,300
Tripura	1,02,000	Tripura	1,02,000
Udhampur	2,30,000	Udhampur	2,30,000
Varanasi	1,41,432	Varanasi	1,41,432
Yamuna	45,134	Yamuna	45,134
Zabul	94,003	Zabul	94,003
Other	2,02,000	Other	2,02,000
Total	7,03,505	Total	7,03,505

(a) From 1st June to 13th December 1962.

(c) From 2nd June to 13th December 1902.

(d) From 9th November to 12th December 1963.

⁴ **W. HOWARD,**
Offg. Asstt. Secretary to the Government of India.

Calcutta, the 23rd December 1907.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.
PLAGUE.

Calcutta, the 24th December, 1903.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India during the week ending the 19th December 1903 is published for general information :—

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Northern.	Bombay City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	74	87
		Dholera Port	"	...	...
		Ahmedabad City	B., B. & C. I.	4	4
		Ahmedabad District	" & B. G. J. P.	70	47
		Broach Port	B., B. & C. I.	11	11
		Broach District	"	62	36
		Panch Mahals District	"	59	63
		Mahlikantha State	"	28	22
		Kaira District	"	269	166
		Palanpur State	"	9	6
		Rewakantha State	"	33	22
		Bulsar Port	"	4	3
		Surat Town and Port	"	...	...
		Surat District	"	41	35
		Jharna Port	"	2	3
		Bandra Port	B. B. & C. I.	...	...
		Utan	"	...	...
		Vesava Port	"	...	...
		Kelva	"	...	...
		Trombay	"	...	...
		Tarapur	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Manori	"	...	...
		Mahim	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Dhanu	"	...	...
		Bhiwandi	"	...	...
		Agashi	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Shirgaon	"	...	...
		Bassein	"	...	...
		Kalyan	G. I. P.	11	6
		Thana	"	...	...
		Umbergaon Port	"	...	...
		Kon	"	...	...
	Central.	Thana District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	31	24
		Ahmednagar District	Dhond and Manmad (G. I. P.)	508	471
		Khandesh	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	523	357
		Nasik	G. I. P. & N. G.	247	194
		Poona City	S. M. & G. I. P.	161	140
		Poona District	"	194	167
		Satara	S. M.	553	406
		Sholapur Town	G. I. P.	52	53
		Sholapur District	" S. M. & Bareil	762	603
		Allibag Port	"	...	...
	Southern.	Panvel	"	33†	25†
		Eshol	"	...	...
		Roha	"	1	1
		Revdaunda	"	8†	8†
		Kolaba District	G. I. P.	1†	1†
		Ratnagiri Port	"	...	...
		Visedrug	"	...	...
		Harnai	"	12	12
		Rajapur	"	...	...
		Vengurla	"	...	...
		Jaitapur	"	...	1
		Dabhal	"	...	...
		Joigad	"	...	...
		Deogad	"	...	...
		Ratnagiri District	"	2	1
		Belgaum	S. M.	998	764
		Habil Town	"	72	72
		Dharwar District	"	1,313	910
	Sind.	Karwar Port	"	...	...
		Akola Port	"	...	...
		Kumta Port	"	...	...
		Kenara District	S. M.	55†	20†
		Savantvadi State	"	...	...
		Bijapur District	S. M. & G. I. P.	1,022	987
		Karachi Town and Port	N. W.	7	6
		Karachi District	"	...	...
		Hyderabad Town	N. W. & J. B.	28	24
		Hyderabad District	"	...	...
Puducherry.	Puducherry.	Thar and Parkar District	J. B.	...	...
		Larkhana	N. W.	...	...
		Sukker District	"	...	...
		Khalpur State	"	...	...
		Alakhot State	"	177	147
Puducherry.	Puducherry.	Aundh	"	43	36
		Tuna Port	"	...	...
		Mandvi	"	17	17
Puducherry.	Puducherry.	Mundra	"	22	16

† Figures for 2 weeks.

† Figures for week ending 12th December 1903.

Residency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.		
Bombay Presidency and Sind.	Political charges.	Cutch State		38	36		
		Savner "		72	60		
		Bher "		...	...
		Porbandar Port	B. G. J. P.	...	...
		Bhavnagar Town and Port	B. G. J. P.	31	32		
		Mongrol Port		...	...
		Jodia "		...	...
		Jafrabad "		...	...
		Vavanla "		...	...
		Kathiawar State	B., B. & C. I., Morvi & B. G. J. P.	290	212		
		Kolhapur Town	S. M.	33	36		
		Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country		1,395	1,062		
		Sachin State	B., B. & C. I.	...	...
		Dharampur State		...	...
		Srivardhan Port		...	...
		Murad "		...	...
		Barimandla "		...	...
		Nandgaon "		...	...
		Janjira "		...	...
		Janjira State		...	...
		Velan Port		...	...
		Kodinar "	B., B. & C. I.	8	7		
		Billimora "	" "	...	...
		Baroda City	" "	2	2		
		Baroda State	" "	344	262		
		Jath "		...	...
		Rijapur "		17	11		
		Surat "		...	...
		Aden "		...	...
Total				9,828	7,642		
Madras Presidency.	...	Salem Town.	Madras	...	...
		Salem District		19(g)	11 (g)		
		Bellary Cantonment.	S. M.	...	...
		Bellary Town		94	81		
		Bellary District	S. M. & Madras	228(c)	173(c)		
		Coimbatore Town	Madras	97	38		
		Coimbatore District	Madras, S. I. & Nilgiri	50(d)	32(d)		
		Nilgiris "	Madras	(h) 17	8		
		North Arcot "	S. I. & Madras	42(e)	34(e)		
		South Arcot District	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Cuddalore Port		...	...
		Tinnevely District	S. I.	...	...
		Malabar "	Madras	...	...
		Cuddapah "	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Mangalore Port		5	5		
		Ermala "		...	...
		South Canara District		...	...
		Madras City	Madras & S. I.	2 (f)	(f) 1		
		Chingleput District	S. I. & Madras	...	...
		Kernool "	S. M. & Madras	4	4		
		Godavari "	Morvi & Madras	...	...
		Tanjore "	S. I.	...	...
		Anantapur "	Madras & S. M.	35 (b)	33 (b)		
		Madura "		2(f)	1(f)		
		Total				595	441
		Bengal.	Burdwan	Calcutta	E. I., E. B. S. & B. N.	15	15
				Howrah District	" B. N. & H. A.
				Champaran District	
				Chupra Town	B. & N. W.
Patna	Saran District			(i) 202	165		
	Gaya Town		E. I.	32	32		
	Gaya District			57	46		
	Muzaffarpur District		B. & N. W.	12	12		
	Darbhanga Town			44	38		
	Darbhanga District		E. I.	18	15		
Shahabad	Shahabad "			297	218		
	Patna City		"	...	...
	Patna District		"	485	455		
	Monghyr District		"	54	48		
Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur Town		"	13	10		
	Chota Nagpur.			...	...
Total				1,289	1,054		

(b) Including 4 imported seizures and 1 imported death.

(c) " 13 " seizures " 8 " deaths.

(d) " 13 " " " 7 " " "

(e) Including 7 imported seizures and 6 imported deaths.

(f) Imported.

(g) Including 9 imported seizures and 5 imported deaths.

(h) Including 2 imported seizures.

(i) For week ending 12th December 1903.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
United Provinces.	Allahabad	Allahabad City	E. I.	289	144
		Allahabad District	E. I.	193	189
		Cawnpore City	E. I., O. & R., B., B. & C. I. & G. J. P. (I. M. Sec.)	357	345
		Cawnpore District	E. I.	28	22
		Fatehpur "	E. I.	22	21
		Banda "	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	"	"
		Jhansi City	G. I. P.	"	"
		Jhansi District	"	14	10
		Hamirpur "	"	2	"
	Benares	Benares Cantonment	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	"	"
		Benares City	"	2	2
		Benares District	B. & N. W. & E. I.	"	"
		Ballia "	B. & N. W.	189	189
		Jaunpur City	O. & R.	"	"
		Jaunpur District	"	60	60
		Chasipur "	E. I. & B. & N. W.	8	6
		Mirzapur City	E. I.	4	4
		Mirzapur District	"	2	2
	Fyzabad	Bahraich District	"	"	"
		Gonda "	B. & N. W.	99	67
		Partabgarh "	O. & R.	21	22
		Sultanpur "	"	"	"
		Ajodhia "	O. & R.	"	"
		Fyzabad City	"	"	"
		Fyzabad District	"	94	74
		Bara Banki Town	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	"	"
		Bara Banki District	"	304	409
	Gorakhpur	Azamgarh City	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	"	"
		Azamgarh District	"	264	251
		Gorakhpur City	B. & N. W.	39	34
		Gorakhpur District	"	193	89
		Basti "	"	30	22
	Meerut	Meerut City	N. W.	7	8
		Meerut Cantonment	"	"	"
		Meerut District	" O. & R. & E. I.	8	8
		Muzaffarnagar City	"	"	"
		Muzaffarnagar District	"	62	62
		Aligarh "	E. I.	"	"
		Saharanpur "	O. & R. & N. W.	56	42
		Hardwar Union	O. & R.	"	"
	Lucknow	Roorkee Town	"	"	"
		Bulandshahr District	"	"	"
		Unao District	O. & R.	11	11
		Lucknow City	O. & R., B. & N. W. & R. K.	40	29
		Lucknow District	"	36	33
		Hardoi "	O. & R.	20	21
		Rae Bareilly "	"	17	11
		Sitapur "	R. K.	284	209
	Agra	Kheri "	"	"	"
		Etawah City	E. I.	"	"
		Etawah District	"	84	82
		Fatehgarh "	B., B. & C. I.	"	"
		Farrukhabad Town	"	7	6
		Farrukhabad District	"	23	19
		Mainpuri "	"	"	"
		Agra City	B., B. & C. I., G. I. P. & E. I.	"	"
	Rohilkhand	Agra District	"	"	"
		Bareilly City	R. & K.	"	"
		Bareilly District	R. & K.	"	"
		Shahjahanpur "	" & O. & R.	"	"
	Kumaun	Shahjahanpur City	"	"	"
		Bijnor District	"	"	"
	Naini Tal	Naini Tal	R. & K.	"	"
		"	"	"	"
	Total			2,869	2,504
Punjab	Jullundur	Jullundur District	N. W.	111	95
		Hoshiarpur "	"	98	62
		Ferozepur "	N. W. & B., B. & C. I.	39	30
		Kangra "	"	"	"
	Lahore	Amritsar City	N. W.	"	"
		Amritsar District	"	19	15
		Gurdaspur "	"	205	112
		Lahore "	"	"	"

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Punjab	Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi District	N. W.	9	6
		Gujrat	"	31	18
		Gujranwala	"	151	31
		Sialkot	"	197	147
		Shahpur	"	5	7
	Multan	Jhelum	"	35	14
		Jhang	"	4	4
		Multan	"	...	...
		Montgomery	"	...	...
		Mianwali	"	...	...
	Delhi	Gurgaon	B., B. & C. I.	51	43
		Delhi	E. I., O. & R., B., B. & C. I., N. W. & S. P.	...	...
		Hissar	B., B. & C. I.	71	60
		Karnal	E. I.	56	46
		Simla District	"	...	...
	...	Ludhiana	N. W.	199	153
		Umballa	N. W. & E. I.	246	138
		Rohatak	S. P.	...	...
		Patiala City	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.)	...	...
		Patiala State	N. W., E. I., B., B. & C. I. & J. B.	90	66
Central Provinces (including Berar).	Nerbudda	Kaporthala State	N. W.	18	13
		Kalsia	E. I.	(i) 14	(i) 12
		Malerkotla	"	...	...
			Total	1,639	1,066
		Nimar District	G. I. P. & B., B. & C. I.	68	51
	Nagpur	Hoshangabad	G. I. P.	163	147
		Narsingpur Town	"	31	24
		Narsingpur District	"	381	274
		Chhindwara	"	...	...
		Khandwa Town	B. B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	(a) 22	18
	Jubbulpur	Betul District	"	...	...
		Nagpur City	B. N. & G. I. P.	565	465
		Nagpur District	"	(a) 167	141
		Wardha Town	"	39	35
		Wardha District	G. I. P.	6	(b) 7
	Chhattisgarh.	Chanda	"	4	4
		Bhandara	B. N.	(d) 67	(d) 67
		Balaghat	"	(g) 15	(g) 12
		Jubbulpore Town	E. I. & G. I. P.	(c) 3	(c) 2
		Jubbulpore District	E. I. & G. I. P.	(e) 150	(e) 128
Assam	Assam Valley	Damoh	"	...	...
		Saugor Cantonment	"	...	...
		Saugor Town	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	(c) 2	(c) 1
		Saugor District	"	...	...
		Seoni	"	...	...
	...	Mandla	"	...	...
		Bilaspur	B. N.	(c) 1	...
		Raipur	B. N.	...	...
		Sambalpur	"	...	...
		Akola	G. I. P.	62	50
	...	Buldana	"	24	18
		Wun	"	(e) 6	(e) 6
		Basim	"	7	9
		Amraoti	G. I. P.	223	205
		Ellichpur	"	52	53
	...	Yeotmal	"	...	...
			Total	2,038	1,687
Mysore State.	Assam Valley	Dibrugarh Town (Lakhimpur District)	D. S.	...	...
			Total	...	...
	Coorg			...	...
			Total	...	...
			
	Mysore State.	Bangalore City	S. M. & Madras	109	75
		Bangalore Civil and Military Station	"	200	156
		Bangalore District	"	121	105
		Mysore City	S. M.	67	56
		Mysore District	"	182	122
	...	Kolar	Madras & S. M.	55	38
		Kolar Gold Fields	"	39	28
		Tumkur District	S. M.	31	25
		Shimoga	"	85	59
		Chitaldrug	"	30	19
	...	Kadur	"	38	22
		Hassan	"	22	19
			Total	979	724

(a) Including 1 imported seizure.
 (b) Including 1 imported death.
 (c) Including 5 imported seizures and 7 imported deaths.
 (d) " " seizure and 1 imported death.

(e) Including 3 imported seizures and 3 imported deaths.
 (f) " " " " " " " "
 (g) " " " " " " " "
 (h) Figures for 2 weeks.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Hyderabad State.	...	Aurangabad District	N. G. S.	167	159
		Bir	G. I. P. & Barsi	173	123
		Hyderabad "	N. G. S. . . . .	...	...
		Indur . . . . .	" . . . . .	...	...
		Usmanabad "	G. I. P. & Barsi	281	234
		Lingsagur	S. M.	267	228
		Parlihani	G. I. P.	35	26
		Ralehur	"	19	11
		Gulburga	G. I. P. & N. G. S.	87	83
		Nander	N. G. S. . . . .	...	...
Total				1,029	857
Central India.	...	Indore City	B., B. & C. I.	12	14
		Indore State	"	267	245
		Ujjain City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	63	63
		Gwalior State	"	191	105
		Dhar State	"	7	3
		Bhopal City	G. I. P.	300	300
		Bhopal State	"	280	280
		Mhow Cantonment	B., B. & C. I. (Rajputana Malwa)	1	1
		Nimach "	"	3(b)	...
		Indore Residency . . . . .	" . . . . .	...	...
		Rutlam City	B., B. & C. I. . . . .	...	...
		Rutlam State	"	5(b)	6(b)
		Dewas Town	"	7	4
		Dewas State	"	35	23
		Sehore "	G. I. P.	19	15
		Sallana "	"	3	3
		Bagli " . . . . .	" . . . . .	...	...
		Jhabua "	B., B. & C. I.	4	3
		Jaora "	"	72	38
		Jaora Town	"	76	70
		Agar Military Station	"	1	1
Total				1,346	1,175
Rajputana	...	Ajmer District	B., B. & C. I. . . . .	...	...
		Mewar State	"	55(d)	58(d)
		Chitor (Udaipur State)	"	11(d)	6(d)
		Tonk State	B., B. & C. I.	7	5
		Marwar "	"	5	4
		Jaipur " . . . . .	" . . . . .	...	...
		Kishengarh Town . . . . .	" . . . . .	...	...
		Bikanir State . . . . .	" . . . . .	...	...
Jhalawar "	"	49(d)	39(d)		
Total				127	106
Kashmir	...	Hamirpur-Sidhan (Akhnur Tahsil) . . . . .	" . . . . .	...	...
		Jammu City . . . . .	" . . . . .	...	...
		Jammu Province	N. W.	24	19
		Srinagar District	"	1	1
		Srinagar City	"	30(c)	28(c)
Total				55	48
N.-W. F. Province.	...	Abbottabad Town . . . . .	" . . . . .	...	...
		Hazara District . . . . .	" . . . . .	...	...
Total				...	...
Baluchi- stan.	...	Sonmiani	N. W.	"	"
		Hirok . . . . .	" . . . . .	...	...
		Sibi . . . . .	" . . . . .	...	...
Total				...	...
GRAND TOTAL				21,734	17,304

(a) Figures from 8th to 14th December 1903.

(b) Figures for week ending 12th December 1903.

(c) Up to 19th December 1903.

(d) Figures for 2 weeks.

H. H. RISLEY

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,
ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULA-
TIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUN-
CILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67,
AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday,
the 18th December, 1903.

PRESENT :

His Excellency Baron Curzon, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.
His Honour Sir A. H. L. Fraser, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. Raleigh, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir E. F.G. Law, K.C.M.G., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. R. Elles, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. Arundel, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir Denzil Ibbetson, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur B. K. Bose, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. W. Cruickshank, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. Cable.
The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. S. P. Lely, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. Adamson, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. Pedler, C.I.E., F.R.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. Morison.
The Hon'ble Dr. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. B. Bilderbeck.
The Hon'ble Mr. D. M. Hamilton.

NEW MEMBERS.

The Hon'ble MR. MORISON and the Hon'ble DR. RAM KRISHNA GOPAL BHANDARKAR took their seats as Additional Members of Council.

INDIAN OFFICIAL SECRETS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ARUNDEL said:—"With your Lordship's permission I beg leave to make a motion which does not appear on the notice paper. His Highness the Agha Khan, a member of the Select Committee on the Official Secrets Bill, is, I regret to say, reported to be ill, and although I hope the Committee may have the benefit of his presence and advice before the Report is sent in, it is by no means certain that he will be here when the Committee commences its sitting. In order, therefore, that non-official opinion may be adequately represented, I desire to propose that the Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur be a member of the Select Committee of the Official Secrets Bill."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"Before I put this motion to the Council there are a few words that I wish to add in connection with the Bill. The Government of India have heard from the Secretary of State that a Memorial, which has been presented to him in England on the subject of this Bill, is on its way to India with his observations on the subject. It seems to be only right that this communication should be in our hands before the Select Committee proceeds with its labours, and, therefore, we have decided to await its receipt before asking the Select Committee to hold its sittings. At the same time I should like to take the opportunity to add a few words about the feelings which have been aroused, and which have found such emphatic expression in many quarters, in connection with this Bill. I think it will be in my power to show that there has been considerable misapprehension both of the objects and of the position of Government in this matter, and that there is no sufficient excuse for the alarms that have been excited. I hope it will be understood by Hon'ble Members and by the public that I do not at all complain of the very strong expressions that have been employed. It is true that as I came back to Calcutta in the train, and found the Government of which I have the honour to be the head compared unfavourably in the newspaper extracts which were sent to me to a number of despotic powers, accused of wishing to inaugurate a reign of terror, and of ringing the death knell of the freedom of the Press, and so on, I did not quite recognise the description; for assuredly if ever there was an administration in India that has been free from any conscious inclinations of this sort, it has been the present; and if ever there was a head of the Government who has invited, instead of resenting, the expression of public opinion, even when it was critical or unfriendly to the policy of Government, I think I may claim that it has been myself. At the same time I fully recognise that if these misconceptions prevail, it can only be because they have been however unwittingly provoked, and that it is a much better thing to remove the cause of misunderstanding than to rail at it. The misconception, as I understand it, relates both to the origin of the Bill and to its objects. I will say a word upon each. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, whose outspoken criticisms I always admire, even when I dissent from them, delivered a scathing attack upon the Bill and upon the Government a fortnight ago, when I was not here, upon the occasion of its reference to the Select Committee. He directly attributed the introduction of the measure to the annoyance which he said had been caused to the Government by the unauthorised publication of the proceedings of a Conference of railway officials that took place a year ago, and he went on to describe the proceedings of the Conference in question as a lamentable departure from the avowed policy of Government. I have also seen an advance copy of the Memorial that I spoke of just now as being on its way out from England, and which similarly declares that it is universally believed in India that this has been the origin of the Bill. I hope the Hon'ble Member will allow me to assure him that he has got hold of an absolute mare's nest in this case. As a matter of fact, his theory of events is wholly inaccurate. The Government of India had nothing to do with the proceedings of the Conference in question. I was personally quite unaware of its existence, and so was the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Public Works Department. Nor did I or any of my Colleagues feel the smallest annoyance

at the publication of proceedings, which in relation to the Government of India had neither authority nor sanction. But the Hon'ble Member's history has even less foundation than his facts. The Bill which he alleges us to have introduced in hasty alarm or irritation at something which was done or said at Delhi in January, 1903, and which I see that other critics have attributed to other occurrences in recent history, originated, he may be interested to learn, more than six years ago. The desirability of amending the Official Secrets Act of 1889 had been felt as far back as 1894, when, as is well known, there was a difference of opinion among the highest legal authorities in Bengal as to the matters to which it referred, and more particularly as to whether the Act was intended to prevent, or did prevent, the disclosure of confidential civil documents and information. A little later the inadequacy of the existing Act in another direction was discovered, in the case of some persons who had been found taking photographs of certain military defences, and who could not be dealt with by the Act as it then stood. These difficulties arose in the main from the ambiguous wording of Sections 3 and 4 of the Act of 1889. Accordingly it was decided to refer the matter to the Secretary of State, and I found a Bill already drawn up when I came out to India five years ago, and the Draft Despatch to the Secretary of State only waiting for my signature. A prolonged discussion followed upon the suggested amendment of the law. Then occurred some further cases of illicit photographing of defences, and the matter was again referred to the Secretary of State, who gave his consent to the amending legislation as far back as the autumn of 1902, the principal changes in the law that were suggested by the Government of India having been found to be already embodied in existing Colonial Laws and Ordinances. All these events took place long before the Delhi Railway Conference, or any of the other incidents that are alleged to have so greatly disturbed our equanimity. Then came the introduction of the Bill in the Legislative Session of this Council in Simla last summer. A fear was at once expressed that it was intended to force through an unpopular and insidious piece of legislation while Government was in the hills. I suppose, if we had been guilty of all the motives since attributed to us, that this would have been the most natural course to adopt; but so little design had we of springing a surprise upon the public, or of hurrying through the Bill without full discussion, that the idea never occurred to us of taking the Bill anywhere else than at Calcutta, and I at once authorised a public declaration to that effect. So much for the history of this Bill, which, I think, I have shown to be a very different thing from the imaginary sketch of it drawn by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale.

"I now pass to our aims and intentions. The same Hon'ble Member drew a harrowing picture of Indian editors being marched off to prison; of the publication of the most trivial information being treated as illegal; of innocent petition-writers being dragged out of Government offices by the Police; and of arrested persons rotting in gaol. Now the Hon'ble Member is a man of great perspicuity and great acumen. Did he really believe for a moment that this is what we have in view? If he really thought so, then I should be very sorry for myself, and I should not be quite happy about him. But the answer may be made that all such things are possible under the Bill. I do not think that they are. And if they are they were certainly never intended to be. But if I am wrong—and this is a matter for draftsmen, to which expert class I do not claim myself to belong—then I say at once, that we shall be prepared, if convinced of the unsuitability of our language, to alter it; if we have been guilty of obscurity, to correct it; if shown to have gone too far, to modify our plans. In fact, I am not without hope that even the critics of the Bill may be converted into its supporters. I want Hon'ble Members to remember this—the existing Act is unquestionably faulty. It is, indeed, so loosely drawn that it has been found to be inoperative whenever occasion has imperatively arisen to have recourse to it. It is not fully clear to what classes it applies, and even when its application is indisputable, its enforcement is very difficult. These defects it is proposed to remedy, most certainly in no hurry, seeing, as I have explained, that we have been more than six years about it, but deliberately, and with every desire to carry public opinion with us. I believe that when the Select Committee meets they will find

that their labours are neither so severe nor contentious as has been supposed, and that a satisfactory measure can be placed upon the Statute Book, which need not strike terror into the heart of a single innocent person, but which will give to the confidential secrets of the State the protection which no reasonable man would willingly deny to them."

The motion was put and agreed to.

POISONS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR DENZIL IBBETSON moved that the Bill to provide for the regulation of the possession and sale of all poisons in certain local areas, and the importation, possession and sale of white arsenic generally be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh, the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur B. K. Bose, the Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur, the Hon'ble Mr. Cruickshank and the mover.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN UNIVERSITIES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RALEIGH moved that the Bill to amend the law relating to the Universities of British India be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Denzil Ibbetson, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, the Hon'ble Mr. Pedler, the Hon'ble Mr. Morison, the Hon'ble Dr. Bhandarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Bilderbeck and the mover. He said:—"My Lord, we had also proposed to add to this Committee the member representing the non-official members of the Bengal Legislative Council. But it has been found impossible to take this step at the present stage of the Bill, as no election has yet been made. On the introduction of this Bill, I explained its scope and purposes very fully, and any observations I have to add on the present occasion may be made by way of reply after my honourable colleagues have spoken."

The Hon'ble MR. BILDERBECK said:—"The Bill has reached a stage at which, I understand, it is not in order to deal with its specific provisions, but it is in order to discuss its general principles. The main principles underlying this Bill, as I understand them, are to be found in its recognition of the fact that it is the true function of a University worthy of the name to make provision for the highest class of teaching, to stimulate and provide facilities for research, and to exercise an effective control over the various institutions affiliated to or incorporated with it. A Bill, the object of which is to bring into existence Universities which shall realize this function, deserves the support of all those who have the highest interests of the country at heart. Exception might perhaps be taken to the Bill on account of some of its provisions, and also on account of its omissions. Criticism, more particularly, has been directed and will probably again be directed against the proposal to reserve to Government large powers of interference and direction in the administration of academical affairs; but in regard to what has been characterised as the main principles of the Bill, I do not believe that opinion that is honestly based on knowledge and reflection can be divided. Should the Bill be opposed, I cannot see how the principles that have been referred to can be attacked, and I submit that the opposition, if it is to be of any value, must establish one of two propositions,—either that the provisions of the Bill are not calculated to meet the objects of its framers, or that these objects can be secured in a different and a more satisfactory manner. Further, mere condemnation of the Bill on the ground of its tendency to officialize the Universities of the country will, I submit, be beside the mark, unless the critics of the Bill are able to show that there is some near prospect of the Universities of this country becoming self-dependent or national institutions, in the sense that they fill a definite place in the public consciousness and receive adequate support in a general recognition of the need of them.

"There are many critics who hold that there was no necessity—or at least no urgent necessity—for this Bill, inasmuch as the Universities as now established have been working satisfactorily, and inasmuch as the important objects which the present Bill has in view might be attained under existing Acts of Incorporation.

This argument is one which appeals with special force to many resident in the Presidency from which I come. In Madras, we do not appear to have suffered to any great extent from those serious disorders and diseases that have been declared to exist elsewhere and that the Universities Commission was appointed to diagnose and prescribe for. In Madras, moreover, the regulations of the University provide for the supervision of its affiliated colleges, and in this connection I would observe that it is a matter of satisfaction to those connected with the administration of the affairs of the University that the provisions of the Bill dealing with the relations of a University to its affiliated institutions bear a very close resemblance to the provisions embodied in the by-laws of the University of Madras.

"Now before replying to the arguments that have just been referred to, I wish to state most emphatically that I am far from admitting the justice of the criticism that pronounces our existing University system a failure. In spite of the evils that may have attended the operation of the present system—evils which in some respects are not unknown to Universities in other lands—the established system must be credited with a distinct success in that it has brought into existence a numerous body of well-educated men who have won distinction in many spheres of activity, including the fields of research, scientific as well as literary, and to whose ability and conscientiousness in the discharge of their duties the efficient administration of the affairs of the Empire is in large measure due.

"On the other hand, certain awkward facts must be faced. Enquiry has disclosed that in some parts of the country the University system, if it has not called into existence, has either tolerated or been unable to suppress various serious evils. Again, even in regard to those Universities which have enjoyed a comparative immunity from these evils, experience has revealed many defects in their methods and organization, and has indicated many directions in which the system is capable of improvement. It has become increasingly clear that Universities which are merely examining bodies are not suited to the present needs of the country. So long as Universities remain what they are, there is little likelihood of any general advance in the standards of teaching, and moreover the methods of study and ideals of the majority of University students will continue to be governed mainly by a consideration of what is necessary to passing examinations. Now all these defects and evils, which are incidental to or have grown up under the existing Acts of Incorporation, it is the object of the Bill to remove or minimise. It may be, as some hold, that the existing Acts of Incorporation may be so interpreted as to justify the Universities established by them in appointing University professors, in providing facilities for research, and also in exercising a more effective control over affiliated institutions. The question, which really involves the interpretation of the language of the Acts and of the intentions of those who framed them, is debatable. The present Bill leaves these matters in no doubt, and this consideration alone amply justifies the introduction of the Bill.

"It is of course obvious that a mere legislative enactment cannot effect all the changes contemplated by the Bill. In respect to those provisions of the Bill that have been framed with the object of improving the efficiency of affiliated colleges, much can be done by a prudent but resolute employment of the procedure devised in the Bill for the purpose, and there can be little doubt that, under the steady pressure that the new regulations will bring to bear on these colleges, weak and inefficient institutions, whose very existence is a danger to society, will be extinguished, while the better ones will be improved and strengthened.

"In regard to the other main principle of the Bill under which a University is empowered to make provision for the higher teaching and to establish laboratories and other facilities for research, it is obvious that these must remain inoperative unless or until the Universities find themselves in possession of adequate funds for the purpose. This is a matter on which no misapprehension should be allowed to exist. Two considerations of the greatest importance are involved. In the first place, if the highest scientific work is to be accomplished, mere half-measures to attain this end will prove to be futile. No

expense should be grudged in respect to the engagement of the services of competent teachers and the erection and maintenance of well-equipped laboratories, museums, and libraries, and no better examples could be followed than those provided by America, or Canada, or some of the States of Europe, or even by Japan, where generous sums are spent on such institutions which are rightly regarded as valuable national investments. In the second place, if it is an axiom of University administration that Schools of Science should receive adequate support, the question of course must be asked from what source the necessary funds are to be derived in the case of Indian Universities. Speaking from my knowledge of the conditions in the Presidency of Madras, I have no hesitation in saying that the University of Madras can expect little or no increase of income from any advance in the rates of examination fees. Moreover, there is little likelihood of any inflow of private benefactions, until the University has given evidence of its ability to turn out work of recognised value and until the claims of the higher education have begun to take their due place in the public consciousness. It would appear, therefore, that if the University of Madras—and possibly conditions are similar in the case of other Universities—is to perform these higher functions with which the Bill proposes to invest it, it must, for some time to come, be able to count upon the liberal support of the State. Unless such aid be given at an early date, the Madras University will at best continue to be little more than an examining body."

The Hon'ble MR. MORISON said:—"Your Excellency, all that I would say is that I think it would be an advantage to the Select Committee if we could elicit an expression of opinion upon the principles of the Bill; because in reading the Bill myself I must say I did not come to the conclusion that it was chiefly based upon those principles to which the Hon'ble Member has just referred. It seems to me that the Bill is one dealing not so much directly with education as with the machinery of education and with the administration of it; and what seems to me the most important reform aimed at in the Bill is the placing of University affairs in the hands of more professional men. The chief reform which it seems to me that we can hope for from this is that the affairs of the University will in the future be administered by men whose profession is that of education. Though that is understood to be the main reform of the Bill, I should like to know whether the Council would not be in favour of expressing rather more strongly that principle which seems to me in the Bill to be stated, if I may say so, rather shyly and timidly. For instance, to give an idea of the kind of strengthening or more strong statement which I should like to insert—if it will not seem impertinent to fetter the decision of the Lieutenant-Governor, or the Governor, or even the Governor General—I should like to suggest that the fellows nominated by the Chancellor should be in the proportion of two-thirds men who are engaged in the profession of teaching, at least two-thirds of the nominated fellows to be taken from the teaching profession. And in the same way so as to strengthen the Syndicates, I should like to see definitely expressed in the Bill that heads of Colleges or Principals should by virtue of their office be members of the Syndicate: that is to say that a certain number of seats on the Syndicate should be reserved for Principals. That is permissively expressed in the Bill,—expressed in a manner which indicates that it will meet with the approval of the framer of the Bill, but is hardly compulsory. My only reason for venturing to make these remarks is that this seems to me to be the main principle of the Bill; and if that is so, I should like to know whether the Council would not sympathise with amendments of the Bill in which it would be expressed more strongly and more distinctly."

The Hon'ble Mr. PEDLER said:—"I have not come prepared to make a long speech at the present stage of the Bill because I understand that the Select Committee is rather the place to thresh out all the details of the measure. Perhaps, however, I may be allowed to say a few words as to what I believe to be the imperative necessity of some Bill of this kind being introduced. I have now had nearly thirty-one years' experience in the Educational Department of Bengal, and I think I can say that to most men engaged in education from

year to year comes a stronger and stronger feeling as to the necessity for raising the standard of the higher education in Bengal. In certain respects, though by no means in all, education has been deteriorating. We have had an enormous growth of Colleges and Schools without a corresponding growth of what may be called highly educated and trained tutors and professors to carry on the work. The consequence is that, during the last twenty years, a distinct deterioration has taken place in methods of teaching in Bengal, and in certain classes of educational institutions, while in all European countries a rapid advancement has occurred in educational methods. If I were to attempt to describe what I believe to be the intention of Government, in dealing with the question of education, I should say that the object of the present Bill is to raise the standard of the higher forms of education given in India and by doing so necessarily the school education which is followed up by University education will in itself be raised. That this necessity is, I think, generally recognised not only by educationalists but also by the general public in Bengal, I think is proved by the fact that when Your Excellency was good enough to say that you would take up the reform of education in Bengal in speeches made some years ago in your position as Chancellor of the Calcutta University the promise was hailed with delight, and you were looked upon as being what might be called the Educational Saviour of Bengal. I admit that since this Bill has appeared the approval has not been so marked. I may perhaps mention another fact which would indicate that there is a necessity for raising the Standard of University education in India. I happened to be on short leave in England this year, and my attention was called to the fact that there was a Conference of Home and Colonial Universities to be held in London about July. I thought at first that naturally India would take part in such an Imperial Conference. Some of the delegates were my own personal friends, and I enquired privately whether Indian Universities were to be represented, or were in any way to be discussed, and I was told that apparently they had been intentionally left out. Now I do not think if the Indian Universities had the same reputation as many of our Colonial Universities, this action could possibly have occurred. I should rather in my own mind put down the omission to the fact that in some leading newspapers in England, such as *The Times*, *The Daily Chronicle*, *The Saturday Review* and others, articles have appeared within the last few years in which the condition of Indian University education has been portrayed in a rather unpleasant light; and it struck me at the time, though I have no official knowledge that such was the case, that Indian Universities were not considered to be on a par with the Universities of some of our Colonies, and not of the same standard as the Home Universities. This, I think, in itself shows that there is abundant necessity for raising our standards. If I may allude to one or two details I may point out that in the Bill now under discussion an attempt has been made to provide for machinery by which the raising of the conditions of University education is possible and by which from time to time the nature of the work done in institutions affiliated to our Universities may be tested by expert inspection. We in Bengal are not perhaps quite so fortunate as they are in Madras, where the Hon'ble Mr. Bilderbeck seems to think that the rules for inspection and other purposes they have framed are extremely good. Here in Bengal we have no University rules for inspection of Colleges with a view to their improvement. Since I have been Director of Public Instruction in Bengal, that is for the last five or six years, I have only once been asked by the Calcutta University to formally inspect a College and to report on its condition. The result was after my report went up before the University, the College was dis-affiliated without a dissentient voice. My report was printed in various newspapers, and was widely commented on, and Bengal Colleges were taken to be like the one that was condemned, and a good deal of fun was made of their condition. Speaking, as I have said, with an experience of nearly thirty-one years in Bengal, can say that, unless something is done to raise the condition of University education in Bengal, unless something is done to raise the condition of the Colleges, especially of the smaller Colleges and those away in the Mofussil, such a thing as high education in Bengal will degenerate almost into a sham. A great part of the work which is done in the smaller Colleges is most inferior, and it should be the aim of the University

Act to raise the standard and to create in the future a really highly educated class of men on whom the Government may rely. It must not be thought, however, that I am entirely condemning University education in Bengal. Many of our Bengal Colleges have done extremely good work. It must, however, be remembered that the University Acts were passed half a century ago. The general condition of education and what was required of Universities and Colleges then, or to put it briefly what was good enough for half a century ago, is not good enough at the present time. Hence I am of opinion that the introduction of this proposed new Bill with what I might call not very harsh provisions is absolutely essential, and unless some Bill such as the present is passed, we cannot hope for anything like a proper standard of high education in Bengal in the future."

The Hon'ble NAWAB SAIVID MUHAMMAD SAHIB BAHADUR said:—
 "My Lord, I beg to offer a few observations on the Bill now before the Council. 'The question of University Reform,' as Lord Reay said on a famous occasion, 'is not merely an educational question. It is a question of practical importance to anybody who looks at political questions from a statesmanlike point of view.' It is no wonder, therefore, that since the appointment of the Universities Commission, during the time of their enquiry, and when their report was published, an immense flood of criticisms and suggestions poured in from all sides, showing that the whole country was stirred to its depths, and felt the subject as one of prime national importance. When the recommendations of the Commission were published, the educated Indian public felt that if they were adopted in their entirety, national education in India would be much poorer than it is now, and that the members of the Commission in framing their proposals had failed to grasp the principle that the Universities should be the representatives in the country of its noblest and highest aspirations. The position of the Universities Commission is summed up in the following sentence of their Report: 'In all matters relating to the higher education, efficiency must be the first and the paramount consideration. It is better for India that a comparatively small number of young men should receive a sound liberal education than that a large number should be passed through an inadequate course of instruction, leading to a depreciated degree.' Professor Charles Waldstein, of Cambridge, says in an article on 'The ideal of a University' in the *North American Review* that 'the mistake with us is, that until quite recently, the only conception of a University has been purely educational, if not pedagogic. It was considered an establishment for the higher training of a small percentage of the inhabitants in each country, chiefly of the upper or professional classes. It was simply a higher school, really a high school for old boys. I think it important that this fatal misconception should be exposed.' It seems to me that this 'fatal misconception' runs not only through the recommendations of the Universities Commission, but is the foundation upon which the Universities Bill is built. I in common with many of my fellow-subjects feel grateful to the Government for not having adopted some of the recommendations of the Commission, notably the abolition of all second grade Colleges. But the Bill proceeds mainly on the lines, recommended in the Report, of which Mrs. Annie Besant, the gifted founder of the Benares College, said, in a lecture delivered in England, 'In the attempt to build up a large College we are trying to do the very opposite of some of the things that are being suggested to the Government, and are already doing some of the things they want done. We have put down the fees to the lowest possible point. But if this Commission Report be adopted, much of our work will be destroyed, and the results which we are trying to bring about, and have brought about to some extent, will be utterly wasted, will be impossible to carry on; for the boys that we want to reach, the intelligent, the eager, those who are longing to learn, but whose parents are poor, they will be shut utterly out of education, for unless we adopt the Government rate of fees, the Government may close the College and not permit to carry on its work.' My Lord, an opinion like this is entitled to the greatest weight, for no sort of political bias can be imputed to it. That the effect of the new legislation will be to increase the cost of education and to place it beyond the reach of the poorer classes is clear from the provisions regarding affiliation of Colleges,

contained in section 21, which it will not be in the power of any private institution to comply with, except perhaps a few missionary institutions. The provisions contained in section 21, clauses (1) (c) and (d), that the Syndicate should be satisfied in each case that the buildings in which the College is to be located are suitable, and that due provision will be made for the residence, supervision and physical welfare of students, and provision will also be made for the residence of the head of the college and the members of the teaching staff, in or near the college, being statutory qualifications which it is impracticable for any private institution to comply with, it is certain that they will operate effectually to prevent new colleges springing into existence. Indeed, if this provision were insisted on, in the case of the existing colleges, the effect of it would be to cut up by the roots almost all the private institutions except, as I have pointed out, some missionary colleges. In section 21, clause (1) (g), the rate of fees is left to be determined by the Syndicate. Here I wish to say a word regarding the constitution of the Senate and the Syndicate. It is proposed to have a Senate in which the studies of the University, the colleges affiliated to it and the religious communities which send their young men to these colleges would all be fairly represented. This proposal has been received with great satisfaction by the various religious communities. But, My Lord, I submit that if this principle of representation is sound, as I think it is, it is equally sound in reference to the constitution of the Syndicate. As the executive government of the University would be vested in the Syndicate, it is necessary that the various religious communities should also be represented on the Syndicate. In the matter of affiliation and disaffiliation of Colleges, Government is the sole authority—eighty per cent. of the members of the Senate are to be nominated by the Chancellor, and all the regulations of the Senate relating to the University are subject to the sanction of Government, in order to have the force of law. Thus the Government is to have the paramount voice, and authority in all matters of internal administration of the University, as well as in the general educational policy of the country.

"I confess I do not share the misgivings which are sometimes given vent to, regarding persons who hold what is called a depreciated degree. To my mind a person who holds a degree and has imbibed the education which must have been imparted to him in the process, is a much better citizen and a more desirable member of the body politic than he would be, if he had been left entirely uneducated. The present Bill appears to be framed on the principle that we must have the best kind of education or nothing at all. I desire to quote in this connection the words of Dewan Bahadur Srinivasa Raghava Aiyangar of Madras, who had had more than a local reputation and whose recent death has left a void in the country in the ranks of its eminent men which will not be easily filled up. On the occasion of delivering the address at the last convocation of the University of Madras, he said, in referring to the multiplication of graduates 'one important consideration must be borne in mind, namely, the importance of educated men as factors in the social and industrial regeneration of the country. Viewed in this light, we cannot have too many graduates, for, imperfectly as they may discharge their functions at present, the increase in their number cannot but tend to dispel in course of time many prejudices and harmful practices among persons coming within the sphere of their influence and the very struggle for remunerative employment must have the effect of compelling them to seek fresh fields and pastures new'. He was himself a product of the University under its present system. He was the holder of only one degree, and under the present Universities Bill would not be entitled to vote for the election of fellows, under section 7, nor would hundreds of others possessing single degrees who may possess higher claims to exercise the franchise than the Master of Arts or Bachelor of Laws of yesterday to whom the franchise is given. If the University is to form the nucleus of a corporate life from among all its graduates, and if all its graduates are to feel a living interest in its working and growth, it follows that every graduate must have a voice in the constitution of its Government, and there is no reason given why even the privilege hitherto allowed to graduates of single degrees of twenty years' standing should now be taken away except the feeble ground stated in the Objects and Reasons that this privilege was not embodied in the former Act, was granted subsequently by

notification and no pledge of continuance was ever given. It is difficult to understand the repugnance with which the idea of clothing any institution with a representative character is regarded in this country.

"Mr. Gladstone is reported to have said, 'There is not a feature or a point in the national character which has made England great among the nations of the world, that is not strongly developed and plainly traceable in our Universities. For eight hundred or a thousand years they have been intimately associated with everything that has concerned the highest interests of the country.' Although the conditions in this country may not make it desirable that our Universities should have the closest approximation to those of England in this respect, still the legislation proposed should be such as to place the Indian Universities in perfect accord with the progressive tendencies of the age to meet the needs of the country and to conduce to the organic growth of the nation. In my humble opinion the provisions of the Bill in the main are not calculated to enable the universities to stimulate and expand the activities of the people but to chill and repress them within narrow bounds, and they will therefore be the reverse of beneficial in their effects on the social and political progress of the people."

The Hon'ble MR. GOKHALE said :—"My Lord, as this is the occasion on which the principle of the Bill may be usefully discussed, I cannot give a silent vote on the motion now before us, especially in view of the great attention which this subject has received during the last three years at the hands of both the Government and the public, and the angry controversy which has raged round it for most of the time. In the course of the Budget Debate of last year, Your Lordship, while referring to the attitude of the educated classes of this country towards University Reform, was pleased to observe—'Surely there are enough of us on both sides who care for education for education's sake, who are thinking, not of Party-triumphs, but of the future of unborn generations, to combine together and carry the requisite changes through.' My Lord, I, do not know if my claim to be regarded as one of such persons will pass unchallenged. But this I venture to say for myself: I hope I have given, in my own humble way, some little proof in the past of my interest in the cause of higher education; and that in the observations which I propose to offer to-day, the only consideration by which I am animated is an anxious regard for the future of Western education in this land, with the wide diffusion of which are bound up in large measure the best interests of both the Government and the people. My Lord, in your Budget speech of last year, Your Lordship complained of the unnecessary distrust with which the educated classes regarded the attitude of the present Government towards higher education. I can assure Your Lordship that even among those who have not been able to take the same view of this question as Your Lordship's Government, there are men who regret that the difficulties, which already surround a complicated problem, should be aggravated by any unnecessary or unjustifiable misapprehension about motives. But is it quite clear that the Government itself has been free from all responsibility in this matter, and that it has given no cause whatever for any misapprehension in regard to its object? Let the Council for a moment glance at the circumstances which have preceded the introduction of this Bill. More than two years ago, Your Lordship summoned at Simla a Conference of men engaged in the work of education in the different Provinces of India. Had the Conference been confined to the educational officers of Government, one would have thought that Government was taking counsel with its own officers only, and of course there would have been no misunderstanding in the matter. But the presence of Dr. Miller at the Conference at once destroyed its official character, and gave room for the complaint that the deliberations were confined to European educationists in India only. The fact that the proceedings of the Conference were kept confidential deepened the feeling of uneasiness already created in the public mind by the exclusion of Indians from its deliberations. Later on, when the Universities Commission was first appointed, its composition, as is well known, afforded much ground for complaint; and though, to meet public opinion half way, Your Lordship took the unusual step of offering a seat on the Commission, almost at the last moment, to Mr. Justice Gurn Das

Banerjee, the objection remained that, while Missionary enterprise was represented on the Commission in the person of Dr. Mackichan, indigenous enterprise in the field of education was again left unrepresented. The hurried manner in which the Commission went about the country and took evidence and submitted its report was not calculated to reassure the public mind. Finally, the holding back of the evidence, recorded by the Commission, on the plea that its publication would involve unnecessary expense, was very unfortunate, as other Commissions had in the past published evidence ten times as voluminous and the question of economy had never been suggested. Now, my Lord, every one of these causes of complaint was avoidable, and I cannot help thinking that a good deal of the misapprehension, which every right-minded person must deplore, would have been avoided, if Government had been from the beginning more careful in this matter. The task of reforming the University system in India was, in any case, bound to be formidable, and it was much to be wished that it had been possible to examine the proposals of Government on their own merits, in the clear light of reason, unobscured by passion or prejudice or misapprehension of any kind, on one side or the other.

"A misapprehension of the motives of the Government cannot, however, by itself, explain the undoubted hostility of the educated classes of this country to the present measure. And it seems to me to be clear that this sharp conflict of opinion arises from the different standpoints from which the question of higher education is regarded by the Government and the people. In introducing this Bill the other day at Simla, the Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh asked at the outset the question 'whether English education has been a blessing or a curse to the people of India.' And he proceeded to give the following reply:—'In point of fact it has been both, but much more, I believe, a blessing than a curse. We note every day the disturbing effects of a new culture, imposed upon learners who are not always prepared to receive it; but still, it is a great achievement to have opened the mind of the East to the discoveries of Western science, and the spirit of English law. To the Schools and Colleges under our administration we owe some of the best of our fellow-workers—able Judges, useful officials, and teachers who pass on to others the benefit which they have received. To them also we owe the discontented B. A., who has carried away from his College a scant modicum of learning and an entirely exaggerated estimate of his own capacities—and the great army of failed candidates, who beset all the avenues to subordinate employment.' Here then we have the principal objection to the present system of University education authoritatively stated, *namely*, that it produces the discontented B. A. and a great army of failed candidates. The Hon'ble Member describes these classes as a curse to the country, and he claims that his proposals are intended to abate this evil. Now, my Lord, I would in the first place like to know why 'the army of failed candidates, who beset the avenues to subordinate employment' should be regarded as a curse by the Government any more than any other employer of labour regards as a curse an excess of the supply of labour over the demand. These men do no harm to anyone by the mere fact that they have failed to pass an examination or that they seek to enter the service of Government. Moreover, unless my Hon'ble friend is prepared to abolish examinations altogether, or to lay down that not less than a certain percentage of candidates shall necessarily be passed, I do not see how he expects to be able to reduce the evil of failed candidates. The Colleges on the Bombay side satisfy most of the conditions that the Hon'ble Member insists upon, and yet the problem of the failed candidates is as much with us there as it is here. As regards the discontented B. A., assuming that he is really discontented, will the Hon'ble Member tell me how his proposed reconstitution of the University will make him any more contented? Does he not know that Indians educated at Oxford or Cambridge, who bring away from their Universities more than a 'scant modicum of learning' and a by no means 'exaggerated estimate of their own capacities' are found on their return to India to be even more 'discontented' than the graduates of the Indian Universities? The truth is that this so-called discontent is no more than a natural feeling of dissatisfaction with things as they are, when you have on one side a large and steadily growing educated class of the children of the soil, and on the other a

close and jealously-guarded monopoly of political power and high administrative office. This position was clearly perceived and frankly acknowledged by one of the greatest of Indian Viceroys—Lord Ripon—who, in addressing the University of Bombay in 1884, expressed himself as follows:—‘I am very strongly impressed with the conviction that the spread of education and especially of Western culture, carried on as it is under the auspices of this and the other Indian Universities, imposes new and special difficulties upon the Government of this country. It seems to me, I must confess, that it is little short of folly that we should throw open to increasing numbers the rich stores of Western learning; that we should inspire them with European ideas, and bring them into the closest contact with English thought; and that then we should, as it were, pay no heed to the growth of those aspirations which we have ourselves created; and the pride of those ambitions we have ourselves called forth. To my mind one of the most important, if it be also one of the most difficult, problems of the Indian Government in these days is how to afford such satisfaction to those aspirations and to those ambitions as may render the men who are animated by them the hearty advocates and the loyal supporters of the British Government.’ My Lord, I think it is in the power of Government to convert these ‘discontented B.A.’s. from cold critics into active allies by steadily associating them more and more with the administration of the country, and by making its tone more friendly to them and its tendencies more liberal. This, I think, is the only remedy for the evil complained of, and I am sure there is none other.

“My Lord, in the speech of the Hon’ble Member, to which I have already referred, he has argued as follows:—The evils of the discontented B.A. and the great army of failed candidates cannot be combated without improving the methods of teaching and examination which produce these results. Such improvement cannot, however, be secured without reconstituting the Senates of the different Universities. Therefore it is that the Government has thought it necessary to come forward with the proposals embodied in the present Bill. Now, my Lord, I do not think the discontented B.A. will grow rarer or that the ranks of the army of failed candidates will become thinner, after this Bill becomes law. But even if this object of the Hon’ble Member be not likely to be achieved, I am willing to admit that it would be a great and worthy end to attempt an improvement for its own sake in the methods of teaching and examination, and if any one will make it clear to me that this end is likely to be attained by the adoption of the proposals embodied in this Bill, I shall be prepared to give my most cordial support to this measure. For, my Lord, I have long felt that our present methods of both teaching and examination are very imperfect and call for a reform. But as far as I can see, there is little in this Bill which will in any way secure that object. It is true that the Hon’ble Sir Denzil Ibbetson, in his brief but eloquent speech at the first reading, spoke of the necessity of raising the character of the teaching at present imparted in Colleges and he announced that Government had decided ‘to make for five years special grants in aid of Universities and Colleges, whose claims to special assistance in carrying out the reforms which we have in view are established, subject to an annual limit of five lakhs of rupees.’ The announcement is a most welcome one, but it is difficult to see what reforms the Government has in view, and until further details about the Government scheme are forthcoming, no definite opinion can be pronounced on it. Moreover, we are just now considering the Bill, and so far as its provisions are concerned, there need not be the least change in the present state of things, so far as the Colleges in the Bombay Presidency are concerned. But, my Lord, while it is difficult to allow the claim of the Hon’ble Mr. Raleigh that this Bill will lead to an improvement in the methods of teaching and examination, there can be no room for doubt that the first and most obvious effect of the passing of this measure will be to increase enormously the control of Government over University matters, and to make the University virtually a Department of the State. This increase of control is sought to be secured both directly and indirectly—directly by means of the new provisions about the acceptance of endowments and the appointment of University Professors and Lecturers, the affiliation and disaffiliation of Colleges and the making of regula-

tions—and indirectly by the proposed reconstruction of the Senate and the power of censorship in regard to its composition, which Government will now be able to exercise every five years. My Lord, if Government cannot trust the Senate even to accept endowments without its own previous sanction, or to make appointments to endowed Professorships or Lectureships, if Government is to have the power to affiliate or disaffiliate any institution against the unanimous opinion of both the Senate and the Syndicate, if it may make any additions it pleases to the regulations submitted by the Senate for its sanction and may even in some cases make the regulations itself without consulting the Senate, I do not see that much dignity or independence is left to the Senate under such circumstances. And when in addition to so much direct control, Government takes to itself the power of not only nominating practically nine-tenths of the Fellows but also of revising their lists every five years, I think no exception can be taken to the description that the Senate under the circumstances becomes a Department of the State. My Lord, much was said during the last three years about the necessity of giving a preponderant voice to men actually engaged in the work of education in the deliberations of the University; very little, on the other hand, was heard about the necessity of increased Government control. In the proposals, however, with which Government has now come forward, while no statutory provision has been made for a due representation of Professors and teachers in the composition of the Senate, Government has virtually absorbed nearly all real power and made everything dependent upon its own discretion. The spirit in which the Government has chosen to deal with the Universities in this Bill appears to me to be more French than English. Was it really necessary to revolutionize their position so completely in the interests of education alone? After all Government itself is responsible for the composition of existing Senates, and what guarantee is there that the power of nomination, which has been admittedly exercised with considerable carelessness in the past, will be used any better in the future? Moreover, there are men on the existing Senates who have all along taken great interest in the affairs of the Universities, but who have perhaps made themselves disagreeable to those who are regarded as the special representatives of Government in those bodies. And it is very probable that these men may not be included among those who will now form the reconstructed Senates. If this happens, will it be just? My Lord, I am personally not opposed to the idea of a limited Senate, and were the question not complicated by fears of probable injustice in the first reconstruction, I should even be disposed to support the idea strongly. I also recognize that if we are to have a limited Senate, it is necessary to provide for a certain number of seats falling vacant every year, so that there should be room for a continuous introduction of qualified new men; and if these vacancies cannot be expected to arise in the natural course of things—by retirement or death—it is necessary to make the Fellowships terminable. But one essential condition in a scheme of a limited Senate with terminable Fellowships is that a large proportion of seats should be thrown open to election, so that those, who do not see eye to eye with the special representatives of Government, may not be deterred from taking an independent line by the fear of displeasing Government. But to make the Fellowships terminable in five years and to keep practically nine-tenths of the nominations in the hands of Government will, in my humble opinion, seriously impair all real independence in the deliberations of the University. My Lord, there are, in the special circumstances of this country, three different interests which really require to be adequately represented in the University Senate. There is first the Government which is of course vitally concerned in the character of the education imparted; then there are the Professors and teachers who are actually engaged in the work of instruction; and last, but not least, there are the people of this country, whose children have to receive this education and whose whole future is bound up with the nature of the educational policy pursued. These three interests are not—at any rate, are not always thought to be—identical, and I think it is necessary to secure an adequate representation to each one of them. My Lord, I feel that it is only reasonable to ask that as far as possible each interest may be represented by about a third of the whole Senate. Thus, taking the case of Bombay, I would fix the number of

ordinary Fellows at 150, and of these, I would have 50 nominated by Government, 50 either elected by or assigned to different Colleges, and the remaining 50 thrown open to election by the graduates of different Faculties of more than ten years' standing. In giving representation to Colleges, I would take into consideration all those points which the Government wants to be considered in affiliating an institution. Of course a majority of the representatives of Colleges will as a rule vote with Government nominees, and Government will thus have a standing majority in favour of its views. I would make these Fellowships terminable at the end of ten years, which would provide for 15 vacancies every year. I venture to think, my Lord, such a plan will duly safeguard all the different interests. I may mention that in the new Constitution of the London University, out of 54 Fellows, 17 are elected by graduates, 17 by Professors and teachers, 4 are appointed by the Crown, and the rest are nominated by certain bodies and institutions. Failing the plan which I have suggested, I would support the scheme proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Guru Das Banerji in his minute of dissent. It is impossible for me to support the proposals put forward on this point by Government in the Bill.

"My Lord, I must not discuss any of the details of the Bill at this meeting, though I have a good deal to say about many of them. But one or two remarks I will offer on two other points, which in my opinion are points of principle. The first is the provision in the Bill to give at least half the number of seats on the Syndicate for the different Faculties to Professors and teachers. My Lord, I am opposed to this provision. I would give a large representation to these men on the Senate, but having done that, I would leave the Syndicate to be composed of those whom the Senate considers to be best qualified. How would the proposed provision work in the case of the Bombay University? In the Faculty of Arts, the provision will not cause any inconvenience, and, as a matter of fact, the present practice is to have half the men in this Faculty from the ranks of Professors. But in the Faculty of Law, what will be the result? There is only one Law School in Bombay, which is a Government Institution. The Professors are generally junior barristers, who stick to their posts, till they get on better in their profession. They are generally not Fellows of the University. And yet, if this provision is adopted, they will first have to be appointed Fellows and then straightway one of them will have to be put on the Syndicate, in place of a High Court Judge or a senior barrister, who represents the Faculty at present on the Syndicate. Again, in the Faculty of Engineering, the present practice is to elect eminent Engineers in the service of Government. The Engineering College of the Presidency is at Poona, and it will be a matter of serious inconvenience to insist on one of the Professors of that College being necessarily elected a Syndic. Moreover, my Lord, I really think it is not desirable to prop thus by means of the statute men whom the Senate—and especially the reconstructed Senate—does not care to put on the Syndicate. Another point on which I would like to say a word is the provision in this Bill that henceforth all institutions applying for affiliation must satisfy the Syndicate that they have provided themselves with residential quarters. In the first place, what is to happen, if they build the quarters and then find that affiliation is refused? And secondly, I submit that such a condition will practically prevent the springing into existence of new Colleges and will, if made applicable to old Colleges, as the Syndicate is empowered to do, wipe out of existence many of those institutions—especially on this side of India—which in the past have been encouraged by the Government and the University to undertake the work of higher education. I freely recognize the great advantages of residence at a College, but if I have to choose between having no College and having a College without residential quarters, I would unhesitatingly prefer the latter alternative. My Lord, the people of this country are proverbially poor, and to impose on them a system of University education, which even a country like Scotland does not afford, is practically to shut the door of higher education against large numbers of very promising young men.

"My Lord, I have spoken at so much length at this stage of the Bill, because the issues involved in this attempt at reform are truly momentous. I confess that there is a good deal in this Bill with which I am in hearty sympathy. But the main provisions of the Bill are so retrograde in character that it is

impossible for me to support the measure. My Lord, I have already admitted and I admit again that there are serious defects in the methods of teaching and of examination pursued at present in this country. But the present Bill in my opinion offers no remedy calculated to cure the evil. I really think, my Lord, that the Government has begun the work of University reform at the wrong end. It is not by merely revolutionizing the constitution of the Universities that the object, which all well-wishers of higher education in this land have equally at heart, will be attained. It seems to me that the first step in the work of real reform is for Government to make its own Colleges model Colleges. Bring out from England the best men available for this work. I would place them on a level with members of the Civil Service, as regards pay and promotion. When I think of the great responsibilities of these men—of how much of the future of this country and of British rule depends upon the influence they succeed in exercising on the young minds committed to their care—and when I think of the more or less stereotyped character of the work which a majority of the Civilians have at present to perform, I am astonished that Government does not see how necessary it is to secure even a better type of men for its Colleges than for the administration of the country. If Government will bring out only the best men available—men who know how to combine sympathy with authority and who, for their learning and character, will continue to be looked up to by their pupils all their life,—there will, in a few years, be a marked change in the tone of Government Colleges in India. And the private Colleges will find themselves driven to work up to the level of Government institutions. One word more on this subject and I have done. Let not Government imagine that, unless the education imparted by Colleges is the highest which is at the present day possible, it is likely to prove useless and even pernicious; and secondly, let not the achievements of our graduates in the intellectual field be accepted as the sole or even the most important test to determine the utility of this education. I think, my Lord—and this is a matter of deep conviction with me—that in the present circumstances of India, *all* Western education is valuable and useful. If it is the highest that under the circumstances is possible, so much the better. But even if it is not the highest, it must not on that account be rejected. I believe the life of a people—whether in the political or social or industrial or intellectual field—is an organic whole, and no striking progress in any particular field is to be looked for, unless there be room for the free movement of the energies of the people in all fields. To my mind the greatest work of Western education in the present state of India is not so much the encouragement of learning as the liberation of the Indian mind from the thralldom of old-world ideas, and the assimilation of all that is highest and best in the life and thought and character of the West. For this purpose not only the highest but *all* Western education is useful. I think Englishmen should have more faith in the influence of their history and their literature. And whenever they are inclined to feel annoyed at the utterances of a discontented B.A., let them realize that he is but an incident of the present period of transition in India, and that they should no more lose faith in the results of Western education on his account than should my countrymen question the ultimate aim of British rule in this land, because not every Englishman who comes out to India realizes the true character of England's mission here."

The Hon'ble MR. RALEIGH said :—" My Lord, only the general principles of the Bill are to be discussed to-day, and my hon'ble colleagues have really left me little to say. I might leave the powerful arguments advanced in support of Government to serve as an answer to our critics. But the challenge thrown down by the Hon'ble Saiyid Muhammad and the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale is so direct that I feel bound to deal with it to the best of my ability.

" We may be asked, and, as the Hon'ble Mr. Bilderbeck has told us, we are asked to consider the question whether we have proved the necessity for the changes we propose. I do not in any way disparage the excellent work which has been done in the past, but we have an accumulating mass of evidence to show that much remains to be done. We have before us the opinions expressed by high scientific authorities like Sir William Ramsay, and we have, as the Hon'ble Mr. Pedler has reminded us, the implied judgment passed

upon Indian Universities when they were left out of the programme of the Conference of British Universities recently held in London. That judgment impressed me so much that I made representations to some of my friends in England, pointing out that, whatever our defects may be, our Colleges can show a long roll of able teachers, many of them graduates of English Universities; in their name I ventured to claim a place for Indian Universities among the Universities of the Empire. I am glad to know that our claim will be admitted, and that when the next Conference is held, our Universities will not be unrepresented.

"Extension of University work and improvement of University methods must, as Mr. Bilderbeck said, be to some extent a question of funds. Everybody who takes a practical interest in the matter must feel that it may be long before our resources are adequate to our ambition. But Government is prepared to do what it can, and we must hope that help from other quarters will not be wanting.

"My hon'ble colleague Mr. Morison has stated that one of the main objects of the Bill is to place a larger control over the higher education of the country in the hands of those who are professionally acquainted with the subject. There can be no doubt that one result of the present constitution of our Senates has been that academic opinion has not carried all the weight to which it is entitled. We propose to alter that in the future. The Hon'ble Member went on to suggest that we should strengthen the Bill by requiring that two-thirds of the Senate should be persons engaged in teaching. That is perhaps a question for Committee, but when we come to prescribe the mode in which effect is to be given to a general principle, we must not lose sight of the fact that we are legislating for five Universities, differing in their history, and also in their usages and ideas. It may not be necessary to provide that the proportion of the teaching element in the Senate should be the same in all cases.

"The speech of the Hon'ble Saiyid Muhammad turned in great part on questions connected with the Universities Commission, and this is not an appropriate occasion to resume the defence of that much-enduring body. But when the Hon'ble Member selects certain sentences from the Report of the Commission which embody, as he thinks, the principle of this Bill, I can only say that those sentences describe quite accurately the situation which this Bill is intended to meet. It is better for India that a smaller number (of course I do not admit that the number need be or will be smaller) should receive a sound liberal education than that a larger number should be hurried through inadequate courses of instruction, leading to a depreciated degree. The statement partakes of the nature of a truism. Does the Hon'ble Member contend that any good whatever is attained by hurrying young men through courses of inadequate instruction? And, if efficiency is not to be our paramount consideration, I should like to be told exactly what is the consideration to which efficiency is postponed.

"The Hon'ble Member regards this Bill as a measure designed to check and thwart the aspirations of the people of India. I say in reply that the object of Government has been, not to check those aspirations, but to evoke and strengthen them. We ask you to look at the best Colleges elsewhere, to consider all that goes to the making of a good College, the manifold provision which it should make not only for the instruction but for the general welfare of its students, and to resolve that you will make the Colleges of India as good as the best. That is work which cannot be done by Government alone, and the policy of the Bill can only be carried out with the aid of voluntary effort.

"I come now to the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale. I listened to that speech with a feeling of profound disappointment. We all readily admit the Hon'ble Member's right to be heard on any University question, but we expected from him, not only an acute opinion on the Bill (that he has given us) but some friendly recognition of the effort Government is making to promote reforms which he has himself admitted to be necessary. Instead of this we have a speech which strikes the note of distrust in Government, and my hon'ble colleague went on to justify his distrust by a series of arguments which I can only describe, if he will pardon me the

expression, as captious and irrelevant. Do we come here, at this time of day, to discuss the Simla Conference? The Conference was an official meeting, for surely the presence of Dr. Miller was not enough to deprive it of its official character. It is not a matter for this Council, it is entirely in the discretion of Government to determine how the advice of its officers may best be used for the public advantage. And again, are we to go back upon the complaints, so often made and so often answered before, as to the composition or conduct of the Commission? Assuming that all Mr. Gokhale's statements are well founded, has he said anything that detracts from the importance of the deliberate findings of the Commission? What you have to deal with is the fact that a body of men with long and varied experience of University work, after an inquiry extending over months (the Hon'ble Member is pleased to say it was hurried) have recorded their opinion that certain changes in our system are urgently required. I have never denied that, in carrying out these changes, Government may make mistakes. But if Mr. Gokhale has a right to remind us that mistakes of Government have hampered the success of our educational system, I hold that the disastrously mistaken sentiment which pervaded his own speech has not been without its evil effect.

"My hon'ble colleague admits that some reforms are necessary, but he says that improvements in our teaching methods will not be effected by this Bill. On both points, I entirely agree with him. When the Bill was introduced, I disclaimed altogether the fanciful idea that new methods can be imposed on five Universities by a single act of legislation. All that we propose now is, to put the Universities in a position to act for themselves.

"Both Hon'ble Members who have spoken against the Bill seem to regard it as a measure which is intended to make Government control closer and more stringent than it is at present. On the contrary, this is a Bill for enlarging the sphere of University action. Government control is and always has been a part of our system; in the Acts of 1857 control was established, first, by requiring all University regulations to be submitted for the sanction of Government, and secondly, by requiring that the institutions which present candidates for University degrees shall be authorized by Government. The Bill makes no essential change in these respects. In the future, as in the past, regulations will go to Government for sanction. We invite the Universities to make their regulations complete and systematic (a demand with which, I ought to say, Madras has already complied), and we suggest that they should take this opportunity to revise their rules, and to strengthen their organisation in those points where the Report of the Commission indicates the necessity of amendment. It is true that the Bill confers on Government a limited and temporary power of interference, which may in some cases extend even to the making of new regulations. But I explained in introducing the Bill that this power would not be used to force uniformity of system, or to displace rules which may be approved by local opinion. A part of Mr. Gokhale's argument seems to resolve itself into the assertion that Government will do what Government has carefully and explicitly said it will not do.

"In like manner, when we deal with affiliation of Colleges, we leave the final decision to Government, but we provide the Universities with what at present they lack—a regular procedure, the whole object of which is to secure that Government shall take action only after a careful inquiry, conducted by University authorities. As the famous Despatch of 1854 has been frequently quoted against us, I should like to point out that, while the Despatch contemplated the inspection of Colleges by officers of Government, we now propose that the work of inspection should be entrusted to University agencies.

"I need not enter further into detail; the composition of the Syndicate, the scope to be given to the elective principle—these, and some other matters touched upon by Hon'ble Members, may be discussed more fully in the Select Committee. My object has been to show that the Bill is a sincere effort to begin the process of raising our academic standards, and that we are entitled to ask for the co-operation of all who are interested in the progress of higher education in this country."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said :—“ I had not intended myself when I came into this room this morning to say anything at this stage of the Bill. A better opportunity will perhaps present itself when the Bill has been discussed in Committee and when it appears in its more final shape before this Council. But certain of the speeches to which we have just listened, and to which my Hon'ble Colleague sitting on my left (Mr. Raleigh) has delivered, if I may say so, a most effective and powerful reply, challenged so directly the principles and policy of the Government that I feel myself impelled to follow his example in making a few observations on certain points. We feel in this matter that we stand upon ground so firm that we are prepared to resist and to repel every assault upon it, and when these assaults are delivered, as in some cases they have been this morning, under circumstances of unjustifiable suspicion, I think we are entitled as the responsible Government of the country to make our own position clear.

“ My Hon'ble friend, Mr. Gokhale, spoke as an expert on educational matters, and he spoke with that sincere regard for the interests of his own people which never fails to inspire his speeches. Regard for the interests of his own people sometimes, I think, renders him a little unfair as regards the interests and points of view of others. He was endeavouring, as my Hon'ble friend the Legal Member has pointed out, to explain the circumstances in which the views and attitude of the Government of India about education are regarded with suspicion by his fellow-countrymen, but all that he had to say on this point was summed up in a few insignificant charges about the exact course of our proceedings during the past three years. I only wish to supplement what the Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh said about the Simla Conference by adding that that Conference was a private Conference summoned by myself in order to enable me to ascertain the trend of public and expert opinion in India upon educational matters, and that I invited the Revd. Dr. Miller to join it because he was the senior Educational expert in India—a man who had served on Lord Ripon's Commission twenty years ago, and who would present to me something else than the official point of view. Are we not always being accused by the school which the Hon'ble gentleman represents of treating everything upon strictly official lines, and if we go outside of them, are we then to be subject to his attack for selecting the most competent exponent whom we can find of the unofficial point of view? I summoned that Conference in order that I might have at my right hand some body of opinion more authoritative and better informed than the Home Department. Nothing would have been easier than to have started the work of reform of education in India on strictly Departmental lines, and nobody would have been more quick to denounce us than the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale for taking such a step. The proceedings of the Conference were private, because it was an advisory Conference, which was intended to acquaint the Government with the views that were entertained by the Educational authorities before we framed any proposals. Well, I really cannot proceed to discuss the question of the constitution of the subsequent Commission. It may safely be said that no Commission can be constituted by the Government of India that will give satisfaction to all classes of the Indian community. I suppose that I have taken more trouble than anybody else about Commissions. I have to represent provinces, interests, classes, creeds, upon them, and I have spent many hours of time in the attempt to make these Commissions fair. But we never get any thanks for our efforts, and then long afterwards we are liable to these belated charges. The Hon'ble Member spoke about the hurried labours of the Commission. The question is not whether the labours of the Commission were hurried, but whether they were scamped. Nobody, so far as I know, has ever brought against the Commission the charge that, if its labours were conducted with considerable rapidity, they were not conducted well. It visited all parts of the country, collecting important opinions from every class entitled to be consulted, and the fact that it conducted its proceedings with despatch is, in my opinion, to its credit rather than the reverse. I would ask the Hon'ble Member whether the end which he in common with ourselves desires to see produced is likely to be effected if the conduct of

Government is always to be regarded with the sort of suspicion that he evidently entertains. I thought that in the present case I had done everything in my power to remove every legitimate cause for such an attitude in the matter of this Bill. Years have now passed since I first took up the subject shortly after coming to India. During that time we have appointed a Commission which has travelled about the country, taken evidence in every direction, and issued its Report. We have consulted public opinion, Local Governments, public bodies, Universities, Senates, times without number. We have endeavoured, by every sort of reasonable concession, to meet their views. I think that my first speech announcing educational reform in India as one of the charges that I had taken upon myself was made at the Convocation of the Calcutta University in 1899. In February next five years will have elapsed since that speech was made, and we shall not yet have carried our proposals. The charge that might much more reasonably be brought against me, instead of going too quick or instead of not paying adequate attention to the public view, might be that I have gone too slow. I do not think that these suspicions are generally shared by the Indian community. I believe that they are grateful for the opportunities that have been offered to them at each stage, even up to the last, of expressing their views, and my own feeling, looking to all the opinions that we have received, is one of gratification at the degree to which, considering the passions that were excited a year and a half ago, we have now approximated to uniformity. I am even not without hope that the Hon'ble Member himself, who has made a rather violent speech today, will modify his views when the Select Committee meets to consider the details of the Bill.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Morison made one complaint about which I should like to say a word. He entertained the view that the Bill deals rather with the machinery of education than with the principles. And he explained what he meant by saying that the object of the Bill is clearly to place education in more expert hands. It is quite true that that is one of the objects of the Bill. And it is an important object. But I should be seriously disappointed if the Bill did not do very much more than that, or if the principles underlying it were limited to the narrow definition which the Hon'ble Member has applied to them. I have not come here with any tabulated category of the principles of the Bill to lay before this Council or before the Hon'ble Member, but at the same time I think that to anyone who reads the Bill they are patent on its surface. Its main principle is of course, as pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Pedler, to raise the standard of education all round, and particularly of higher education. What we want to do is to apply better and less fallacious tests than at present exist, to stop the sacrifice of everything in the colleges which constitute our University system to cramming, to bring about better teaching by a superior class of teachers, to provide for closer inspection of colleges and institutions which are now left practically alone, to place the government of the Universities in competent, expert, and enthusiastic hands, to reconstitute the Senates, to define and regulate the powers of the Syndicates, to give statutory recognition to the elected Fellows, who are now only appointed upon sufferance—and on that point I have a word to say in a moment in reply to Mr. Gokhale,—to show the way by which our Universities, which are now merely examining Boards, can ultimately be converted into teaching institutions; in fact, to convert higher education in India into a reality instead of a sham. These are the principles underlying our Bill. I will not labour them, but I hope I have said enough to show my Hon'ble Colleague that we have something in view much wider and more important than the somewhat narrow intentions that he has ascribed to us. When I spoke just now about the attitude of suspicion that is adopted by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, I could not give a more striking illustration than the remarks he made about the election of Fellows. At the present moment there is no right to elect Fellows at all. It exists only on sufferance on a plan first tentatively proposed by Lord Lansdowne some years ago when Chancellor of the University and since continued. Calcutta at the present moment has something like 18 or 20 out of a total of 170 or 180 Fellows. Now, we propose in the Bill to take this great step forward: namely, to give statutory

recognition to these elected Fellows, and to fix a definite number which they shall always enjoy. The Hon'ble Member spoke about nine-tenths of the future Senate being nominated by Government. He was mistaken; we propose in this Bill to give one-fifth of the Senate, or 20 out of a total of 100 to selection. And yet when this substantial favour, more than has ever hitherto been asked for, certainly more than it has ever been contemplated to give, is offered, the Hon'ble Member infected with his own ideas and prejudices, comes forward and practically makes the matter a charge against Government instead of a cause of thanks and congratulation. He spoke of an ideal University which was to consist of a Senate of 150 persons, of whom I understood that only 50 were to be appointed by the Government and the other 100 were to be elected. I should like to see how soon the machinery of such an institution would break down.

"The only other general considerations to which I would like to draw attention today are these. I would ask Council and the public to bear in mind that we are not departing in any degree from the principles which have underlain the course of education hitherto pursued. We regard this Bill as the logical supplement of the famous Despatch of 1854 and the Report of the Education Commission of 1882, and of all that has gone since. Here at length after a careful examination of the existing system lasting over a period of years, after listening to expert advice drawn from every University and from every part of the country, and, after considering the remedies that have been put forward by all those whom we have consulted, we are adopting a measure, with, I think, a large and gratifying consensus of opinion behind it, which is intended to purify our system in India of its existing defects, of the defects which must attach to purely examining Universities anywhere, but which are peculiarly rampant in India, owing to the fact that we have given to this country a foreign system of education in which mnemonic tests play a large part, owing to the conditions under which it is imparted, and owing also to the characteristics of the Indian mind. Well, when we take this measure in hand all the recognition that we get from the Hon'ble Member is the charge that we desire to make the Universities a Department of State. This is one of the bug-bears which seem to be inseparable from the manner in which so many public questions are regarded in this country—the idea that Government is everywhere endeavouring to snatch or steal something that ought to belong to somebody else, and to concentrate everything in its own possession. After being five years at the head of the Government of India I say deliberately that any Government would be foolish and suicidal that was animated by any such conception. We are already overburdened with work; we are anxious to throw it off at every turn; and the idea that we should desire to add to our overwhelming labours by taking higher education out of the hands of people who are competent to deal with it and monopolising it ourselves is not one that could be entertained by any one who was familiar with the inner workings of the Government. I remember that when after the Simla Conference we appointed a Director-General of Education in India, the same fears were entertained. It was said that the Government was anxious to centralise everything, to crush the independence of Local Governments and Universities, and that one iron rule would be made to apply to the whole country. I deprecated any such construction at the time. All that we wanted was that at head-quarters we should have a qualified authority to advise us; that something like uniformity should be introduced into the chaos at that time prevailing; and that there should be a channel of communication between the centre and the extremities. I am not aware that Indian education has become in consequence any more centralised than it was before, and when this Bill passes into law I have no fear whatever that, although Government is asserting its proper influence over education, any fair-minded critic can say that we are trying unduly to subordinate it to the State. But I would not base my reply to the Hon'ble Member solely on these grounds. Though we do not want to departmentalise the Universities, Education is not only one of the foremost duties of Government, but it is perhaps the highest of all. To allow the system of education in this

country to fall to pieces would be one of the severest charges that
 be brought in any indictment against the administration of India. We
 bound to take to some extent into our hands, the charge of higher education
 in this country: we cannot leave it to accident: we cannot entrust it exclu-
 sively to Missionary or other agencies, valuable as is the work done by those
 bodies in this country: we cannot hand it over to private enterprise,
 since the resources of this are soon exhausted, as the Hon'ble Mr. Bilderbeck
 pointed out in his remarks about his own province of Madras: above all, it
 would never do in my view for Government to leave education in India to the
 disastrous effects of the sort of commercial rivalry that now prevails. For
 these reasons I have always held the view, that Government must itself
 accept its share of the burden. Later on I hope that we shall be able to
 relinquish a portion of the charge, but at the present moment it is
 indubitable that Government must assume a larger responsibility than it
 has hitherto done, although, as Mr. Raleigh has reminded us, all that we
 are doing is to develop principles and to exercise powers already in existence.

"Now, I have only this to say in addition. The Hon'ble Mr. Pedler in
 his remarks alluded to some observations that fell from me, when first
 I spoke on this question at the University of Calcutta five years ago.
 There has scarcely been a week since then in which the matter has not
 been in my mind. I could not have left India happy, indeed I should
 have left it ashamed, had I looked on helplessly during these five years
 at the great loss of intellectual energy which exists in this country,
 because its existence I do not for a moment dispute, being mis-spent or
 flowing into improper channels. I could not look on without compunction
 at teachers spending their lives and abilities in India on unfruitful and
 heartbreaking service, at pupils learning the wrong thing, or learning
 the right thing wrongly, at the welfare of future generations of young Indians
 being sacrificed to depreciated standards or subordinated to mistaken tests.
 I believe it is in our power to correct some at any rate of these evils, and to
 give a positive lift forward to education in India that will not be exhausted
 for years, and that will powerfully affect the future of the race. I hope
 that Council will not throw away the opportunity that is presented to them
 by the introduction of this Bill, and that those Hon'ble Members who will
 serve upon the Select Committee will, as the representatives of India in
 dealing with this important question, not be unmindful of the heavy respon-
 sibility that has been placed upon their shoulders."

The motion was put and agreed to.

CENTRAL PROVINCES CIVIL COURTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ARUNDEL moved that the Bill to consolidate and
 amend the law relating to Civil Courts in the Central Provinces be referred
 to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Raleigh, the Hon'ble Rai
 Bahadur B. K. Bose and the mover, with instructions to report within one month.
 He said:—"My Lord, since I introduced the Bill to consolidate and amend the law
 relating to Civil Courts in the Central Provinces, certain suggestions have been
 received regarding it which are not of a purely verbal nature, and one of which
 would have the effect of extending its scope. It is desirable to have the details
 examined by a small Select Committee. I beg leave therefore to move that
 the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble
 Mr. Raleigh, the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur B. K. Bose and myself."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 8th January, 1904.

CALCUTTA:
 The 22nd December, 1903.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
 Secretary to the Government of India,
 Legislative Department.

